





**THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY**

THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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

REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION

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P R E F A C E

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते ।

POONA,
28th Dec., '1890.

V. S. Apte

PUBLISHERS NOTE

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

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

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

Vijayadashmi, 2022

—Publishers

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आरम्भेपद्, कुशेजय, परस्मैपद्, मनसिज, दास्याःपुत्रा, हविस्त्वृक् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I.

Of the names of works or authors.

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

Ait Br....	Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	D. Bhāg....	Devibhāgavata.	Māl. ...	Mālatimādhava (Bombay)
Ak. ...	Amarakośha (Bombay).	Dhan. V....	Dhananjayavijaya.	Malli. ...	Mallinātha.
A. L. ...	Ānandalahari.	Dharm. ...	Dharmaviveka.	Māṇḍ. ...	Māṇḍūkyopaniṣad.
Amaru. ...	Amarusataka.	Dhūrt. ...	Dhūrtasamāgama.	Mār. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Āpast. ...	Āpastamba.	Dk. ...	Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Mb. ...	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
A. R. ...	Anargharāghava (Published in the Kāvya-mālā).	D. R. ...	Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Mbh. ...	Mahābhāṣya (Bombay).
Ary. S....	Aryavidyāsudhākara (Bombay).	Dri. S. ...	Driṣṭāntasataka.	Me. ...	Meghadūta (Bombay).
Aryā. S. ...	Aryāaptasati (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Gaut. S. ...	Gautamasūtra.	Med. ...	Medinikōsha.
Asvad. ...	Asvadhāṭi (published in the Subhābhitaratnākara).	or Gaut.Sūt. }	Gautamasūtra.	Mit. ...	Mitākṣharā (Bombay).
Asval. ...	Āvalāyana's Sūtras.	Ghaṭ. ...	Ghaṭakparakāvya.	Mim. ...	Mīmāṃsā.
Av....	Atharva-veda.	Gīt. ...	Gitagovinda.	Mk. ...	Mṛichchhakatika.
Baudhāy. ...	Baudhāyana.	G. L....	Gangālahari.	Mubā M.	Mohamudgara.
Bg. ...	Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	G. M....	Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamāna.	Ma. ...	Manuamṛiti.
Bb. ...	Bhartribari's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Śringāra ^c , Nīti ^o , and Vairāgya ^o).	Golādh. ...	Golādhyaṇa.	Mu. ...	Mudrārākṣha (Bombay).
Bhav. P. ...	Bhaviṣyottara Purāṇa.	H. ...	Hitopadeśa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition).	Mugdha.	Mugdhabodha.
Bhāg. ...	Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Halāy. ...	Halāyudha.	Muṇḍ. ...	Muṇḍakopaniṣad.
Bhār. Ch. ...	Bhāratachampū (Bombay).	Hariv. ...	Harivamsa.	Mv. ...	Mahāvīracharita (Boroob's Edition).
Bhāshā P. ...	Bhāshāparichchheda.	Hch. ...	Harahacharita.	N. ...	Naishadhacharita.
Bhāva P. ...	Bhāvaprakāśa.	H. D. ...	Hamaadūta.	Nāg. ...	Nāgānanda.
Bij. ...	Bijagaṇita.	Hem....	Hemachandra.	Nala. ...	Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Bk. ...	Bhāṭṭikāvya.	Isop. ...	Isopaniṣad.	Nalod. ...	Nalodaya.
B. R. ...	Bālarāmāyana (Benares)	J. N. V....	Jaiminiyanyāyamālā-viśata (Goldstücker's Edition).	Nir. ...	Nirukta.
B. and R. ...	Böthlingk and Roth.	K. ...	Kādambari (Bombay).	Niti. ...	Nitisāra.
Bri. S. }	Varāhamihira's Brihat-samhitā.	Kām ...	Kāmandakinitisāra.	Nitipr.	Nitipradīpa.
Bri. S. }	Varāhamihira's Brihat-samhitā.	Kāsi. ...	Kāśikāvṛitti (Benares).	P. ...	Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.
Bri. Kath. ...	Brihatkathā.	Karpūr. ...	Karpūramanjari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Pad. D.	Padānakūta.
Br. Sūt. ...	Brahmasūtras.	Kaph. ...	Kāthopaniṣad.	P. P. ...	Pārvatipariyaya.
Bri. Ar. Up. }	Bṛihadāraṇyakopaniṣad.	Kāty. ...	Kātyāyana.	P. R. ...	Prasannarāghava.
Bri. Up. }	Bṛihadāraṇyakopaniṣad.	Kaus. ...	Kausikasūtra.	Prab. ...	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Bv. ...	Bhāminivillāsa (Bombay).	Kaus. Br.	Kaushitaki Brāhmaṇa.	Prasna. Up.	Prasnopaniṣad.
Chand K. ...	Chāṇḍakauśika.	Kaus. Up.	Kaushitakyupaniṣad.	Priy. D. ...	Priyadarsikā (Bombay).
Chand. M. ...	Chhandomanjari.	Kāv. ...	Kāvyaḍarsa.	Pt. ...	Panchatantra (Bombay).
Chandr. ...	Chandrāloka.	Kāvya. ...	Kāvyaḍamkāra (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	R. ...	Raghuvamsa (Bombay).
Chāp. ...	Chāpakyasataka.	Ken. ...	Kenupaniṣad.	Rāj. P. ...	Rājaprasasti.
Chāt. ...	Chātākāshṭaka (in two parts).	Ki. ...	Kirātārjunīya.	Rāj. T. ...	Rājataranginī.
Ch. P. ...	Chaurapanchāśikā.	Kir. K. ...	Kīrtikāumudī (Bombay).	Rām. ...	Rāmāyana (Bombay).
Ch. Up. ...	Chhāndogyanishad.	K. P. ...	Kāvyaaprakāśa.	Rae. M. ...	Rāmananjari.
Dāy. B., Dāy. Dāyabhāga.		Ks. ...	Kāthāsarisāgara.	Ratu. ...	Ratnāvalī (Bombay).
		Ku. ...	Kumārāsambhava (Bombay).	R. G. ...	Rasagangādhara (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
		Kull. ...	Kullūka.	Rs. ...	Ritusambhāra (Bombay).
		Kusum. ...	Kusumānjali.	Rv. ...	Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).
		Kuval. ...	Kuvalāyananda.	S. ...	Sakuntalā (Bombay).
		Lilā. ...	Lilāvati.	Sabdak. ...	Sabdakalpadruma.
		M. ...	Mālavikāgnimitra.	Sān. K. ...	Sāṅkhyakārikā.
		Mādli. N.	Mādhavanidāna.	Sān. S. ...	Sāṅkhyasūtra.
		Mahān.	Mahānāṣaka.	Sa. K. ...	Sarasvatīkaṭhābhārata.

Sarva. S. ... } Sarvadarśanasam-	Suer. Susruta.	Vall. Snbh... Vallabhadēva's
Sar. S. } graba.	Sv. Sāmaveda.	Sūbhāśhitāvali
Sat. Br. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.	Svet. Up. ... Svetāśvataropaniṣad.	(Bombay).
Sāy. Sāyana.	Tarka K. ... Tarkakaumudī	Vās. Vāsavadattā (Hall's
S. B. Śārirabhaṣya.	(Bombay).	Edition).
S. D. Śāhityadarpaṇa.	Trik. Trikāṇḍaśeṣa.	Vb. Viddhasālabhanjikā
Si. Sisupālavadha.	T. S. Tarkasamgraha	(Bombay).
Sid. Mnkt. } Siddhāntamuktāvali.	(Bombay).	Ve. Venisamhāra.
or	Tv.... ... Tārānātha's Vāhaspa-	Vedānta P. Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
Muktā.... } tyam.	U. Uttararāmaśharita.	Vet. Vetālapanchavimsati.
Sid. Sir.... Siddhāntasiromaṇi.	Udb. Udbhata.	Vid. Vidagdhamukhaman-
Sik. Sikahā.	Ud D. Uddhavadūta.	ḍana.
Siṣa P. Siṣa Purāṇa.	Ud. S. Uddhavasandesa.	Vikr. Vikramāṅkadevacharita
Sk. Siddhānta-Kaumudī	Ujjaī. Ujjaīvaladatta.	(Bombay).
(Bombay).	Up.... ... Upādisūtras.	Vir. M. ... Viramitrodaya.
Skanda P.... Skanda Purāṇa.	Up. } Upanishad.	V. May. ... Vyavahāramayūkha
S. L. Sudhālabari (publish-	Upau. } ...	(Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
ed in the Kāvyaṃālā)	V. Vikramorvasiyam	Vop. or Bop. Vopadeva.
Srut. Srutabodha.	(Bombay).	V. P. ... Viśvānu Purāṇa.
S. Til. Śringāratilaka.	Vāgb. Vāgbhaṭa.	V. Ratn... Vṛittaratnākara.
Subh. Subhāśhitaratnākara	Vais.... ... Vaisesika.	Vṛind.S... Vṛindāvanasataka.
(Bombay).	Vais. Sūt. ... Vaisesikasūtras.	V. Sah... Viśvānuśaśanāma.
Subhāsh. ... Subhāshita.	Vāj.... ... Vājasaneyi Samhitā.	Y. Yājñavalka (Mr. Mandlik'
Subh. Ratn... Subhāshitaratnabhā-	Vāk. P. ... Vākypadiya.	Edition).
ṇḍagāra (Bombay).		Yoga S... Yogasūtras.
Sūrya S... .. Sūryasiddhānta.		Yv., Yaj... Yajurveda.

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

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

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

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

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

अ a Krit ter. (f.); as in जियसिषा.
 अक् (अ) a Krit ter. (f.) before which no gūṇa or Vriddhi takes place; as in मिदा, छिदा, सर्पा.
 (अ) a Krit ter. (m.); as in वि; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.
 झ (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring' &c. as in औत्ता, वेदा.
 अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैवः; also Kṛit; as in कुम्भकारः.
 अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (f.) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.
 अयुक् (अयु) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in वनयुः, वेपथुः, यवयुः.
 अणि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in अजीवनि.
 अनीचर् (अनीच) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in कर्णीच, हननीच.
 ए (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in प्रवचः, गतः, मयः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोकः.
 अस्ति (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अग्रजम्, हवेष्ट.
 अस्तु (अस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in तरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.
 अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अस्तात्, पुस्तात्.
 आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणा, उपचु.
 आह (आह) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचा.
 आह्व (आह्) a feminine termination; as in इशाणी, भवानी.
 आल (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.
 आलु (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in अहालु, स्वाहालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in इहालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शितालु, उष्णालु.
 इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पविः, भेदिः.
 इज् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशस्थिः, कार्थिः, शीभिः.
 इत् the augment इ.
 इच (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकिन्, कुटमितः (कुटमान्स्व संजातानि स तः).
 इष्ट (इष्ट) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तन-
 निष्ट.

इन् (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in कलिन.
 इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, ददिन्; or Kṛit ter.; as in प्रजविन्.
 इमनि (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'estate or माव'; as in लविमन्, गरिमन्, अदिमन्.
 इल (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in केनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Up. ter.; as in सलिल.
 इठन् (इठ) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.
 इष्टुन् (इष्टु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्यु, अलंकरिष्यु, रोषिष्यु; or an Up. ter.; as in वैष्युः.
 इति (इत्) an Up. ter.; as in शोषिन्, ज्योतिस्.
 ईक (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाकीकः, लीहितीकः.
 इकम् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्ती-
 यीक.
 ईयस् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.
 ईर (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in आदीरः, कादीरः; or an Up. ter.; as in हितीरः, शरीरः, करीरः.
 उ (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in इष्टुः, जिगमिषुः, भिषुः; or an Up. ter. as in तः, भः, शयुः.
 उक् (उक्) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.
 उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वायुः.
 उर (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरा.
 उल (उल) an Up. ter.; as in हलुल, चदुल.
 उति, उत्ति (उत्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in जनुत्, वनुत्, पदुत्.
 उक (उक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंडकः, जागस्कः.
 ऊक् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्क्यू.
 ऊद (ऊ) a substantivum; as in वत from दिव्, जूः from ज्वर.
 ऊ (ऊ) an Up. ter.; as in देह.
 एण (एण) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृण्.
 एष्टु (एष्टु) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येष्टु, रोष्टुः.
 एण् (एण) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणेन, उपरेण.
 क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञा, पयः; or in उपकः, विहः, or a Tad. ter. (क)

used in various senses as in अस्मकः राहूकः, अथकः, सुवर्णकः, दूष्णकः.
 कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.
 कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मदकः, देवदत्तकः.
 कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरत्तकः, नदीमातृकः.
 कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चकिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.
 कुर (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भिदुर, विदुर.
 क् (त changed to न्) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.
 कवत् (तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हवत्.
 कित् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (f.) forming abstract nouns from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.
 कट् (टु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in द्युष्टि, क्षिप्त, व-
 स्तु.
 क्मर (मर) a Kṛit ter.; as in वस्मर, सुमर.
 क्य (य) a denominative ter. (P.): as in पुत्रीयति.
 क्यङ् (य) a denominative ter.; as in पुत्रायते, पार्यायते.
 क्यप् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य.
 कु (क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीक.
 कु-कु-कन् (क-लु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भील (लु) क.
 कनि (कन्) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, शीबन्, कम्बन्.
 कर (वर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in इत्वर, सुत्वर, गत्वर.
 कित्-प् (प् or वि) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्पृष्ट, दृष्ट, संपद, वाङ् &c.
 क्कन (क्कन) an Un. ter.; as in अक्षे, कुत्तन.
 ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.
 खच्-श् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, प्रियेयदः, नाडियमः.
 खन् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुलीन.
 गक्-न् (ग) an Up. ter.; as in युद्धः, गंगा.
 गिमि (गिमन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वा-
 ग्मिन्.
 गस्तु (स्तु) a Kṛit ter.; as in जिष्णु, स्था-
 स्तु.
 ष (अ) a Kṛit ter., as in गोषः, उरष्यदः; or a Tad. ter. (इय) ; as in यक्षि, नक्षिप.

पञ्च (अ) a Kṛit ter. used to form abstract noun from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate or generally undergo Vri-dhhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेमः.
 चिदुच् (इच्) a Kṛit ter. as in त्यागिन्, शागन्, भोगिन्.
 चुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भृगुर.
 डोप् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, प्रगी.
 डीप् (इ) a fem. ter.; as in कस्माप्, सारणी.
 चणप् (चण) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.
 चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निग्नान, भुञ्जान.
 चु-चं-चुप् (चु-चं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचु.
 च्चि a name of a termination; see अभूतनञ्चाय.
 छ (इय) a Tad. ter.; as in लब्धय, मर्दय.
 झ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in शैवर्द्धालः.
 झप् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पञ्चजन्यः, कौशिक्यः.
 ट (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, गुरःसरः.
 टोप् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अजा, वध्या.
 टकुल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानीतन.
 ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in शैवर्द्धिकः, शैवर्द्धिकः.
 ठञ् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, वृत्तक.
 ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, शक्तिकः.
 ड (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.
 डनमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.
 डतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.
 डु (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.
 डुलच् (बल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नृदुल.
 ड (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलिय, संभेय.
 डक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गमियः, माहियः, नादियः.
 डकञ् (एयक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहक-लेयकः.

डञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्हपः.
 ण (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.
 णसुल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund, as in कारं, स्मारस्मारं.
 णच् (इ) the termination of the causal.
 णिनि (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पाथिन्, स्थायिन्.
 ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.
 ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्यः, हास्य.
 ण्वल् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.
 तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.
 तसिल (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.
 तातिल (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.
 तुद (त्) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः.
 तुसुल् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.
 तुच् (तु) a Kṛit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.
 त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पात्रात्यः, दाक्षिणात्यः.
 त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.
 त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.
 था-धाल् (थ) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.
 दम्रच् (दम्र) } Tad. ter. showing
 द्वयसच् (द्वयस) } 'height'; as in 'जाडुदम्र, ऊरुदम्र, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस'.
 नक् (न) a Kṛit. ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रज्ञः, यत्नः.
 नृक् (न) the augment न्; as in धनयति, धीणयति.
 पुक् (प्) the augment प्; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.
 फक्, फञ् (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in नाहायन, वास्त्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.
 म (म) a Tad. ter.; as in मध्यन, आदिम, हुमः.
 मतुप् (मत्) a possessive ter.; as in अग्रिमत्, श्रीमत्; (changed to वत्).
 मयद् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.
 मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.
 मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

हृम् (म्) the augment स्; as in रात्रि-सन्तपयः.
 य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पास्या, वात्या, धूत्या, or in सत्या, शरण्यः.
 यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोधयते.
 यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्या, गार्हप्यः.
 यत् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in भव्य, मेघ, श्रेय.
 र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजरः also a Kṛit ter.; as in नम्र, दीप, कथ, शुभ्र, हिस.
 लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.
 ल्य (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नन्दनः, मदनः.
 ल्युद् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.
 वनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यजन्, धविन्.
 वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईश्वर, स्थावर.
 वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजखला.
 विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.
 वुच् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in निदकः, हिसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औदकः, राजकः, औश्रकः.
 वुन् (अक्) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवका.
 झ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विद्, or a Tad. ter. (झ) ; as in लोमशः.
 शतु (अत्) a ter. of the present participle Parasmaipada; as in वृत्त, विद्.
 शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in पचमानः.
 ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in निमृष्टः, पद्माक्षः.
 षक्न् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.
 झ्न् (ञ) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means of an action'; as in वक्त्र, शस्त्र, वस्त्र, पात्रं, योत्रं, दंष्ट्र.
 ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुसीदिकः.
 ठन्-ठल् (इक) Tad. ter. as in पथिकः, आकर्षिकः.
 ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कात्यायनी.
 व्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्व्य, सौर्व्य.
 सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.
 ह a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in इह.

THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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अंशः

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः [अवति, अताति सात-
त्येन लिङ्गोति वा; अन्-अत् वा, इ Tv.] I N.
of Vishnu, the first of the three
sounds constituting the sacred
syllable ओम् । अकारो विष्णुर्हृदि उकारस्तु
महेश्वरः । पकारस्तु स्मृता ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रया-
त्मकः ॥ १ for more explanation of
the three syllables अ, इ, ए see ओम् ।
-2 N. of Siva, Brahmā, Vāyu or Vai-
svānara.—ind. I A prefix correspon-
ding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr.
a or *an*, and joined to nouns, ad-
jectives, indeclinables (or even to
verbs) as a substitute for the nega-
tive particle नञ्, and changed to
अन् before vowels except in the word
अ-ऋणिन् । The senses of न usually
enumerated are six—(a) सादृश्य 'like-
ness' or 'resemblance'; अब्राह्मणः one
like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sac-
red thread &c.), but not a Brāh-
mana, but a Kshatriya, or Vaīśya;
अनिष्ठुः a reed appearing like इष्ठुः, but
not a true इष्ठुः. (b) अभाव 'absence',
'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं
absence of knowledge, ignorance;
अक्रोशः, अनन्धः, अकटकः, अवयः &c. (c) भेद
'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः
not a cloth, something different
from, or other than, a cloth. (d)
अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution',
used as a diminutive particle; अनु-
दाग having a slender waist (कुशोदरी
or तनुमध्यमा). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness',
'unfitness', having a depreciative
sense; अकारः wrong or improper
time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, im-
proper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध
'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनैतिः
the opposite of morality, immora-
lity; असित not white, black; असुर not
a god, a demon &c. These senses
are put together in the following
verse:—तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदल्पत्वं तद्व्यपत्तिः ।
अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च वयस्यः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See
न. also. With verbal derivatives,
such as gerunds, infinitives, parti-

ciples, it has usually the sense of
'not'; अदग्धत्वा not having burnt; अप-
श्यत् not seeing; so असङ्गत् not once;
अमृषा, अपरम्प्रात् &c. Sometimes अ does
not affect the sense of the second
member; अ-पश्चिम that which has no
last, *i. e.* last; अनुत्तम having no su-
perior, unsurpassed, most excellent;
for examples see the words.—2 An
interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ
अवयं P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (b) Reproach,
censure (fie, shame); अपनसि त्वं जाह्नव
P. VI. 3. 73 Vārt. See अकराणि, अजी-
वनि also. (c) Used in addressing;
अ अनन्त. (d) It is also used as a par-
ticle of prohibition.—3 The aug-
ment prefixed to the root in the
formation of the Imperfect, Aorist
and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this pri-
vative prefix is practically unlimi-
ted; to give every possible case
would almost amount to a dic-
tionary itself. No attempt will there-
fore be made to give every possible
combination of this prefix with a
following word; only such words
as require a special explanation,
or such as most frequently occur
in the literature and enter into
compounds with other words, will
be given; others will be found self-
explaining when the English 'in',
'un', or 'not', is substituted for अ
or अन् before the meaning of the
second word, or the sense may be
expressed by 'less', 'free from',
'devoid or destitute of' &c.; अदृश्य
unspeakable; अदर्थ without pride,
or freedom from pride; अप्रमदम् not
bold; अमन unfortunate; अविस्त
destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many
cases such compounds will be
found explained under the second
member. Most compounds begin-
ning with अ or अन् are either Tat-
purusha or Bahuvrīhi (to be deter-
mined by the sense) and should

be so dissolved.

अऋणिन् *a.* (ऋ being regarded as
a consonant.) Not a debtor, free
from debt; दिवसस्याहमे भावे शाकं पचति
यो नरः । अऋणिं चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर
मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अऋणिन् also
occurs in this sense.

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

अंशः [अंश अच्] 1 A share, part, por-
tion, division; member; सङ्कुशो निप-
तति Ms. 9.47; दुर्याशः a fourth part;
बृष्टः । मयैवांशो जीवन्नेकं जीवन्तः सनातनः
Bg. 15.7 । सुवर्मांशविष चर्मयोर्यतो R. 8.
16; अंशम दासितामुकृता K. 159 partly.
-2 A share in property, inheri-
tance; स्वतेशतः Ms. 8.408; अवशो कृत्रिप-
तिती 9.201। परम्यः वार्याः समंशिकाः Y.
2. 115.—3 The numerator of a frac-
tion; अन्त्यान्तेहाराभिहृती हरांशो Līlā, some-
times used for fraction itself.—4
A degree of latitude (or longitude)
अक्षरांशो समाख्याताः षष्ठ्युत्तराशतययम् । स च
अंशः षष्टिकारमकः, कला तु षष्ट्येककार्त्तिकः ।
-5 The shoulder (more generally
written अंश, अंश, q. v.)—6 N. of one of
the Adityas. The senses of 'party',
'a share of booty', 'earnest money',
which are said to occur in the
Veda are traceable to 1. above.—
COMP.—अंशः [च. त.] a secondary in-
carnation; part of a portion. अंशि
adv. share by share.—अवतारः—तरणं [च.
त.] descent (on earth) of parts of
deities, partial incarnation; एता इव
वर्मस्य Dk. 153। एतस्य कृतांतस्य K. 31।
उद्देशः श्रवणः 79; so अंशवर्तमानिव 108; N.
of Adhyāya 64-67 of. Adiparvan
of Bhārata.—भाज्.—हर-हारिण *m. f.* [उप-
समास] one who takes or has a share,
one entitled to a share in the
ancestral property, an heir, a co-
heir; पिबद्देशहरश्चैव पूर्वभावे वा; परः Y. 2.
132; जातोपि दास्यो ज्ञेयेन कामतोऽंशहरो भवेत्
133.—विवर्तिन *a.* [स. त.] slightly tur-
ned away, or turned away towards

the shoulder; मुखमंजुविनि यक्ष्मकाद्याः S. 3. 26 v. 1. for अंशवनि-संज्ञनं [व. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अनुव्यक्त्या गद्यः समवेदकरणं). अन्वयिहृगामिहृगो हृगो गद्यः समवेदकरणं Liliā.—वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-पुल्ल; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. —2 (स्वांशं वन) A share, portion, division; विशांशकम्पना गद्यभाग इत्यादिभिर्यते; द्विभक्तिका भवनांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशु-शालयुक्ता. —क A solar day.

अंशक a. [अंशं कति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक). —2 असल, (t. v.).

अंशने [अंशं लुप्यते] Act of dividing. अंशयित् m (अंश-लृप्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन a [अंश-इति] 1 A sharer, coheir : (पुनर्विभागकरणं) सर्वं वा अंशुः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share. —2 Having parts or members (अन्वयविन) अंशिनः स्वांशक्येनाभावं प्रति मुखात्मना V. Paribhāṣā.

अंशय a. [अंश-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

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

अंशुमत् a. [अंशु-अस्वर्यं मत्तुव] 1 Luminous, radiant : ज्योतिर्मा (विश्वेश्वर). Bg. 10. 21—2 Pointed.—3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.). —m. (मातृ) 1 the sun; वायुश्चैवैति विश्वेश्वर R. 15. 10. Ki. 11. 6. Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also. —2 N. of the grandson of Sagarā, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa. —3. N. of a mountain; मरुका N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca. —नी 1 N. of a Plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डबला, सालपर्ण) Hedy-sarum Gangeticum.—2 N. of the river Yamuna.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सुवाणि विषयो यस्य; अंशु आदयोदि कृ.] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्वनं a breast-cloth; सैन-

शुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाभूषणिकजितानां Ku. 1. 14; शीवांशुकाभिव कर्तोः S. 1. 34. —2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकाभिव वतिः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin.—3. An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; करहर्दनीयिकलंशुकाः शिवः Si 13 31—4 A leaf—5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नगितदति) (वः also; स्मार्थं कृ.)

अंशुक a. Radiant, luminous. —कः [अंशं प्रभा भुविप्रतिभां कति, ला—क] N. of the sage Chānakya; of any sage. —अंस अंसयति, अंसायति See अंश.

अंसः [अंसं कर्मभावाद् अण्] 1 A part, portion; See अंश.—2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade —3 N. of a Prince. —(सी) The two angles of an altar [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, humerus; Gr. *asilla*]—COMP. —कूटः [अंसः कूट इव वृद्धवान्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders, यन्मन्योश्चासकूटकथमप्युत्थंसावाराः कुतारः Prob. 1. 7—ने [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः (अंसे) [अंसे वृत्तो भारः शाक न. वा अलुक्] a burden of yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, भारिर a. (अंसे) [भस्पादि गण, अंस (सं) भारेण हरति. हन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—निर्वतिग a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुख-मंसविवर्ति पक्ष्मकाद्याः S. 3. 26.

अंसल a. [अंस लप्, ललवति इत्यर्थः] P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युव-ज्यायतवाहंसलः R. 3. 34] सुअन उपेतु योनं युनेरंसल 16. 84] पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य a. [अंसे भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulders; ये अस्या ये अंयाः सुषकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

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

अंशु a. [अंश-पदश्रुदि वरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10. 5. 6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

अंशूण a. Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened.—ण A sin, distress (?).

अंशुप a. Troublesome, free from अंशवः —नी f. [हन्-अति, अंशदेशश्च हतेति; स्यादेशदेशश्च वातोः] Un. 4. 62] इति दुरितमनया दाम् 1 A gift.—2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंशु n. अंशः—हसी &c. [अम् अस्मृ हृक्च Un. 4. 212, अभति वरकति प्रायश्चित्तेन I A sin; सहसा सहसितमहसा बिहृत्... अलं Ki. 5. 17] कृतः कृतार्थोऽपि निबर्हिता-हसां Si. 1. 29; leaving one's reli-

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

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

अंशवत् a. Sinful. [Tv. A gift. अंशितः—नी f. अंशितुं यथादितात् इह.]

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

अंशुः [अंशु, वंश्यादि क्रिन्, अंशने यच्छ्रव-नेन] 1 A foot.—2 The root of a tree cf. अंश्रि.—3 The number four.—COMP. —पः 'foot-drinker,' a tree; (मूलन पिबति सिकताय).—स्तेवः [अंशुः स्तेव इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

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

अंक a. Moving tortuously.

अंक [न कं सुकं] Absence of happiness, pain, misery; (as in नाकं न अंकं दुःख यत्रा) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

अकच a. [न. व.] Bald.—चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who is represented as a headless trunk. Tv. explains it thus: अकाय दुःकाय चायते चाय-ड। केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपप्लवस्य शाश्वतसिद्धिः। e. g. उपप्लवय अकांतां धूमकेतु-रिवोद्यतः Ku. 2. 32.

अकचमं, अकचमं, ०चकं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, ड, घ, अ, क, थ, ह &c written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person, (ग्राह्यगोचालमंत्रस्य-तंत्रोक्तमंत्र-ग्रहणार्थ-तत्तन्मंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्र-भेदः Tv.).

अकाथित a. 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c.; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like वृद्ध, याच् &c.

अकविह a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle); elder, superior.—इः [अंके वेदिदाकपे पापे निहा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense).—COMP.—यः (नः also) [अकविहान् बुद्धान् पातीति पा-क] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकन्येति दुःयः कन्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेयेन मानवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णे यस्य] I Devoid of ears, deaf.—2 Destitute of Karma; अजगुनमयस्य वा जगद्व्यति निश्चितः Mb.—र्णः A serpent (तस्य शङ्खचैव श्रवणात्, hence also called शङ्खः श्रवाः).

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

अकर्तन *a.* [कृत्-भावे कृद् न. त.] 1 Not cutting.—2 [कृत्-युच् न. व.] उच्छ्रयं कर्त्तुं क्षीः-अस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

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

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

अकर्मक [नास्ति कर्म यस्य व. क्य] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरैकविधतायामकर्मकः Harī (f) अकर्मिका, प्रसिद्धेद्विविधताः कर्मणोऽ-कर्मिका क्रिया *ibid.*

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

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

अकल्हक *a.* [नास्ति कल्हका यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure.—2 Sinless.—रका Moonlight.

अकल्हकता Honesty, integrity.

अकल्हक—क *a.* [नास्ति कल्हकं दंभः—कल्हको वा यस्मिन्] free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प *a.* [न. व.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered.—2 Weak, unable.—3 Incomparable.

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

अकल्प्य *a.* [कलात् साधुः कल्पः निरामयः न. त.] 1 Well, ill, indisposed.—2 [कल्पते इति कल्-यत् कल्प्य मिथ्याभूतं, न. त.] True; (तं) अगोचरदकल्पसंज्ञी संवत्सरा-रं Dk. 31.

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

अकथ्य—वा [न कथ्यते वर्ण्यते । कथ्-आ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad; *अरिः=कुलितता अर्थो यस्य स कारिः; न कवारिः अः or यस्य अत्रतोऽप्यकुलितता द्वाद्दयः; or अकुलितं इयति पक्ष्यं प्राप्नोति.

अकथ्य *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish.

अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित् कारणाभा-वस्य यत्र अकस्मत्] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpected, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विश्वासे न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor.—2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शब्दिको माता शिञ्जोपाति तिलैस्त्रिनाय Pt. 2. 65. 1. *वेव भवत्युद्भवता गतासि Dk. 135। नाकस्मादपि च वेदे Y 1. 132; अथ नुरिपु-रकस्माद् द्रोहः नः पुत्रभावे Mv. 2. 44। अथ एवो त्वमेदकस्मादापत्तिर्भवतुः R. 14. 55. 73.

अकाण्ड *a.* [नास्ति कांडं अवशः उचित-कालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाण्डिषु बुरसप्र-स्पर्धः *Mv. 5. 39 out of season; पुनर-काण्डिष्वतनदारणः U. 4. 15। *प्रवेदकलहवाः U. 6। पततु निरस्यकादिष्वपदेद इवैव मुनः Māl. 5. 31। *भुवरातो संसारसुखानां K. 172.—2 Destitute of stein or stock.—Comp.—जात *a.* Suddenly born or produced.—जातः unexpected occurrence; *उपनता के न वृद्धीविवाहयेत् Ks. 5. 2.—पातजात *a.* dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83.—शू-र a sudden attack of colic.

अकाले *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly, दर्शयोरुपे चरणः क्षत इत्यकाले तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि नवा S. 2. 12; काला विजितस्य विजयं विजितार्थं चै-मुन्मथ्य मेधविदेवकाले एव Māl. 1. 18 un-

expectedly; तातस्तु तमकाले एव प्राणहरम-प्रतिकारमुपपन्नमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम *a.* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love, अकामस्य क्रियाकाण्डहृदयेते वेह काहेचित् Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will.—2 Reluctant, unwilling; *वा कल्प 4. 364। सो नाकामो दातुमर्हति.—3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love; मया-दकामापि हि हृदि विभ्रमं S. I. 23.—4. Unconscious, unintentional; अकामोपनते-नेव सावोद्दयमेव न R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed.—5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final r before following र.—Comp.—कशीन *a.* Ved. not frustrating desires.—इत *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

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

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

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 Without body, incorporeal.—2 An epithet of o Rāhu, who is represented as having no body, but only a head.—3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (without body, parts &c.).

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

अकारण *a.* [न. व.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; *मित्राणि सतां चारणि K. 37 disinterested friends; इहंशा मा प्रत्यवीचि एतेहः U. 6.—ण Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परित्रयत्र K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; किम-कारणमेव दर्शनं नित्यं त्वैव त्वेव न दीयते Ku. 4. 7। *परित्यक्ता मानापित्रोर्गुरुस्तथा Ms. 3 157। अकारणात्-रण-ण causelessly, in vain। त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9 177. किम-कारणे कृत्यसि, अकारणे आमानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

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

अकार्पण्य *a.* [न. व.] Got without meanness; अकार्पण्यमज्ञानं Bh. 3. 51.

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

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] 1 Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजासुप्त्युत्थरति U. 2, R 15. 44। *मृग्युहणं...औषधं जान्मन्वातयः । *वातावकी, Rātñ. 3-2 [न कालः] Not black,

white.—क. [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing) ; *३: स्वत्रयप्रधानविरोधस्य Ve. 3; *३: कुत्रनम्य विवाहितं Mu. 7; अकाले वासिता आता R. 12. 81 at an improper time; अत्याकृष्टो हि नाराणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः 12. 33 takes no account of proper or improper time; अकाले वीक्ष्यतो विषयुर्हति पुण्यं प्राकृतं; नाकाले श्रियते काम्यं प्राप्त काले न जीवति। नाकाले श्रियते अंतः H. 1. 17 does not die a premature death; काले प्राप्तस्वकाले वा नास्थानेन नृहं वसेत् Ms. 3. 105 in season or out of season. Comp.—कुसुम-पुष्प a flower blossoming out of season; *कुसुमाग्रीव मयं संनययति हि H. 3. 23; a bad omen boding some evil.—कूष्माण्डः a pumpkin, kin produced out of season (fig.) useless birth.—ज, वत्पत्र, जात a. produced out of season, premature, unseasonable.—जलदः an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Rajasekhara.—जलदोदयः मयोदयः an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; बालातपमिश्राजनामकालजलदोदयः R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog.—जला unseasonable or improper time.—सह a. 1. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time. 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), unable to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3. 137.

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

अकिंचनता Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासार्थं यमविशेषः); न्नं दातुं परिश्रय्य तपस्या नियमः श्रियति; अहिंसासूययास्तेयमह्याकिंचनता यमः॥ *त्वं Poverty; अकिंचनत्वं मज्जं ह्यनास्ति R. 5. 16.

अकिंचिनिम्न m. [वृथादिगण] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ञ a. Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; यदाकिंचिज्ञाहं द्विप इव मदीयः समभव Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कार a. Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; *तेन्यत्र पंचशरीरं स एव K. 242 powerless to do anything; परतन्त्रमिदमकिंचित्कारं च Ve. 3.

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

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

अकुण्ठित a. Not blunted; शालवृक्षकुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 penetrating all sciences; विभर्तास्त्रमचल्यकुण्ठितं II.

74 taking effect on, prevailing against, even mountains.

अकुतः adv. [न कुतः न. त.] Not from any where (in comp. only).—C MP.—चकः N. of Siva (not movable from any cause).—भय a. [नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; माहशानामपि भयः संचारी जातः U. 2. यानि शीघ्रयुक्तान्भयान च पदान्यासत्संचाराद्योत्पन्ने U. 1. for अपराक्षमुक्ताणि 5.35. अकुतश्चिद्वय also in the same sense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

अकूपार a. 1 Resulting in good, having a good issue.—2 Unlimited; unbounded.—र. [न कुं पृथ्वी पिपति, पृ. अणु नादोर्ध्वः; न कुतश्चित् पारं गंतव्यदेशो यस्य वा, पृथो, दोर्ध्वः] 1 The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्रात्पकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः Nir.). —2 The sun आदित्योपकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः. —3 A tortoise in general (न कूपमृच्छति). —4 King of tortoises sustaining the world. —5 A stone or rock.

अकूपारः=अकूपार above.

अकुर्ष a. [नास्ति कुर्षं यस्य] 1 Not deceitful.—2 Bald; beardless.—बै Buddha, a deified saint.

अकुश्ल a. [न. त.] Free from difficulty.—रकु Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकुत a. [कु-कर्मणि क्तः, न. त.] I Not done; undone; unperformed; सर्वार्थं बलकृतानर्थानकृताश्च मन्त्रब्रवीत Ms. 8. 168; कृतं वाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117. —2 Wrongly or differently, done; कृताकृतविशेषादो ब्रह्मा आरविकु नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः; —3. Incomplete, not ready (as food); अहृतं च कृताक्षेत्रात् (अदीपवत्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुप्रशस्यं Kull.); कृताश्च चाकृतावेन (निर्मातव्यं) 10. 94 सिद्धांश्च चामात्रेण Kull.).—4 Uncreated.—5 One who has done no works.—6

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

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

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

अकृश a. [न. त.] Uncut, undiminished or unimpaired; *रक्ष् of unimpaired splendour.

अकुश a. [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong.—COMP.—अथः N. of a king of Ayodhyā.—अहमी a. enjoying full prosperity; —हमी great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

अकुष्ट a. [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn—COMP.—यस्य a. [अकुष्टेक्षेत्रे पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; *कथा इव सस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17। सो *कथा ओषधयः, *कथं अशनं, धाम्य &c.—रौहिण् =पथ्य; बीजं च बलिदमकृष्टोहि R. 14. 77.

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

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

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

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

अक्षा [अक्षः, अक्षयते इत्यक्ष् अक्ष् क्तिप् मतिः तस्ये कायति, कैक वा Tv.] A mother.

अक्ष See under अक्ष्.

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

अक्षत्रं [अक्ष्-वा-अत्र] An armour (वर्मणः).

अक्ष *a. Ved.* [अक्ष् गती रक्] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). 2 Bootless; profitless. —क्रः A fortification or rampart (भारका); banner(?).

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

अक्रम *n.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). —नः I Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः). -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; कर्म-क्रम-कर्तुमशुद्धेक्षा वैलक्षण्यमात्रं न महीयतीति *Mv.* 10. 3; कन्यातः पुरमक्रमान् प्रविशता *Mv.* 2. 50. indecently, immodestly; वहीमुखचक्रमक्रममवृत्तिं *Mv.* 6. in disorder.

अक्रांत *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed, unconquered. —ता [न कस्यते कटका-वृत्तत्वात् क्रम-क, न. त.] The egg plant (वृहती), solanum Melongena.

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

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

अक्रोष *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] 1 Free from anger. —चः [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोषस्तपसः (विभूषण) *Bh.* 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोषन *a.* Free from anger. —नः N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.

अक्रिका *f.* the Indigo plant.

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

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

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

अक्षः [अक्ष्-सः] 1 An axis. axle, pivot; अक्षे *Ms.* 8. 291; हृदयः अक्षः *P.* V. 4. 74. *Si.* 12. 2, 18. 7. उद्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः *Dk.* 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart. -3 A cart, cart also wheel. -4 The beam of a balance. -5 Terrestrial latitude. —6 A die for playing with; cube. —7 The seed of which rosaries are made. —8 A weight equal to 16 mashes and called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Terminalia Belerica (विमलांतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वाम. लक्ष द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ माष्टिषु भवति *Chan. Up.*; 80 वारं अक्षमात्रात्मः. —10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Elaeagnus Gaietris; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष). —11 A serpent; hence a curve. -12 Garuda. -13 N. of a son of Ravana. -14 The soul. -15 Knowledge (usually sacred). -16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure. -17 A person born blind. -18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णत्रयोमध्यं शालादयो भागः). —अक्षु (अक्षुते व्याप्तिरिति विषयात् स्वयंस्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense; निरोधावैततोऽस्यापि निरुद्धान्याहिलान्यापि *Pt.* 2. 154; an object of sense; *m.* also नियच्छद्विषयभ्यो-क्षान् *Bhag.* 2 The eye, only at the end of Comp. ; जलमाक्ष, कमलाक्ष &c. -3 Sochal -salt, sea-salt. -4 Blue vitriol (from its crystalline shape). [cf. *L. axis*; *Gr. akshan* or *axon*, old Germ. *ahsa*; Germ. *achse*. COMP.—अयं the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car. —अयकीलः —लक्षः a linch-pin, a pin which fastens yoke to the pole. —आवपनं [अक्षार् पावार अवपति

क्षिपत्यस्मिन् । आ-वप-आवारे स्तुट्] a dice-board (अक्षा हृष्यतेस्मिन्निति अक्षवपनं अक्ष-स्थानावपनपात्रं साधारणः). —आवापः [अक्षार् आवपति क्षिपति आवपू अण्] a gambler; keeper of the dice or gambling table; also अतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेमा अक्षोभा वा ह्युत्कारः). —कर्णः hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow (astr.) argument of the latitude. —कुशल-क्षोड *a.* [स. त.] skilful in gambling. —कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye. —कोविदः क्षा a skilled in dice; so अविद, अवेतु &c. —क्षेत्र [अक्षमिति क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure अक्ष-सावर्ण्य क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षमवानामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं). —रुद्धः [तु. त.] gambling, playing at dice. —चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; हृदयव्यमितं चक्रः *K.* 37 (also axis and wheels). —अक्षं [अक्षत् जायते, जण्ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2 a thunderbolt (वज्रं अक्षिरूपव्यावयवजातवारास्य तत्रात्मत्वं) 3. A diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं *q. v.* (*m.* in some of these senses). —नः N. of Vishnu. तत्त्वं, विद्या the science of gambling, अविद skilled in the principles of gambling. —दर्शकः, —दृष्टा [अक्षाणां कृपादानादित्यवहारणां दर्शकः दृष्ट-गुरुः, अक्षार् परयतीति दृष्टा क्षिप् कुलं] 1. a Judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling. —देवित्र *m.* [अक्षेदायति, दिव-णिनि] a gambler, gamester; so अक्षध्व, दिव-क्षिप् ऊढ *P.* VI. 4. 19. —द्युतः [अक्षेद्युते यस्य] a gambler, dicer. —तं dice-play, gambling; तादृशः a class of words mentioned in *P.* IV. 4. 19. —द्युतिकं [अक्षद्युत-ठक्] dispute at play. —दुग्ध *a.* [अक्षे दुग्धः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षमिय fond of dice or lucky in gambling). —वरः [अक्षं चक्रे रथावयवं तत्कीलकमित्रं कंटकं वा चरतीति; धु-अच- [च. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu 2. N. of the plant (शाकोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel; 4. anyone who bears a wheel, or who holds dice. —युः (युः) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car. —यूतः [अक्षि तद्वन्ने यूतः] 1 dice-rogue, a gamester, a gambler. —यूतिकः [अक्ष-स्य शकटस्य यूतिकं भारं लाति. लक्षः or अक्ष-युः तिलपरयस्य] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart. —पटल [च. त.] 1 a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3.—अक्षिपटलं *q. v.* —लः अक्षाणां व्यवहारणां पटलमस्तरस्य भावः] 4. judge. परि—*ind.* [अक्षेण विपर्यते वृत्तं *P.* II. 1. 10. यत्तद्व्यवहारे पात्राय एवाय समाप्तः सि को.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पात्रकक्षीयायां यथा शुटिकापात्रे जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपात्रः *Tv.*) —पाटः=वाटः, *q. v.* —पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पट्

दीप्तौ युक्त] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—वातः [च. त.] cast of dice.—वातः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया वातः पादोऽस्य । अक्षपादो हि स्वमनसूचकस्य व्यासस्य मुक्तदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासं प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं हृदयं पसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [च. त.] I. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इन्द्रियरक्षणार्थं पीडयति आस्वादनात् । पाङ्ग-अक्ष] N. of the plant खलिका.—मात्रः (अंशः) a degree of latitude.—मातः [च. त.] a cart-load.—मदः [च. त.] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] I any thing as large as dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः) twinkling of an eye.—माला, —सूत्रं [अक्षणी माला-सूत्रं] a rasiya, string of beads (अकारिदृशकारितः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिविभूता वा माला) । कृतो-क्षसूत्रप्रणयो तथा करः Ku. 5. 11. 6. 6 *मालामुपवाह्यितुमावतोहिम K. 151. It is made of कद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.—2 N. of अक्ष-जती, अक्षमाला वासहेन संयुक्ताजम्बुयोनिजा जवामाभ्यङ्गीयता Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य वक्षत्र-चक्रस्य मालेन मय गत्वात्) सा हि उतारव्यां दिशि गते सप्तर्षिर्बह्वे मालाकूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वव्यञ्ज उतारुतरवातस्या मालाकूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च वक्षत्रचक्रभूषणं Tv.)—राजः [अक्षणी राजेन] One addicted to gambling.—वामः [च. त.] an unfair gambler.—वातः [अक्षणी वातश्चक्रादना वातः वासस्थानं] I. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2. [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य भ्रूणस्थान-मय इव वातः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रभ्रूणवायुसहस्रपाशुमत्वात् तत्सहस्रस्य Tv.)—वृत्त अ [अक्षे वृत्तः व्याघ्रतः ; स. त.] engaged in, addicted to gambling; what has fallen in gambling.—न राशिचक्रकूपे वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle.—सुखः Beleric Myrobalan.—हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling) । वक्षोक्तहृदयं K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क] N. of a tree तिजिञ्ज.
अक्षवती [अक्षः सावन्तरेण यस्य । अक्ष-मनुष्यं] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षजम् H. [अक्षे चक्रे आनद्यते वक्ष्यतः आन-क्षिप] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंवेक्षिकाभेदः) tied to the cart or its pole (?).

अक्षजम् a. [नास्ति क्षणे योग्यकाञ्च यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षजिकम् a. [च. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षजम् a. [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्ष

मनुष्य यस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16. अक्षं तन्म-
तोर्युद् द्यात् Sk.] Having eyes । अक्ष-
पततः कर्णवतः Rv. to 71. 7.

अक्षतम् a. [च. त.] I (a) Uninjured, unhurt । त्वमक्षतः कथमक्षता इति Ku. 4. 9 । *विग्रहा वाह्यः Dk. 3 । पंचाक्षतास्तं वयं Vc. 6. 43. 4. Mu. 6. 8. R. 2 56. (d) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided । मम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वन् Pt. 1. *सक्तूनां नवं ककरो पूरयित्वा Asvalayana.—तः I Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun । (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies । अक्षतः पशु पतितक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः । अक्षतैर्नर्णयोद्विष्टं न तुलस्या विनायकं इति तत्र । सप्ततप्तपञ्चदश R. 2. 21, आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्त्रभूता 7. 28.—3 Barely (यथा) । अक्षताश्च यवाः प्रोक्ताः । said to be also n. (दूवक्षितायि).—तं I Corn, grain of any kind.—2 Absence of loss or ruin । good, well-being । अक्षतं चारुं वास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः.—3 Eunuch (also m.).—ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वायि.—2 N. of a plant कर्कशशृङ्गा.—COMP.—योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा वेदक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9 176 । पत्नीलक्षतयोनिषु 10 5.

अक्षत्रम् a. [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. क.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाक्षत्र क्षत्रायुषोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्तते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षम् n. [अक्ष बाहु० कनिष्] The eye (Ved.); मर्दं पश्येमाक्षमभियन्त्राः Rv. I. 89. 8; दक्षिणेऽक्षम् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षमम् a. [च. त.] I Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवाह &c.—Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; *मा कारुण्यस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; वामक्षमं मेहनकाह्वानेः R. 13 16.—मा [च. त.] I Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; वावत्यमी मग्नवाक्षमेव रथ्याः S. I. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed.—2 Anger, passion.

अक्षयम् a. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] I Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying, unfulfilling, inexhaustible; सद्योयथेवेति शुद्धस्वप्नक्षयो-
निश्चिः Si. I. 281 स संवत्सः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्ग-
मक्षयानिरुद्धता Ms. 3. 791 यक्षनिर्गुणतमक्षया
4. 23; नद्यायामक्षयवते पितृणां दत्तमक्षयं Vayu
त्रिसावना शक्तिरिवांशमक्षय R. 3. 13.—2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन (क्षयोदासः तत्क्षून्यः अकिञ्चनः संन्यासी दग्धिरो
वा) ।—यः I The Supreme Spirit

परमात्मनः.—2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्षयं पुण्यं यदास्ति-अक्ष) N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अक्षय सोमवारं रविवारं सप्तमी । च-
तुर्थी भौमवारं अक्षयादपि चाक्षया ॥ COMP.—
गुणः, पुरुषः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities).—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वैशाखे मासि रात्रौ शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयायां । अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्ति करारिणिषुता ॥ तस्यो दाना-
दिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं).—लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाकलिता N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada (?)
अक्षायिणी Pārvatī.

अक्षय्यम् a. [क्षित् शक्यः क्षि यत् । न. त.] That which cannot decay, imperishable; तयः वदमानमक्षय्यं दद्यादरण्यका हि नः S. 2. 131 अस्यत्र योयवस्तु वर्षसंज्ञेता-
प्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.—COMP.—वदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षयोदकदानं तु अक्षय-
दानवादीयते । यद्येव नित्यं तरुण्योश्च चतुर्थ्यां कदा-
चन) ।—नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Āsvinā.

अक्षरम् a. [न क्षराति; क्षरं चलते अक्ष-
न. त.] I Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रादेवो विदुः क्षतक्षयमात्मनमात्मन्य
वर्त्तयन्ते Ku. 3. 501 द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके
क्षराक्षर एव च ॥ क्षरः सवर्णमन्तानां कृतयोऽ
क्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg. 15. 161 यस्मात्क्षरमतीतो-
हमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतस्त्विमं लोके वेदे च
प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.—2 Fixed, firm, unalterable. 1. I Siva.—2 Vishnu. 3 A sword.—त Sound-word, speech (Ved.). 4 [अक्ष-सरः Un. 3. 70; अक्षे सरः ; अक्षुते व्याघ्रोति वेदादिशाखाणि.]
I (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकाराणि Bg. 10. 33 ; मुद्राक्षराणि, मधु०, अक्षर, &c (b) a syllable । एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83; the mono-
syllable एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25; Ms. 2. 78. 84. 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words; speech col-
lectively ; प्रतिबद्धं चिह्नवाचिमानं S. 3. 25. ; अक्षो सदीपनायक्षराणि U. 41 मधुरेताणि
प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्म-
णसंक्रामताक्षराणि पितृमहेन V. 3. 1 अक्षरं वर्ण-
निर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः अक्षः न क्षरं विद्यादक्ष-
रैर्वा सरेऽक्षरं ॥—2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing । writing in general (in pl.); तत्र मुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात्
सप्तो नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3. 94; तत्रमवस्था
अक्षराणि त्रिंशदानि स्युः V. 2.—3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-

रन्मह्य, भूककारणः) अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8-3;

अक्षरं ब्रह्मोद्भूतं विदि ब्रह्मासममुद्भव 3. 15;

यथा सतः पुरुषाकेशलोमानि तथाक्षरात्सम्भव-

तिदिविधं Chan. Up.-4 Religious aust-

terity, penance.--5 Sacrifice.--6

Water.--7 The sky.--8 Final beati-

tude, emancipation from further

transmigration.--9. Continuance,

permanence.--10 Right, justice

(Ved. in these two senses).--11 N.

of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera.

--12 A measure of time, equal to

one-fifth of a Kāshthā. --COMP.--

अक्ष 1 [प. त.] meaning (of words);

किं तावत् कीत्याश्रयतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5--२ (पु)

पुः --चणः, --नः (अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासविन्यासितः

अक्षरं चणप् or चं (पु) चुप् P. V. 2.26.)

a scribe, writer, copyist; so *जी-

वक्षः, --जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवितः; जीव्-भिनि or

पुवक्षः; also *जीविकः, --च्युतः [अक्षरं च्युतं

कुतं यत्र; व. कप्] getting out a differ-

ent meaning by the omission of a

letter (e. g. कुर्वेत् दिवाकर्मं द्वयचरणे इव)

देव योभ्याकर्मनयाः करेणुः प्रसत्यसौ where

another meaning may be got by

omitting k in करेणुः, i. e. by taking

रेणुः) अक्षम् n. --वृत्तं I a metre regu-

lated by the number of syllables it

contains; अक्षम् द्विवचं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जगत्त-

रिति ऋषिः । वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यां जगत्तम्राक्षुता

अक्षम् 12 of unshaken resolve; resolu-

te (अक्षं निश्चलं हृदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an

epithet of परमात्मन्, --जगती, --तृतिष्ठा [अ-

क्षराणां जगन्तः; तर्ह्यपिलेखानां तृल्लिखे वा सावन-

रवात् a reed or pen--(रि) न्यासः [प.

त. भावे वक्षः] writing arrangement

of letters; भूषणवर्णमोक्षः V. 2.2. the

alphabet. 3 scripture . 4 इदमक्षरं वा-

रस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्पर्शान्तराणां

परस्परसिद्धौ वर्णन्यासः--पंक्ति a. I having

5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five)

छ मत् पदं वग दे इत्येव वै यक्षोऽक्षरपांतिः Ait.

Br. (ताम्रस्तान्यक्षराणि होतृत्रया द्वौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि).

2. N. of a metre of four lines

(द्विपदा विताञ्) each having five syl-

lables (one dactyl and one spondee)

--मात्र a. having a share in the syllab-

les (of a prayer?) . --सूचिका tablet

R. 18. 46--सूचः [अक्षराणि तन्मयाणि शालाणि

वा सूचे यस्य] a scholar, student, --अक्ष [प.

त.] the beginning of the alphabet;

the letter अ.--सूचिका 'finger

speech', speaking by means of

finger--signs.--अज्ञित a. unlet-

tered, illiterate, not knowing how

to read or write.--दृगक्षिः f. [प. त.]

distinct articulation of syllables.

--सिद्धा [प. त.] the science of

(mystic) syllables; theory of

ब्रह्म (ब्रह्मह्रस्व); महा ध्यो विषय Dk. 11.

--संस्थापनं [अक्षराणां संस्थापनं यत्र] arrange-

ment of letters, writing alphabet.

अक्षरं [स्वाये कर्त] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वाचसार्थकारे

अक्ष] 1. Syllable by syllable. 2 To

the very letters literally

अक्षरं a. [गवादिगण] Relating to

letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अक्षते गगनाभोगे मेघैः; अक्ष सप्त;

तौगो जीव] The rainy season.

अक्षानह See under अक्ष .

अक्षान्तिः f. [न. त.] Intolerance, non-

forbearance, envy, jealousy, anger,

impatience.

अक्षार a. [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free from

artificial salt. --रः Natural salt

नोक्षरं नोक्षरं चैव बान्धवमुद्रादिस्तथाययः । समुद्र-

सिखं चैव *लवणमस्तु ॥ --COMP.--

लवणं (गो) [क्षारिण ऊर्ध्वमृत्तिकाया निवृत्तं.

अणु क्षारं कुत्रिमे लवणं; न. त.] natural salt

मुन्यन्नानि पयः सोमो मांसं यन्नातुपस्कृतम्

अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हविश्च्यवे ॥ Ms. 3

257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैववादि) ; *णात्राः स्युः

5. 73; चतुर्थकात्मनोऽनोयादक्षारलवणं मित्रं 11.

110; sometimes used for food that

may be eaten at times unfit for

the performance of religious du-

ties; a class of objects such as

cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि n [अक्षते विषयाश्च; अक्ष--क्षि, अक्षो-

र्णितः Un. 3. 155--6] अक्षिणां, अक्षानां,

अक्षणा, अक्षणः &c. I The eye (which

grasps or sees objects); changed

to अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi

COMP. f. *क्षी when a limb of the

body is indicated as अक्षनाक्षो, other-

wise दर्शिका देवुषष्टिः; in Avyayi Co-

mp. also it is changed to अक्ष (सप्तक्ष,

परोक्ष, &c.), 2 The number two;

(-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L.

oculus; Ger. *auge*; Gr. *okos okkos*,

Zend *ashi*.] (OMP. --कृपः twinkl-

ing; नाक्षिकं व्यतिष्ठत R. 15. 67. --कूटः-

टकः, --भोक्तः, --भार [प. त.] the eyeball,

pupil of the eye. --पत a. [अक्षिणं भिः

सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्षयमक्रुहोपि व्याप्यत इव]

I visible, present; विभायतर्वर्तमानोऽक्ष-

यमायि ना भवानां क्षयवत्या Si. 9. 81--2.

rankling in the eye, an eye-sore,

being a thorn in the eye, hated;

*नोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 --जाहः

[प. त.] the root of the eye. --पक्ष्मण,

क्षोभण n. [प. त.] the eyelash. --पटकं

[प. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a dis-

ease of the eye pertaining to

this coat. --पत a. Ved. falling into

the eye, hence, hurtful, --adv.

a little, as much as a mote (as

much as could fall into the eye),

--सू a. [अक्षो भूषिष्यः] visible, per-

ceptible, manifest; (hence) true;

real --अक्षं [प. त.] collyrium, a kind

of balm (for the eyes). --नः (ज also)

N. of a plant (पक्षिकालीप्रवृक्ष) used to

heal some varieties of the eye-dis-

ease. --प्रव [समाहारद्वेद] the eye and

the eyebrows taken collectively. --

विक्षुण्णितं, विक्षुण्णितं [अक्षः; विक्षुण्णितं लज्जादिना

संयुक्तं प्रसारभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look,

leer, a look with the eyelids par-

tially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्रावयवाय हितः-क्ष] N.

of a tree (रंजनद्रुमः) अक्षिक also; See

अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions

or privileges attached to landel

property (?).

अक्षिन a. [न. त.] Undecayed, per-

manent, uninjured, undecaying,

unfailing. --म I Water. --2. 100000

million. --COMP. --अनि-वसु (तां) N.

of Indra, giving permanent help,

or having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षितरं [अक्षीव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.]

Water (निर्मलत्ववैजित्यसम्बन्धः).

अक्षिति a. [न. त.] Imperishable.

--तिः f. Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् a. [न. त.] Ved. Not de-

creasing in wealth; destitute of a

dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति प्रणिगति अंजनेन; वा. क.]

N. of a plant, शोभाजनवृक्ष Guilan-

dina or Hyperanthera Moringa-

--यं Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षाय (व) a. [न. त.] Not intoxi-

cated. --यः [न क्षीवते माद्यति, क्षीव्-क क्त

वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभाजन (Mar.

शोभा, शोमट). --यं Sea-salt.

अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्षु-ङ] Quick (शीघ्र);

according to others (क्षुः) a kind

of net.

अक्षुण्ण a. [न. त.] 1 Unbroken,

untortured.--2 Not conquered or

defeated, successful; अक्षुण्णोऽनुग्रहः Ve.

I. 2--3 Not trodden or beaten, un-

usual, strange; अर्भीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातु-

र्तम् Si. 1. 32. being not practised

or experienced.--4 inexperienced,

not expert.

अक्षुद्र a. [न. त.] Not small or in-

significant.--द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुर् f [न. त.] Absence of hun-

ger, satiety.

अक्षुष्य a. [अक्षुषे हितं; अक्षुष्य-यत्.]

Ved. I That which tends to cause

absence of hunger (क्षुषामात्रसाधनं द्रव्यं).

--2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र a. [न. त.] Destitute of fields;

uncultivated.--यं I A bad field

(अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे वीजमृत्सृष्टमनैव विन-

श्यति Ms. 10. 71.--2 Not a good geo-

metrical figure.--3 (fig.) A bad

pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-

table (of any thing).--COMP.--अक्षे

a. [क्षेत्रं देहत्वरूपं तत्त्वतो न जानाति; विद्-क्षिप्]

destitute of spiritual knowledge; i

not knowing the true nature of the

क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानामिह आत्मत्वेन देहा-

मिमांसी जीवः); 50 अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रि a. [क्षेत्रं शब्दोपतिस्थानं कर्त्तव्यं वा ;

मत्तव्यं इति न. त.] Having no field,

not the master of a field; ये 5

क्षेत्रज्ञो ब्रह्मवतः परिक्षेत्रप्रवापिनः Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षोटः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षुय विभोक्तस्येव
उत्पत्तिर्णाम्यस्य वा Tv.] 1. N. of a tree
पर्णतीयोल (Mar. डोंगरा अक्षोड).—2. A
walnut; a tree bearing an oily
nut.

अक्षुटः [अक्षु-ओड; अक्षुः विभोक्तः इव ओ-
हति पत्रैः सहज्यते । उद्-अक्ष वा Tv.] also
written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट, आक्षोड,
अक्षोडक &c.

अक्षोभ *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agi-
tated, unmoved.—*m.* 1 Absence of
agitation—2 The tying post of an
elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *n.* [क्षोभ्यते विचारयते, ध्रुव-गिष्
कर्माणं वत्. न. त.] Immovable, imper-
turbable; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत् R. 17.
44 was unassailable.—*यः* 1 A par-
ticular sage (नैतोतो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः
संवेदतायाः शिरोसि नगररूपेण स्थितः । आशिभेदः ।
अक्षोभ्योऽस्या आशिः प्रोक्तः—Tv.).—2 N.
of a Buddha.—3 An immense
number, said to be 100 विवर.—
COMP.—कषणं [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं]
a sort of कषण or armour referred to
in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [उहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा
सोऽस्यास्ति इति, अक्षुणां रथानां सर्वोपामिद्विषाणां
वा ऊहिनी; गन्तव्यं त्रिद्विषि P. VI. 1. 89
Vart.] A large army consisting of
21870 chariots, as many ele-
phants, 65610 horse, and 109350
foot.

अक्षुण *a.* [अक्षुते न्यासिते अक्षु—कषण
Un. 3. 17] Unbroken (अखंड).—*क्षणं*
Time.

अक्षुणया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously.
circuitously, in a crooked way,
नानक्षुणया संवृत्तः । Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण,
कोट्टिणी).—Wrongly; *दृष्टं Ved.
seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्षुणयात् *a.* Going through,
penetrating.

अक्षुण्डः [खंड-अक्षु. न. त.] N. of a
tree (भियाल) Buchanania Latifol *a.*
अक्षुण्ड *m. f.* [खट्टूड. न. त. वा. डीप.]
Bad conduct (अशिष्ट-व्यवहार); a child-
ish freak or whim.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [खंड-अक्षु. न. त.] Unbro-
ken, whole, entire, complete अखंडं
पुण्यानां कलमिव S. 2. 10; अक्षुण्डकः शशी
Mal. 2. 2. with undiminished orb,
full; निर्निगाय मुक्तमिन्द्रमण्डलं Ki. 9. 38;
अक्षुण्डं तपसा 10 63. undisturbed;
सुदृढोदमने यक्षद्वयस्यः U. 5. 35 of unta-
rnedness, unsoftened; *द्वादशी
the 12th day of the bright half
of मासशुक्ल—*adv.* Uninterruptedly
Ki. 1. 29.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [न खंडको निरवयवत्वात् । खंड-
अक्षु. न. त.] 1 Unbroken, not ca-
pable of being broken or divided,
epithet of परमात्मनः—2 Full, entire,
न. [न. त.] 1 Not breaking, leaving
entire—2 Non-refutation.—*n.* Time.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken,
undivided—2 Uninterrupted, per-
petual, undisturbed, continuous ।
ता मे वासिष्ठ्या Mu. 1 । अक्षुण्डं प्रेम कथय

पद्यः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbro-
ken.—3 Unimpaired; unfrefuted
&c. । अक्षुण्या अक्षुण्डितात् प्रणयात् M. 3
never disappointed; शतमक्षु तमक्षुण्डित-
योरक्ष R. 9. 13 whose prowess
knows no repulse or defeat.—
COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive—*श्रुतः*
[अक्षुण्डितः श्रुतः तत्संपत्तु पुण्यादिप्रभवरूपा यत्]
time or season which yields its
usual produce of flowers &c.
(*a.*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due
season.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [न. त.] Not dwarfish,
short or stunted not small, great;
अक्षुण्डेन वनेन विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [न. त.] Not dug; not
buried.—*n.* 1 A natural lake or
pool of water; a bay; especially a
pool before a temple.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* Ved. [विद-रक्ष द. त.]
Unworn; यस्मै यस्मैमाक्षुण्डायामभिः
Rv. 1. 38. 11, unworn in their
course.

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

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [नस्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.]
I Whole, entire, complete; oft.
with सर्वः । एतादृशं मत्तोषिजने सर्वविशेषात्कलं मुनिः
Ms. 1. 59; *लेन entirely—2 Not
uncultivated or fallow, ploughed
(land); *आत्मनः the universal spirit.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [न खट्टयस्यात् । खिदं भये विकृतं
Tv.] 1 A tree in general.—2
(अक्षुण्डिकः) A dog trained to the
chase.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* Not wearisome, not
fatigued; *त्वं continuous flow of
speech regarded as one of the
नाग्युगस of the Jainas.

अक्षुण्ड *ind.* An exclamation of
joy; शीघ्रं to utter this exclamation.
अक्षुण्डातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute,
लक्ष *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अक्षुण्ड *P.* (अगति, अशीत, अगि-यति, अ-
गितुं) 1 To wind, curl, move tortu-
ously, or in a zig-zag way—2 To go
(अगति, अशीत &c.)

अक्षुण्ड [न गच्छतीति; गम्-ड. न. त.] 1
Unable to walk, not going, not in
a position to go; अगो वृषकः श्रितेन P
VI. 3. 77 Sk.—2 Unapproachable—*n.*
1 A tree; सदागतं येन विचारोपमायः
Si. 4. 63—2 A mountain; also a
stone; प्रत्यापरं प्रत्युगं Mahanataka—3
A snake—4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या
पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्याभावे अयोनिप्रसिद्धः; or
'not going', the earth by its diurnal
rotation causing day and night)—5
A water-jar, as in अगस्त्य (कुम्भस्थान).—6

The number seven (from the seven
कुलाचलसः).—Comp.—आत्मजा the daughter
of the mountain, N. of Parvati.—ओ-
कस् *m.* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1. a
mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (इक्षुवासि)

3. the animal शरभ supposed to have
8 legs. 4. a lion.—*n.* (*a.*) गमात् पर्वतशि-
खतो जायते; जन्-ड.) produced on a
mountain or from a tree; roaming

or wandering through mountains
wild (गिरिचर); कषाचिती विषयविवाचजी
नञौ Ki. 1. 36. (जं) bitumen.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [गम् बाहू. श. न. त.] Not
going.—*कः* A tree.

अगण्य *a.* I Countless, immense;
अगण्यविस्तारितमणि Dk. 1.—2 Not de-
serving to be counted (अहं यत्).
worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः *f.* [न. त.] 1 Want of re-
sort or recourse, necessity.—2 Want
of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र
रामस्य यत्र रामस्यायाम् विहायसा Rām. 1
मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64. See
under गति.

अवति (नी) क *a.* I Helpless, with-
out any resort or resource । बालमेन-
मगतिमादाय Dk. 9 । दंडमन्त्रनिका गतिः
Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift
अवतीका गतिर्ह्येषा पापा राजोपसेविताम् ।
Mb.

अगद *a.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] I
Healthy, sound, free from disease,
in good health; गदोऽक्षः Ms. 8. 107.

—2 (गद-भाषणे अगद, न. त.) Not speak-
ing or telling.—3 Free from judicial
affliction.—*n.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात्] I
A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति
चिंताविषयोयमगदः किं न पायते H. Pr.

29; विश्वैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्वययाणि योनेयत्
Ms. 7. 218 —2 Health, freedom from
disease; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च वि-
तिता स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यति तपस्तेषां
हि सत्त्वं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गदाभावः;
नैऋत्यमिति यावत् Kull.)—3 The science
of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of
medical science.

अगदकारः [अगदं करोति; अगदं कु-अण्
मुमागच्छ P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.

अगद्यति Den. P. To have good
health.

अगम *a.* अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* [न गतुमर्हति, गम्-यत्, न. त.]
I Not fit to be walked in or ap-
proached, unapproachable, inacces-
sible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c.

—2 inconceivable, incomprehensi-
ble; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends
mind (conception or thought) वा;
संपदस्ता मनसोऽगम्यः Si. 3. 59. See
under गम्य also.—Comp.—रूप *a.*
of unsurpassed or inconceivable na-
ture, form, &c. *रूपं पदवीं प्रतिस्तुता
Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to
be approached (for co-habitation),
one of the low castes; अग्या च स्त्रियं बला
*नमनं येन जातिभ्रंशकाय वा &c. COMP.
—नमनं illicit intercourse.—नामिण *a.*
practising illicit intercourse.—नम-
नीय *a.* relating to illicit intercon-
course; *नीयं नृ (पापं) ब्रूतेभिरपानुदेत Ms
11. 170.

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

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

अगर n. [न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त.]

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

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

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

अग्रस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

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

अग्रा a. Ved. Not going.

अग्राव a. [गात्र-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. व.] Unathomable, very deep, bottomless;

अग्रावसक्तिः समुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, अग्राव Mk. 1. 3. R. 6. 21; सोऽज्ञानं, बुद्धिः, great, as 'मयः' यस्य ज्ञानद्वयसिंघोऽग्रावस्यानघा गुणाः Ak. unathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable. -वः -वः a deep hole or cha m. -वः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. agathos]. -COMP. -जलः [अग्राव जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep-lake.

अगार [अग्रे न गच्छते कच्छति प्राप्नोति-अग-अग्र Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 203; दाहद्वारं an incediary 3. 158; See आगार.

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

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

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

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

अग्रह a. Not hidden; or concealed, manifest, clear; सद्भाव Ku. 5. 62. -COMP. -गंध a. having an unconcealed smell. (-उः) Asafetida (the smell of which is not easily concealed). -आव a. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

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

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

अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; see गोचर; वाचाप-गोचरं हवावस्थामप्युक्तं Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. —र I Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses—2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरोऽयं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of the gods Pt. 2. —3 Brahma; अगोचरं वारिच गोचरे Ki. 17 II. अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a.* Ved. Without a cowherd; पशुर्न नि स्वयुगोपाः Rv. 2. 47.

अगोरुच *a.* Ved. Not disdaining, praise.

अगोह्य *a.* Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अग्नि ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अग्-नि, नलोपश्च Un. 4. 50; or fr. अञ् 'to go.' I Fire कौप, ईशान, शोक, ज्ञान, रात्रि, &c.—2 The god of fire—3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds. (गार्हपत्य, अहवनीय, दक्षिण); पिना वै गार्हपत्योऽग्निर्माताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः । गुराद्वर्णयन्तु सप्तिव्रता गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231.—4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid.—5 Bile (नाभेरुर्ध्वं हृदयादवस्तादाभाश-यमाचक्षते तद्गन्तं तौ गेजः पिने इत्याचक्षते). —6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्म). —7 Gold —8 The number three. —9 N. of various plants: (a) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तचित्रक; (c) मल्लिक Semincarpus Anacardium; (d) निंबक Citrus Acida.—10 A mystical substitute for the letter *r*. In Dvandva COMP. as first member with names of deities and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as अग्निहोत्र, अग्निहोता, or to अग्नी, अग्नीय, अग्नीय, अग्नीय, अग्नीय [cf. L. *ignis*.] [Agni is the god of Fire, the Ign's of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rig-veda*. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods; a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is con-

sidered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his threefold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतमुत्र, शुनि, रोहिताश्व, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरवत्, घृतात्र, चित्रमातु, ऊर्ध्व-शोचिष्, शोचिष्केत, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदेष्ट &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth, Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [Vishnu Purana]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty five sons; altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and

carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigor and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by King Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खांदव. COMP.—अ (अ) गार्-रः, —आलयः, —ग्रहं [अग्निकार्यय अगार् शाकं त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्गार्गिरिवाद्यग्रे R. 5. 25. —अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket.—आत्मनः *a.* [अग्नि-रत्नम वस्य] of the nature of fire; सोम-त्मिका स्त्री, *कः पुमान्, —आगन्तं consecrating the fire; सो *आहेति, —आवेयः [अग्निरवेयो येन] a Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं=आगन्तं, —आहिनः [अग्निराहिने येन, वा परिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि, —इव *m.* (अग्नोऽयः) [अग्नि इदं स असीत्] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved.)—ईश्वरः [अग्निरिष्यते अग्नेन] N. of a Mantra.—(नं) kindling the fire.—उत्पातः [अग्निना दिव्यान्लेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In *Bri. S.* 33. it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभकलानं पततं रूपाणि यानि तान्युक्ताः । निष्पयोऽकाशनिविशुत्ताग इति पंचधा भिन्नाः ॥ उत्क्रा पक्षेण कलं तदंशु निष्पयोऽकाशनिभिः पतैः । विमुद्-होभिः पङ्क्तिमत्स्वत्तारा विपातयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c.—उद्धारणं, उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two aranis. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice.—उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. (अग्निरुपस्थानं देवेन).—एवः [अग्निमवयति] an incendiary—कणः, —स्फोटकः a spark.—कर्म *m.* [अग्नी कर्म सत्.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so पार्थ offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; निर्वर्तिनाप्यग्रेः K. 16 *यथेदं 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25.—कला a part (or appearance) of fire; त. varieties are mentioned [धृत्वाचिरूपा उवल्लिनी ज्वालितो विस्फुल्लिगिनी । सुशोः सुरुपा कपिला हव्यकल्पवद्धे अपि ॥ यादोनां दशवर्णानां कला सप्तप्रदा अमृः]. —कारिका [अग्निं करोति आर्वते कारणे कर्तुं लोपचारात् कर्तरी षुक्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अमात्र which begins with अग्नि

दत्ते पुगे देव. 2. =अग्निर्कार्य. -जगृ [अग्नेः उद्दि-
पने काष्ठं आकृतं] Agallochum (अगुरु) -
कुक्रतः [अग्नेः कुक्रत इव रक्तवर्णं रक्तुद्रिगन्वात्]
a firebrand, lighted with p of straw.
कुंड [अग्नेः आधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space
for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel.
कुमारः, -तनयः, -सुतः 1. N. of Kartti-
keya said to be born from fire.
See कर्त्तिकेय. 2 a kind of preparation
of medicinal drugs -केतु [अग्निः केतु-
ग्वि] 1. smoke, 2 N. of two Rā-
kshasas on the side of Ravana
and killed by Rāma. -वाणः, -दिक्
the south-east corner ruled over
by Agni; इंद्रो बन्धिः पितृपत्नित्वेभ्यो यरुणो
मरुत् । कुवेर इति पतयः पूर्वादिनां दिशो क्रमात् ॥
-क्रिया [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया आकृत.] 1.
obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2.
branding; मेघनादक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284.
-क्रीडा [तृ. त.] fire-works, illumina-
tions. -गर्भ a. [अग्निर्गर्भं यस्य] preg-
nant with or containing fire, hav-
ing fire in the interior; गर्भो जगामिव
S. 4. 3. (-गर्भः) [अग्निग्वि जाको गर्भो यस्य]
1. N. of the plant Agnijāra 2. the
sun stone, name of a crystal suppo-
sed to contain and give out fire
when touched by the rays of the
sun; cf. S. 2. 7. 3. the sacrificial
stick अग्नि which, when churned,
gives out fire. (-गर्भः) 1. N. of the
Sami plant as containing fire (the
story of how Agni was discovered
to exist in the interior of the Sami
plant is told in chap. 35. of अनुशासन-
पर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः
सकाशात् गर्भो यस्यां सा; when the Ganges
threw the son of Siva out on
the Meru mountain, whatever on
earth &c. was irradiated by its
lustre, became gold and the earth
was thence called वसुमती). 3. N. of
the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निग्वि
गर्भो मध्यभागे यस्याः सा) -ग्रन्थः [अग्निप्रतिपादको
ग्रन्थः शाक. त.] the work that treats
of the worship of Agni &c. -वृत्तं
[अग्न्युद्दीपनं घृतं शाक. त.] a kind of medi-
cinal preparation of ghee used to
stimulate the digestive power. -चित्
m. [अग्निं चित्वा; चि-भूतार्थं क्षिप P. III.
2. 91.] one who has kept the sacred
fire; यतिभिः सार्वभौमप्रभृतिभिः R. 8. 25.
-चयः, चयनं, -चित्वा arranging or keep-
ing the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान) ; चित्वा-
यिचित्वा च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-यः, -यनः)
the Mantra used in this operation.
3. a heap of fire. -चित्वात् [अग्निचयनं अस्त्य-
स्मिन् मनुष्य मयः वा तातत्वात् पदार्थं Tv.]
having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्वा. -ज, -जात
a. produced by or from fire, born
from fire. (ज, -जातः) 1. N. of the
plant अग्निजार (अग्नेः आग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते
सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya.

3. Vishnu. (ज, -जात) gold; so ज-
न्मन्. -जिवृह a. 1. having a fiery tongue;
2. having fire for the tongue, epi-
thet of a god or of Vishnu in the
boar incarnation. (-वृह) 1. a tongue
or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7
tongues of Agni कर्णो भूमिर्नो श्वेता लोहि-
ताः नीललोहिता । सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिवृहाः सप्त
विभावसोः) 3. N. of a plant लोमलो (अ-
ग्निजिवृहं शिला यस्याः जा) ; of another
plant (जलपिपली) or गजपिपली (विपला-
गला). ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of
fire. 2. [अग्निर्ज्वालय शिला यस्याः सा] N.
of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly
used by dyers, Grisea Tomentosa
(Mar. धायकूल, धायटो) -तप a. [अग्निना
तप्यते, तप-क्षिप्] having the warmth
of fire, practising austerities by
means of fire. -तपस a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते]
1. practising very austere penance,
standing in the midst of the five fires
2. glowing, shining or burning like
fire; (तपन्तीति तपाः अग्निग्वि तपाः) hot as fire.
-तेजस a. having the lustre or power
of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य). (-स्म.) the
lustre of fire. (-स्म.) N. of one of the
7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara.
-त्रय the three fires, See under अग्नि.
-द a. [अग्निं ददाति गृहादौ ददाति; दा-क]
1. giving or supplying with fire. 2.
tonic, stomachic, producing appeti-
te, stimulating digestion. 3. i. cendi-
ary; अग्निदाय भक्तदक्षिण Ms. 9. 278; अग्नि-
दानं च ये लोकः Y. 2. 74; so दायक
द्विग्वि. -दग्ध a. 1. burnt on the fu-
neral pile; अग्निदग्धये जीवा येऽप्य-
दग्धाः कुले सम वायु. 2. burnt with fire.
3. burnt at once without having fire
put into the mouth, because de-
stitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of
Manes or Pitris, who when alive,
kept up the household flame and
presented oblations to fire. -दग्धनी
[अग्निदग्धयेऽप्यग्ना; दग्ध-ग्वि-रु कण्ठे ह्युद] a nar-
cotic plant, So'anum Jacquini. -दातृ
[अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs
the last (funeral) ceremonies of a
man; यश्चाग्निदाता ग्रेतस्य पित्रं दद्यात्स एव
हि. -दापन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimu-
lating digestion, stomachic, tonic. -
दीप a. [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire,
blazing. (-प्ता) अग्निजठरालो दीपः सेवनात्
यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता,
which is said to stimulate digestion.
-दीप्ति f. active state of digestion.
-दूत a. [अग्निदूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा]
having Agni for a messenger, said
of the sacrifice or the deity invoked
यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अंकृतः Rv
10. 14. 13. -दूषित a. branded. -देवः
[अग्निग्वि देवः] Agni; a worshipper of
Agni. -देवा [अग्निदेवो यस्याः] the third
lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका).
-धानं [अग्निर्धानयेऽस्मिन्] the place or

receptacle for keeping, the sacred
fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; पदं कुण्डे
अग्निवाने Rv. 10. 165. 3. -धारं main-
taining the sacred fire; धारिणी ऋ. K.
55 -नयनं = प्रणयनं. -विर्धसः [अग्निजठराल-
स्येन दीपको निर्वर्धो यस्य] N. of the
plant अग्निजार. -वेष्ट a. [अग्निनेता यस्य]
having Agni for the leader or con-
veyer of oblations, an epithet of a
god in general -पद 1. the word
Agni. 2. fire-place 4. N. of a plant
-परिकरि. -रिक्. -या care of the sacred fire,
worship of fire, offering oblations;
गृहाद्योऽग्निपरिचर्या Ms. 2. 67. -परि-
चर्यः the whole sacrificial ap-
paratus; गृह्य परिचर्यचर्चं Ms. 6. 4.
-परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial
fire with a kind of screen. -परीक्षा
[वृ. त.] ordeal by fire. -पर्यनः [अग्नि-
साधनं पर्यनः] a volcano. -पुच्छः [अग्नेः
अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back
part of the sacrificial place; the ex-
tinction of fire. -पुराणं [अग्निना प्रोक्तं
पुराणं] one of the 18 Purāṇas ascrib-
ed to Vyāsa. It derives its name
from its having been communicated
originally by Agni to the sage Va-
sishta for the purpose of instructing
him in the two-fold knowledge of
Brahma. Its stanzas are said to
be 14500. Its contents are varied.
It has portions on ritual and mystic
worship, cosmical descriptions, chap-
ters on the duties of Kings and
the art of war, a chapter on law, some
chapters on Medicine and some treat-
ises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Gram-
mar, Yo. a. Brahmadevidyā &c. &c. प्रण-
यनं bringing out the sacrificial fire
and consecrating it according to the
proper ritual. -प्रतिष्ठा consecration of
fire, especially the nuptial fire. -प्र-
वेशः -शनं [स. त.] entering the fire,
s. If immolation of a widow on the
funeral pile of her husband. -प्रस्कं-
दनं violation of the duties of a sa-
crificer (अग्निहोमाकरण) ; परस्वं चाप्येवं
भविष्यति Mb. -प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति
अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone pro-
ducing fire. -बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहुग्वि दीर्घ-
शिखरात्] 1. smoke 2. N. of a son
of the first Manu; (fig.) a son of
Priyavrata and Kānyā. -बीजं 1.
the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold
(रुद्रेजः सधुद्रभूतं हेमबीजं विभावसोः) 2. N.
of the letter र. भं [अग्निग्वि भगति;
भा-क] 1. 'shining like fire', gold.
2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका.
-भु n. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्षिप् हुस्वातः] 1.
water. 2. gold. -भू a. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-
क्षिप्] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1.
'fire-born', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N.
of a teacher (काश्यप) who was
taught by Agni. 3. (Arith) six.
-भूति a. produced from fire. (-भूतिः)

[अग्निरिव मूर्तिरुच्यं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankara (-तिः) f. the lustre or might of fire. भाजस् a. Ved. [अग्निरिव भाजते, भाज्-असुप्] shining like fire-माणः [अग्नेरुपायको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-st ne.-मय m [अग्निं मन्त्राणि निष्पादयति. मन्त्र-क्षिप्-मलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the ऋणि itself. -मन्त्रः, -यन्त्रं, producing fire by friction, or the Mantra used in this operation. (-यः) [अग्निर्मध्यते अनेन मन्त्र-करणे यज्. N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नखेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठ-योन्येणे हि आशु वह्निकल्पयते). -मांश slow-ness of digestion, loss of appetite; dyspepsia -मार्गिनः [अग्निश्च मरुश्च तयो-रपत्यं इज् ततो वृद्धिः इत च। द्विपदवृद्धौ पृ. पूर्व-पदस्य नृत्तः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya. -मित्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpa- mitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C. -the usually accept- ed date of Patanjali-as the latter mentions दुष्पमित्र by name. -सुग्नः a. having Agni at the head. (-ञः) [अग्नि-सुग्नमिव यस्य] t. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c.) or अग्निमुखे अग्ने येषां, for fire is said to have been created be- fore all other gods] 2. [अग्निमुखं प्र- धानमुपासीत यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज). 3. a Brāhmāna in general (अग्निदाहकत्वात् शापाग्निमुखे यस्य, for Brāhmanas are said to be वाग्वन्त्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्प- शीतु दुःखदायकं मुखमग्नं यस्य, तस्मिन्निस्पृशेन हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तिस्तयोस्तथावत्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण pre- scribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt 1. (कृ) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्नं यस्याः, गोरदि-डोषः] 1. N. of a plant भल्लातक (Mar. बिन्वा, भिलावा) and लोमलिका (विपलंगला). 2. N. of the Gāyatrī Mantra (अग्निरेव मुखं मुख- रत्नं कर्णपते यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्र- जापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिदायकं यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्र- जापतिमुखं जातत्वात्। कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गा- यत्रीमुदकं जपेत्। गायत्र्यापि मुखो यस्मात्समादुष्यत तां जपेत् ॥ गोमिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तमं मुखं यस्याः सा] -सुह a. [वृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. -योन्यन्त्रं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. -रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्षते अनेन अत्र ऋ] a Mantra securing for Agni pro- tection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोतृ -रजः, -रजस् m

[अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते, रज्-असुप् नेलापः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni 3. gold. -रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brāh- mana -राशिः a heap of fire, burning pile रुहा -[अग्निरिव गेहति रुहः] N. of the plant मांसदात्री or मांसरोहिणी (तद्विकृतस्य वन्हि- तुयवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्पात्वात् तस्याः). -रूप a. of [अग्नेरिव रूपं वर्णं यस्य] fire-shaped; the nature of fire. (-यः) the nature of fire. -रैतस् n. the seed of Agni; (hence) gold -रोहिणी [अग्निरिव गेहति; रुह-गिनि] a hard inflammatory swell- ing in the armpit. -लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru in the Purānas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kāśī Khanda it is said to be to the south of इंद्रधनुः एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येन पूर्णयते शुभा। इमामचिन्मती पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरी शुभाय ॥ -वधुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Agni. -वर्चस् a. [अग्नेर्वच इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (-न.) the lustre of Agni. (-म.) N. of a teacher of the Purānas -वर्ण a. [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरा पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णो सुरा पिबेत् Ms. II. 91; गोवृक्षमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92. (-जः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudar- sana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19 3. the colour of fire. (-र्ण) a strong liquor. -वर्चक a. stimulating digestion, tonic (-कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पण्याहार) -वल्ग्वः [अग्नेर्वल्ग्वः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the Sāla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it -वासस् a. [अग्नि- रिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (-न.) a pure garment. -वाह a. [अग्निं वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. -वाहनं agoat (जाग). -विद m. 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रि q. v. -विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. -विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation -विहरणं, -विहारः 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्नीध्र to the सदाभिषेप. 2. offering obla- tions to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना येला K. 348 -धीयं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. -वेश. [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an an- cient medical authority; (चक्र). -शरणं-शाश-लं a fire-sanctuary; मार्ग- नादेशय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; रक्षणाय स्थापितं हि V. 3. -शर्मन a. [अग्निरिव शृणाति तान्क्रोपत्वात्; शृ-मनिर्] very passionate. (-म.) N. of a sage. -शिख a. [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested;

दहतु श्वैः सायकैः Rām. (-ञः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow; 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जंगलीवृक्ष. (-ञः) 1. saffron. 2. gold. (-ञा) 1. a flame; शरीरगिर्गोपयैः Mb. 2. N. of two plants शंगकी (Mar. वागवन्त्रका or कल्लावी) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mr. also कल्लावी) Menispermum Coriifolium. -शुभ्रा careful service or worship of fire. -शेखर a fire-crested. (-रः) N. of the कुसुम, कुकुम & जंगली trees. (-रः) gold. -शोच a. [अग्नेरिव शोचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252. -श्री-a. [अग्नेरिव श्रियं यस्य] glowing like fire, lighted by Agni. -शृङ्ग, शृङ्ग-स्तोम &c. see शृङ्ग, शृङ्ग &c. -संस्कारः 1. conse- cration of fire. 2. hallowing or con- secrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथा हि मारु- वाय देवा Dk. 169; नास्य कर्षोऽग्निर्वायकः Ms. 5. 69. R. 12. 56. -सहयः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smo- kecoloured) 3. smoke. -समय a. [प. व.] sprung or produced from fire. (-वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion (-वः) 1. gold. -साक्षर [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कप] a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचवाण M. 4. 12; भयार्दो भर्ता हि शरणं तिथ्याः H. I. v. I. R. II. 48. -सर्ग [अग्नी सर्ग यस्य अत्यन्ता- नलोत्तापेपि सारंगदाहनात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (-रः-रः) power or essence of fire. -सूत्र a thread of fire 2. a girde of sacrificial grass (मौजिमिलनी) put upon a young Brāhmāna at the time of investiture. -स्तोमः 1. stop- ping the burning power of Agni 2. N. of a mantra used in this opera- tion. 3. N. of a medicine so used. -स्तुत m. (अग्निस्तुत) [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तु आधारे क्षिप् वत्स] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a por- tion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यत्रैव वाश्वदेवेन स्वयंतिता गोसेवेन वा। अभिमज्जिद्विधाग्निस्तुतं वा त्रिभुता- मिश्रतापि वा ॥ Ms. II. 75. -स्तुप्त (ऽष्टुप्त) m. [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तुप्त=क्षिप्तं पत्वं] 1. =अग्नि- शोम 2. N. of a son of the sixth Manu. -स्तोमः (ऽष्टोमः) [अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sac- rificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; ये भवो मंत्रः ऋ; यस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः. ऋ. P. IV. 3. 66. Vārt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu 4. a species of the Soma plant; स्तोमन् a part of the Sāma Veda chanted at the conclu- sion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice -स्थ a. (ऽ) [अग्नी स्थातुमर्हति, स्था-क पत्वं] placed in, over, or near the fire.

(-इः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yūpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire.—स्वातः (written both as 'स्वात' and 'स्वात') (pl.) [अग्निः i. e. आग्नी-विप्रकररूपानलात् सुष्ठु आत्तं ग्रहेण येषां तः] N. of a class of 11trīs or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fire, but who did not perform the Agnistoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of gods and Brāhmanas and also as descendants of Maichī, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्मृशिष्टोमादिद्यागमकृत्वा स्मार्तकर्मणिहाः सती मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः).—हुत-होतृ Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest-होत्रे [अग्रे हुयतेऽत्र, हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel) 2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; [अग्रे होत्रे होमादिभिः कर्मणां अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम] or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्रहोमवृत्तकाले K. 26; होता स्यात् त्रय्य Ms. 11. 36; त्रमुपासते 42; स्त्री दाहयेत् त्रेण Ms. 5. 167. 6 4. Y. 1. 189. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्रे सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्.) Agnihotra is of two kinds, i. nitya of constant oblation [यावज्जीवमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति] and कान्य occasional or optional (उपसम्प्रदाश्रित्वा मासमेकमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (-त्र) a. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; हुवनी (णी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी अत्र Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी, हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. -होत्रिण a. [अग्निहोत्र-मन्त्रेण इति] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नी [अग्नि-देव-डीप्] 1 The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svāhā-She is said to be a daughter of Dakṣha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किञ्चिद् द्विजानामप्य संस्कृतं होत्रयज्ञौ सदा देवि स्वाहिरयुक्तत्वा समुद्भूतं ॥ अथ प्रभृति दास्यति सुवृत्ताः सत्पथे स्थिताः एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वक्तयति शोभने). 2 The Tretā age.

अग्निः [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कैक] N. of an insect, coccinella.

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

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

ing fire or enjoying it -2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; पितृयज्ञं हु-वि-र्वत्ये विप्रश्चन्द्रयेऽग्निमान् Ms. 3. 122.-3 Having a good digestion.

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

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

अग्नीय a. [अग्नेः अदूरभवं स्थानादि; उत्क्रा ७] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम m. (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च इंद्र इव यत्वं] Agni and Soma; प्रगमनं bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्मिन् sacrifice; (नी) the rik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमि a. [अग्नीषोमौ देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; निक्षेपः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; यशुः a victim sacred to them; पुनो-दाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्रज n. Battle, conflict, See अग्रज.

अग्र a. [अग्रं र्ग्र नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 first, foremost, chief, bes, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; अ. द्विषा chief queen; स्वातमासवधाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; आसनं chief seat; seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above; surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक).-ये 1 (a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्रह्मणो मूलं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11. 84; दर्श्या अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c.; वा. सिक्वा tip of the nose; सुविं &c.; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वग्रेऽभवत् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अनुल्य विद्या रसनाग्रनैकी N. 1. 5. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैशास्, पर्वत, &c.-2 front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे.-3 The best of any kind; श्वेदनाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रे Rām.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्षः) अग्रादग्रं गृह्णति Tāndya.-5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलम्बनं); मनुमेकाग्रमासीन Ms. 1. 1. See अग्र also.-6 Beginning, See अग्रे. 7 A multitude, assemblage.-8 Overplus, excess, surplus; सायं स्त्रीसहस्रं Rām. 1000 women and more; so सायकोटी च रक्षसां.-9 A weight=पल q. v.-10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार).-11

(Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (अग्र, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost', 'front' 'tip' &c.) e. g. 'पादः चरणः the foremost of the foot, toe; so 'हस्तः, 'करः'; 'पार्श्वः &c.; 'सरोजः the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; 'कायः foremost of the body; so 'नखं नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c.-adv. In front, before, ahead—COMP.—अग्रः [अग्रं अग्रोः] the focal point.—अक्षि m. [कर्म.] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अपांगवीक्षण); अग्रश्या दीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् आतरमग्रवीत् Rām.—अग्र्य a. having precedence in eating.—अग्नी (णी) कः (क) vanguard; दीर्घाक्षिण्यैव नरानग्र नीकेषु यो वधेत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्रणीकं रक्षथात्री रक्षसानां वधं नतु Rām.—अग्रणीयं [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अग्र्यं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhist tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्र्यणीयमथ वीर्यदा प्रवादः स्यात्—हेमचन्द्रः).—अग्रलेहितं [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Srāddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted.—उपहरणं first supply.—उपहारीण a. [अग्रे उपहित्यते कर्मणि अनोयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2 [अग्रं उपहित्यते यस्यै ह-संप्रदानं अनोयर्] आर्द्राद्यर्घ्येन उपकल्पितस्य अग्रादग्रे दानोद्दिश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv.—करः I=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. t e focal point.—केशः front line of hair; श्रेष्ठ रेणुः अपहरति K. 86.—गः [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ङ] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost.—गण्य a. [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first—गामिन N. [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रयोऽग्र्यामिति P. VIII. 3. 92—ज a. [अग्रे जायते जन्-ङ.] first born or produced; आर्नदेनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78. (-ज) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्येव मनुष्यैरताग्रजे भे R 14. 73. 2. a Brāhmana (-जा) an elder sister; so 'जात, 'जातक, 'जाति.—जंघा the foremost part of the calf.—जन्मन् m. [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brāhmana (वर्णेन मध्ये अग्र-जातत्वात्, or अग्रजं प्रधानागात् सुखात् जतत्वात्, ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत्, तस्मात् विवृत् स्तोमनां सुखं . अग्निदेवतानां ब्राह्मणो मनुष्याणां; तस्मात् ब्राह्मणो सुखेन वीर्यं करोति सुखतो हि वृष्टः Tāndya); अतिवयसमग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अतोच्च न्मा Dk. 13 3. N. of Brāhmā, as he was the first to be born in the waters.—निवृत्ता the tip of the tongue.—उज्या (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.—दानिन् [अग्रे दाने अस्य; अग्रदान-इति] a (degraded) Brāhmana who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्रहो); कोमी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं गृह्णतिवात् । ग्रहणे मृदादानां (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) अग्रदन्ति

बभूव सः ॥ —दानीयः [अग्रे दानमर्हति छ] =अग्र-
दानिन्; दूतः a harbinger; कृष्णकौशग्रदूतः
Ve. 1. 22; अलित Dk. 20; भविष्यति
प्रणयाग्रदूतः R. 6. 12—गिरुपणं prede-
stination; prophecy, determining
beforehand—नीः (नीः) [अग्रे नीयते असौ
नो किपुः, गत्व] 1. a leader, foremost,
first, chief; अर्णविलम्हन् K. 195; अय-
ग्रणीमित्रवृत्तामृषीणां R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire.
—पर्णा [अग्रे पर्णं यस्याः सा-डोष] cowage,
Carpogon Pruriens (अजलीमण).
—पतन्त a. [अग्रे आसीत् पतति; पत-णिनि]
happening beforehand, antecedent;
शीतं शुभान् लिप्सितान् K. 65.—पादः the
forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिसल-
वराणाग्रपादेन M. 3. 12; अन्ता stand-
ing on tiptoe. S. 6.—पाणिः =हस्तः
q v.—पूषा the highest or first mark
of reverence or respect; अमिह
स्थित्वा गृहाणेदं विषं प्रभो Rām—प्रेयं
precedence in drinking—वीर a.
[अग्रे शास्त्राग्रं बीजमुपादकं यस्य] growing by
means of the tip or end of branches,
growing on the stock or
stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'.
(=नः) a viviparous plant—भागः [कर्म].
1. the first or best part [आद्वैतं प्रथम-
मुद्रय देयं द्रव्यं]. 2. remnant, remain-
der (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point
4 (Astr.) a degree of amplitude.
—भागिन् a. [अग्रभागीऽस्यास्ति; अस्त्यर्थे णि]
first to take or claim (the remnant);
अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुलेपमाग्रे श्री भवामि
V. 5 claiming the first share of
the remnant &c.—भुज a. I. having
precedence in eating 2. glutton-
ous, voracious (आदरक).—भूः [अग्रे
भवति भू-किपुः] =भूमि. f. 1. goal of
ambition or object aimed at ततोऽग्र-
भूमिं व्यवसाययुद्धेः Ki. 17. 55; त्वमग्रभूमि-
निर्गम्यस्य भ्रात्रा Si. 1. 32 (प्रायश्चर्या). 2.
the topmost part, pinnacle; विमानं
Me. 69.—मत्सं [अग्रं मध्यमेन प्रधानं मत्सं]
flesh in the heart, the heart itself;
असं चालतं Ve. 3. 2 morbid protuber-
ance of the liver.—यणं [अग्रं अयनात्
उत्तरायणात् गत्वं शक्यं तद्विधानकालोऽस्य अन्वृ (1)
Tv.] a kind of sacrificial cere-
mony. See आग्रयण.—यान a. [अग्रे याने
यस्य, यान्युद्] taking the lead, fore-
most. (=नं) an army that stops in
front to defy the enemy.—यानिन् a.
[अग्रे यान्यनि या-णिनि] taking the lead,
leading the van; पुत्रस्य तं राजशिरस्य-
चग्रथाय S 7.25, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3.
—योजित्व [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते] the princi-
pal hero, champion; राक्षसानां वधे तेषां
श्री भविष्यति Rām : so अविः कर्मसु चाग्र-
विः—यष्ट opening, fore-part; नासा
Māl 1. 1.—यष्टा [अग्रं लोहितं यष्टाः सा]
A kind of pot herb (किष्टोडाग्र).—
संख्या the first place or rank; पुत्रः
समलोपयग्रमंश्या R. 18. 30.—संघातो
[अग्रे कर्तोपनेः प्राक् संघीयते जायतेऽनया कार्य,
रू. v.] the register of human act-

ions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य
प्राथम्यवर्कमनुमाणां शुभाशुभमूलकं सर्वं लिख्यते
सा यमपञ्जिका) —संघ्या early dawn;
कर्मभूमिपति नृदेहेन संघयग्रसंघ्या S. 4 v. 1.
—संघ्याग्र taking the lead; R. 9.
23; आयोवावाग्रमरातं त्वयि वीर यात 5. 71.
—सरा [अग्रे शीर्षमानं सागं यस्याः सा] 1. a
sprout which has tips without
fruits. 2 a short method of count-
ing immense numbers.—हर a [अग्रे
हियते दीयतेऽसौ; ह-अच्] 1. that which
must be given first. 2 =अग्रहारिन्.—
हस्तः (=कर्म; =पाणिः) the forepart of
the hand or arm, अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा
प्रमादयेत् Ratn. 3; forepart of the
trunk (of an elephant); often used
for a finger or fingers taken col-
lectively; अतिरक्तं हस्तः Mk. 3. अतस्त-
द्यासेन वेपथे म हस्तः Ratn. 1; कुशुपित इव ते
हस्तः प्रतिभातं M. 1; प्रसारते हस्ते M. 4;
हस्ताग्रप्रध्वं पृष्ठमालनं S. 4 slipped from
the fingers; also, the right hand;
अथ हस्ते मुकुटं कृतान्तो Ku. 5. 63 (अग्र-
श्रासी हस्तश्च Malli.). Ki. 5. 29—हायनः
(णः) [अग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो श्रेष्ठिः अन्नं, गत्व] the
beginning of the year; N. of the
month मार्गशीर्ष; (मासं नो मार्गशीर्षाहं Bg.
10. 35); हाष्टिः नवशस्त्रेऽष्ट्यागमेदः—हारः
a grant of land given by kings (to
Brāhmanas) for sustenance (अग्रे
ब्राम्हणभोजनं, तदर्थं हियते राजवनात् पुष्यक् क्रियते
ते श्रेत्रादयः—नोलकठैः क्षेत्रोपपन्नस्यादुद्रव्यं ब्राम्ह-
णोद्देशेन स्थायं धान्यादि, शुकुलादावृत्तं ब्रह्मचारिणे
देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.) 5. कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहो
Dk. 8. 9.

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

अग्रिम a [अग्रे भवः, अग्र-दिमच् P. IV.
3. 23. Vārt.] 1 First (in order,
rank &c.) foremost, best, excel-
lent, preferable, superior; वीरानाम-
ग्रिमो भुक्ता युयुधे पाथिवेः सह Mb.—2 prior,
preceding.—3 Elder, eldest.—4
Furthest, advanced, first ripen.—5
Further—An elder brother.—
पा A kind of fruit, Annona Reticu-
lata.

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

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

अग्रे adv. 1 In front of, before, (in
time or space); अग्रे याति स्थस्य रेणुपद्वती
वनाः V. 1. 4; R. 2. 26; V. 2. 7, Bh.
3. 36.—2 In the presence of, before;
समग्रं स्तुयति H. 1.—3 At the head,
ahead; वक्ष्ये लिखते वीर नलः Rām.—4
Further on; subsequently, in the
sequel; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रेयं द्रष्टव्यं &c.
—5 In the beginning; at first, first;
प्रतापेयं ततः रुद्धः पद्मस्तदन्तरं R. 4. 30;
अतिवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up., Ms.
2. 169.—6 First, in preference to
others; सर्वग्रेयं द्विजानां प्रप्रता दारकर्मणि
3. 12; अतिथिर्यथाऽग्र पतेनान् भोजयेत् 3.
114.—COMP.—नः a leader.—गः go-
ing in front or before—दिशिषुः—पूः
a man (of one of the first three
castes) who marries a wife mar-
ried before (पुनर्विवाहादग्रे). (=पूः) f.
a married woman whose eldest sister
is still unmarried (अग्रयां यद्यनूदायां
कन्यायामुग्रतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रदिशिषुर्ज्ञाया पूर्वा च
दिशिषुः—स्थिता); अतिः the husband of
such a woman.—पाः [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति,
अलुक्] first to protect.—पूः [अग्रे पूयते,
पू-किप्] purifying in one's presence;
having precedence in drinking.—
वर्न-ण [विनस्याग्रं राजदेतां पूर्वनिपातः; अलुक्
गत्व P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or
skirt of a forest.—सरा a. [अग्रमग्रे-
ण्ये वा सरति सू. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18]
going in front, taking the lead, a
leader, foremost, first; विरयत्रपाणां
अग्रेसरीकृतारम्भ K. 169; मरण श्री भवामि
Pt. 1. Māl. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रे-
सरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29—सरकः [अग्रेसरे
अग्रगते प्रसूतः टर्.] 1. a servant (who
precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्रथ a. [अग्रे जातः, अग्र-यत्] 1 Fore-
most, best, choicest, most essen-
tial or important, highest, pre-emi-
nent, first; तदग्रमग्रं मघवन् महाकतोः
R. 3. 46; आह्वयः 10 66; उपेयुषः स्वात्मि
नृतिमग्रया 6. 73. 8. 28, 14. 19, 18 39,
Ku 7. 78; Ms. 5 166, 12. 30, V.
5. 14; also with loc.; अग्रथाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु
Ms. 3. 184—ग्रथः An elder brother.
—ग्रथे The roof of a house.

अग्रभण a. Ved. Having nothing
acceptable.

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

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

अग्रः-ग्रः *f.* [अं.कृ. नलोपः वा ऊङ्] 1 A finger.-2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman),

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

अग्र *a.* [अग्र-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अग्रपुत्रद्विभारामो मोघं पार्थ स नीचनि Bg. 3. 16.—अं [अग्र भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अग्रं स केवलं मुक्तिं यः पश्चात्पापकारणम् Ms. 3. 118; Bg. 3. 13. अन्धोवाचिध्वंसद्विभो पश्यातिः Si. 1. 18, 26; पर्वण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् दिगानिग्रिह हंतुमवाणि दशं Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also.-2. An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वदूस्त्वानि विमृशति श्रियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियाद्वानां मत्वा विचारं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमवावदं R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अन्य. -3 Impurity (अशौचं). अनुसृष्ट्यादं त्रयहं Ms. 5. 63; न राजा-मप्यशौचोति 93; न वश्यदघाहान् 84.-4 Pain, suffering, grief distress; दयालुमनश्चमृष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief.-5 Passion -अः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Putana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] -वा the goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghā. COMP.—असुरः See अग्र ab. *ve.*—अशः (अहृ.) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनं).—आयुस *a.* leading a wicked life.—कृन् *a.* sinful, wicked, evildoer.—घ्नः=नाशन.—नाश, -नाशन *a.* [अवे नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (-नः) destroyer of the demon अग्रः N. of Krishna.—भोजन् *a.* [अवे पाप-फलं मुक्तिं] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for gods, Manes, guests &c.).—पर्वण *a.* [अवे मृप्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनं कर्म-क्षमत्वाद् मद्यते अनेम मृष-भुङ्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनामपवृत्तौति जयं त्रिपञ्चमर्षेण Ak.; यथाश्रमेवः कृतुगद सर्वपापपरोदनः तयावर्षेण मूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥ The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c. are said to be expiated by re-

peating this suk thrice in water; पवित्रायचमर्गयति जपेत्वा K. 179, 38.

—मार *a.* [अवे मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिन्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of gods (यमो मृत्युरग्रमारो निक्षेपः).—रुद्र *a.* [अवे रोदिति स्वकर्मक्षमत्वा यस्मात्, रुद्र-अपा-ह्नि किप्] 1. 'making sin, weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अवे व्यसनं रोदिति न तत्प्रतिकाराय वदते किप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.—विषः [अवे व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?)—असः [अवस्य असः; अं. भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अवे अनिष्टं शोभति इच्छति; शंसु अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?).—आसुर *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.—हर्षः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अण् लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अवायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अवायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

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

अवम *a.* Not hot, cold; अशुभ, आपन्न the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—रः [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशानावोत्तमानां नाम-देवस्ततः परम्। सद्यो जातइति श्लोकः कमशो उच्यते कर्मणि).—2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgā—रा [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यत्वेन अस्यांसा अघोर अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमाससि पक्षे श्वोराख्या चतुर्दशी। तस्यामा-राधितः स्थापुनयेच्छिवपुरं भुवं).—COMP.—घोररूपः N. of Siva.—पयः, मार्गः a follower of Siva—प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघा *a.* [नास्ति घोरो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding. See below.—2 Devoid of cow-herds.—अः the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रत्यय, See P. VIII. 2. 1.), or the consonants so pronounced (स्वयं यमः स्वयः नकः ऋपी विसर्गः शर एव च। एते श्वास्तु-प्रदाना अघोवाश्च विद्वृण्वते).

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

अघ्नय *a.* Not to be killed.—हन्त्यः [न हति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हृ-यच् निपातः Tv.] a Brahman (अह्नयः प्रजापतिः Un. 4. III.)—2 A bull.—हन्त्या [न हन्त्यते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निविद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अग्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt.—यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक I A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादकिंवायो पीठिभायो K. 12. स्वनामव्यापकित S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विंदुमः अंकितं स्तनांशुकं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68—2 To enumerate, count.—3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नामगुणो भवेत्सुगोचरो यो दुर्जनोक्तिः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वक्षेण वेष्टयित्वा अं शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head.—4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक कर्तरि कणे वा अच्] 1 The Lap. (*n.* also); अंशययांकमुदीरिताशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap.—2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकां पदार्थं ततान R. 7. 9। पदपंक्तिरलक्तका Rām. रतिवलयपदकिं चंटे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मद्योत्रांकं मेयं Me. 86; a stain, stop, stigma, brand; इदंः शिरणेतिवयोः Ku. 1. 3; कक्षां कृतांकां निर्वास्यः Ms. 8. 281.—3 A numerical figure, a number; the number 9—4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सृजेवांकमुतेति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोत्सृजे सुहृत्कानो रत्नावली (बुधिरावधेय Si. 3. 36। सिद्धे जंबुकं कमागतं तप्यत्यन्ता निहंतं द्विः Bh. 2. 30। Ki. 17. 64. See—आगत below.—5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c. See S. D. 278.—6 A hook or curved instrument.—7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक; See S. D. 519.—8 An ornament (युष्म).—9 A sham fight, military show (विद्ययुद्ध).—10 A cecifficient.—11 A place.—12 A sin, misdeed.—13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—14 The body.—15 A mountain. [cf. L. *uncus* Gr. *ogkos*].—COMP.—अंक [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपञ्चादि-विन्हाति यस्य 1 v.] water—अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Marāvika-śnim tra (अंकाते स्मृतिः पवित्रदं कस्यापि भागः। यत्रोक्तवतारस्योक्तवतार इति स्मृतिः S. D. 311). The Dasarūpa defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्विति पाठोक्त्या-विभागतः। एभिः संसृचयेत्यर्थं दृश्यमेकैः पदज्ञेयत्वं I. 56—आगत, गत *a.* [दि. त.] come within the grasp or reach: सिद्ध्यन् सचवृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युवाङ्गं ह्यतान् मोक्षा R. 13. 67.—करणं marking, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—वारणं-णा 1. bearing or having marks; such as those on the

body of a Vaishnava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.—अंगवर्तः [च. त.] I. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अङ्गि कर्णजङ्घ-विन्योशिताङ्गः प्रियया तत्कपरिवर्तनाप्रयोज-
Māl. 5.8. (an occasion for) embrace (अङ्गे क्रीडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तते हृदयालिङ्गनं इत्यर्थः—Jagaddhara) so अङ्गवर्तिनं भर्तुः श्री भव M. 3.—पादवर्त N. of a Vrata; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण).—पाङ्क्तिः—अङ्गि [पा-अलि प. त. वा. डीए.] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (कोङ्कपातं or प्रदेशः); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्वाङ्गं विनर सङ्कल्पकपालीं प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2. 2. [अङ्केन पालयति पाल-इ. तु. त.] a nurse. 3. (अङ्गी) a variety of plant, Piring or Medicago Esculenta; [विदिकारुण्यमवदृश्यं]—गाङ्गाः [अङ्कः पाङ्ग इव बन्धनेन पाननेतुर्वयं Tv.] an operation in Arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानान्तरिकादिचक्राव्यातः संख्या-विधेः नियतेः स्युः कैः । भक्तौकभित्याकसमासाभिन्नः स्यान्नेव युक्तौ मितिसंयुतिः स्यात् See Līlā. 240); (न गुणो न हरेः न कृतिर्न वनः पृष्ठस्थापि युष्टानां । गविनगणकजहूना स्यात् पातोऽवश्यमेकपाशेऽस्मिन्) .—पूर्णा multiplication of numbers or figures—अङ्गः forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2 branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अङ्गिः पुरुषकारिकः).—आङ्ग [अङ्कं भजते उप. स.] I. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; आङ्गिरहितमनः हेतुकम्माना कलेन Ki. 5 52 3. premature, early ripe forced fruit.—अङ्गं (or अङ्गं) that part of an act, is wherein the subject of all the acts intimated, is called अङ्गमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end*, e. g. in Māl. I कान्दकी and अव-लोकिता Mint the parts to be played by प्रियसु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादङ्क एकस्मिन्ब्रह्मनां सूचनालिला । तदङ्गमुख-मित्याहुर्ब्रह्मार्थरूपकं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Dasarpī defines it thus: अङ्कः अङ्गान्तरिक्यस्य चित्राङ्कस्याप्यसूचनात् । i. e. where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—अङ्गः [अङ्केन लोच्यते अङ्गो] a kind of tree (विचित्रं) ginger.—अङ्गः subtraction of numbers.—विद्या the science of numbers, Arithmetic.

अङ्कनं [अङ्क-कर्णे भावे वा ऋयुट्] I A mark, token; स्नेहोक्तानि Māl. 9.46 marks of love. -2 Act of marking. -3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कसं [अङ्कोरिममस्ति-अव्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आपवर्दिक्).

अङ्किन् m. n. [अङ्कः आलियनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अङ्क-इनि] A sort of drum or labor अङ्केनालिय वादनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्यभेदः क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च ।—अङ्गी [अङ्कानां समूहः ; खलादि-इनि डीए.] I A number of marks or signs.—2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अङ्क्य a. [अङ्क-ण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—क्यः [अङ्गे क्रीडे स्थापयित्वा बाधते असौ, यत्, or अङ्गे साधुः, अङ्क-य] A sort of drum or labor (सर्वातालत्रयायाम् चतुर्दशगुणाननः । हरातक्याकु-तिर्येः स्यादङ्क्योऽसि सहि बाधते).

अङ्कतिः [अङ्क-गती अति कुत्वे; अङ्कः को वा Un. 4. 61; अङ्कतिः अङ्कवित्ति] 1 Wind -2 Fire.-3 Brahmā.-4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire.—ति f. Going; one who goes.

अङ्कत् m. [अङ्क-असुत् कुत्वे] I A mark. -2 The body.

अङ्कुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अङ्कुः Ved. Water.

अङ्कुरः—[अङ्क-उरच् Un. 1.38.] A sprout, shoot, blade; दम्भाङ्कुरं चरणः शतः S. 2.10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c. मङ्गावङ्कुरं दृष्ट्वा Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; वृषिहृदयं नङ्गाङ्कुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरङ्कविषाङ्कुरं दधति वाम दीपाङ्कुरा Vb. 4. 1; पद्मपत्रवदङ्कुरोऽङ्कुरीपाङ्कुराङ्कुराङ्कुरं Bh. 3 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अङ्गेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अङ्ग्याङ्कुरं Dk. 6. -2 Water. 3- Blood. -4 A hair. -5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित a. [अङ्कुरा अस्य संजाताः, तात्का-इत्यच्] Having sprouts; अङ्कुरं सन्निविष्टं V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; अङ्कुरसङ्कितः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अङ्कुरकः [अङ्कयते तृणादिना संवीर्यते उत्तौ, अङ्क-उरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अङ्कुराः [अङ्क-लक्षणे उशच् Un. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रिंति कर्तुं किमङ्कुरे विवादः Why higgles about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संनिवेद्य कुशवत्पशुं रिपुनाङ्कुरां कुशं R. 15.97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यदा मोक्षार्थं तदा मुहुरङ्कुराः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषाङ्कुरं R. 16. 81; a restraint or check; निङ्कुराः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered

—अङ्गी one of the 24 Jaina goddesses. [cf Germ. *angle*.] —COMP.—ग्रहः an elephant-driver; अङ्गेन कामोऽव-मताङ्कुरग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—अङ्गुरः [तु. त. अङ्कुशेन तुल्येन धार्यते] a restive elephant—वा-रि m. a keeper of an elephant.—अङ्गुरा [अङ्कुराकारा मुद्रा] a mark resembling a goad in form [अङ्गुरी च मध्यमां कृत्वा तन्मध्यं पूर्वमूलतः । तन्मो किंचिदाङ्कुरेत् साधु-द्राङ्कुरासंज्ञिता]

अङ्कुशित a. [इत्यच्] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अङ्कुशित् [अङ्कुशयते इति] Having a hook, or goad, laying hold of with a hook.

अङ्कुरा a. Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अङ्कुरः [अङ्क-लङ्गुरादित्वात् ऊरच्] A sprout, See अङ्कुर; दशरथकुलङ्कुरमात्रं Mv. 6. 45

अङ्कुरः [अङ्क ऊरच्] =अङ्कुर q. v.

अङ्कुरः—[अङ्क-लङ्गुरादित्वात् ऊरच्] N. of a tree (Mar. पित्तैः). अङ्कुरी-अङ्कुरी. A Jangium Hexapetalum; so अङ्कुरी, स्वार्थे कर् अङ्कुरी-
—COMP.—आङ्कुरः a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अङ्कुरिका (probably a corruption of अङ्कपालिका) An embrace.

अङ्कुर 10 P. (अङ्कयति) 1 To crawl. -2 To cling.-3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ग 1 P. (अङ्गति, आनङ्ग, अङ्गितु) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 To walk, go round.-2 To mark (cf. अङ्क).—with परि (परि) to stir up—विपलि to envelop, veil.

अङ्ग ind. A vocative particle meaning 'well,' well, sir 'indeed' 'true' 'assent' (as in अङ्गिक); अङ्ग कश्चित्कुर-शने तातः K. 221; प्रभुपति जन्मनामग-मो यावदस्ते Mv. 3. 5; अङ्ग आसि कश्चि-द्विषदेते नामावतवतः Dk. 59; अङ्ग कुरु अङ्ग पच P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk. 1. अङ्गा-वोष्य भक्तं तव दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 96 Sk. 1 समनङ्ग किमङ्ग भुङ्गतिः Si. 16. 34. 2. 12; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65; used with कि in the sense of 'how much less', or 'how much more'; शक्तिरस्ति कस्यचि-द्विद्वद्भक्तस्य आत्मानमप्यवस्कन्दितुं किमङ्ग जासातुं Mv. 3; तृणेन कार्यं भवतोभ्रानां किमङ्ग वाङ्मनवतः नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्ग—विभे च पुनरपि च संगमास्ययो-स्तथा । हर्षे संकोचे चैव द्वागशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अङ्ग [अङ्ग गत्यादौ बा०-गर्] according to Nir. अङ्गं अङ्गनात् अङ्गनात् वा] 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविशो विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. हेङ्गस्याङ्गमदृश Pt. 5. 32 without under-
going troubles; इति स्वप्नोपमानमपवा-कामान्वा गान्तरङ्गा । Ki. 13. 3 do

not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). 3 (a.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तमं राजं, चतुर्थं बलं, चतुःषष्ट्यं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतागोपी Pt 5. 56; यज्ञश्रेष्ठविद्वद्भ्यः स्यक्तिकेनायेन यजन्तः Ms. 11. 11. (Hence) (b.) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांगः वेदः (c.) A constituent part, essential requisite or component, सर्ववैश्वानरः R. 7. 59; तदंगमर्थं मन्त्रवत् महाकविः R. 3. 46. (d.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगि); अंगी रौद्रसत्त्व सर्वैर्गानि रसाः पुनः S. D 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरप्रेक्षणं Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (e.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यसंग्रहे सुखयोगस्त्वैवैकं. मंत्रो योष इवाधरः सर्वविः संवृत्तिरपि ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगानि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words) -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविक्षिप्तत्वादिप्रत्ययं P. 1. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्किञ्च तदादिशब्दः स्वल्पं तास्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (a.) One of the subdivisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (b.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न), See अंगार्क. -7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedāngas.—8 The mind; हिरण्यगर्भः भुवः सुनि हरिः Si. I. 1. See अंगज also. -नः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausiki Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, sometimes called Angapuri, Lomapadapuri, Karnapuri or Malini According to Dandin (अंगु गंगाते बहिर्धरायाः) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pātharghāta, that it is 24 miles east of Bhāgalpur, and that there are villages called Champānagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the

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

the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्मांगभूतब्रह्मणि योगितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सद्योजातादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.)—भंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; वैकल इव भूत्वा स्यात्स्थानि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep) सांगभंगसूत्राय Vb.; जामैतैः सांगभंगैः Mu. 3. 21. K. 85.—भंगः N. of a Mantra.—भङ्गः [अंगं मदेयति; घृद्-णिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so [भर्दका or भर्दिङ्, घृद्-णिच्, पुञ्च or णिच्] one who shampoos.—मर्ष, [घ त.] rheumatism; प्रसामनं the curing of this disease. -यज्ञः, -यागः [अंगो-यूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts; समिधो यजति, तनुत्पातं यजति, इडो यजति, बहियजति स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधा; एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव तंत्रन्यायेन प्रधानयामानामाश्रयादीनामुपकारादिति मीमांसा Tv. -रक्तः—रक्तं [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनो found in कोंकणी country and having red powder (रक्तांगलवनं) —रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष-ण्वङ्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3.—रक्षणं [अंगं रक्षते रक्षणं] a coat of mail or a garment. (-णं) protection of person —रागः [अंगं रक्षते अनेन कणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body fragrant unguent; पुष्पवेन अंगराग K. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ण्वङ्] act of anointing the body with unguents.—रुहं [अंगे रोहति; रुह-क्लिप् स त.] hair; विरुगरागंरुहेतेवायतेः Si. I. 7.—लिपिः f. written character of the Angas.—लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing—ओडयः (ety.?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber.—विकल a. [वृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2. fainting, swooning.—विहृतिः f. 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतेश्चालनादियस्मात् पं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार).—विकारः a bodily defect.—विक्षेपः 1. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance.—विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणदि-शास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न नक्षत्राविद्या-ना...विश्वो हिन्दित कहिचित् Ms. 6. 50.—विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविधेयकर्मणोर्गो-बोधकतया अंगविधिः).—वीरः chief [of principal hero.—वैकृतं [अंगेन अंगवेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावा ज्ञाप्यते यत्र, बहु.] 1. a sign, ges-

ture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance. वैगुण्यं a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishnu. (आङ्गादिपद्धतौ कर्म ते यत्किंचिदंगवैगुण्यं जातं तद्दोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिलाषायां क्व Tv.) -संस्कारः. -संस्क्रया [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कु-करणे or भावे घञ्] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तृ अङ्] one who decorates or embellishes the person.—संहतिः f. compactness, symmetry; body; स्थैर्यसौ दृढतमसंहतिः Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body.—सङ्गः bodily contact, union; coition.—सेवकः a personal attendant, body-guard.—स्कन्धः [कर्म] a subdivision of a science.—स्पर्शः fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others—हानिः f. I. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (=वैगुण्यं); दैवाद अमृतं प्रमदाद्विद्वद्द्विहानिः प्रजायते । स्मरणोपेयं तद्विहानिः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः ॥—हारः [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः चालयते यत्र, इ-आधारे or भावे घञ्] gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; संसर्तार-मुद्रयेषु सांख्यार् Ki. 7. 37, Ku. 7. 91.—हारिः [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः चालयते यत्र, इ-आधारे or भावे घञ्] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हानं यद्येवमित्येवमणाय अर्पयं यत्स्य) according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's dohā has not been duly fulfilled (सा प्राग्दोहदा पुत्रं जनयेत् गुणाभित-तम् । अङ्गवदोहदा गर्भं लभेतामसि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विन्द्रियाणेषु दोहदेवै विमानना । जायते तस्य-तस्यादितस्तस्मिन् तस्मिन्त्येन्द्रिये ॥).

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कर्] I A limb; अकृत मधुरेवानी मे कुलुहलङ्कमेः U. 1. 20, 24.—2 The body; इरति रतये रहः प्रियतमोऽङ्गकदंर Si. 4. 66.

अङ्गिका [अंगं आच्छादयति; अङ्ग-ङि स्वार्थे क्, श्रियो टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गिन् a. [अङ्ग-अस्त्यर्थे ङि] I Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; धर्माधिकारमोहात्प्राप्तवतार इवाङ्गिन् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; यन्मित्रं विकृतेन अङ्गिनी विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीयः Sk.; दयायामि वृद्धिरेवमि Si. 2. 94.—2 Having subordinate parts, chief, principal; ये रसस्योविना धर्माः, एक एव भवेदङ्गं शृङ्गां वीर एव वा, अङ्गो अत्र करणः, रसस्योविनवभासस्य धर्माः शौर्यादयो दया S. D.

अङ्गीय a. [अङ्ग-ङि] I Belonging to the body. 2 Referring to the Anga country.

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

अङ्गणं=अङ्गनं q. v.

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

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

अङ्गनं-जं [अङ्ग्यते गृहाङ्गिः सत्यं गम्यते अत्र; अङ्ग-ङ्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv.] I A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard court; ग्रहः; गगनं the wide firmament; भुजः केसरवृक्षस्य Mal. I situated

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

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

अङ्गद [अङ्गे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अति-शोषणात् सेंकुचित्वांगमिव भवति, वा-ङ Tv.] Dried fruit.

अङ्गस्य m. [अङ्ग-अङ्गु कृत्वं] A bird.

अङ्गारः-रं [अङ्ग-आरः Un. 3. 134] I Charcoal (whether heated or not); चूर्णकुम्भसमा नाति तप्तगारसमः पुनार; उज्जो दहति चारारः श्रियोः कृष्णायते करं H. I. 80; त्वया स्वहृस्तेनागाराः कर्षिताः Pt. I you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुहकुङ्गार Ve. 6 destroyer, or pest of the Kuru family.—2 The planet Mars.—3 A plant हितावकी, कुङ्कः—हितावकी —4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mandhatri.—र a. Red, of a red colour.—रं Red colour.—COMP.—अवक्षेपणं [अङ्गारं अवक्षिप्यते अनेन करणे ङ्युट्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—कारि a. [अङ्गारं करोति कु-णिनि] one who prepares coal for sale.—कुङ्कः [अङ्गारवर्णे कुङ्कमिव-कर्] N. of a plant हितावकी.—वाणि [अङ्गारा वीज्यते अस्यां; वा-आधारे ङ्युट् वीप्],—वाणिका [स्वार्थे कर्] a portable fire-pan, brazier.—परिपाचितं [वृ. त.] roasted food or meat.—पर्ण [अङ्गारमिव पर्णं यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (—र्णः) [अस्त्यर्थे अङ्] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kunti with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge, but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas.]—पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan.—पुण्ड्रः [अङ्गारमिव लोहितवर्णे पुण्ड्रं यस्य सः] the plant इन्द्रो, संवर्गः, संजी [अङ्गारा रक्तवर्णं मञ्जरी यस्याः] a shrub Césalpinia Banducella (रक्तकम्वृक्ष).—वङ्गरी, वङ्गी [अङ्गारा इव

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

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे क] 1 Charcoal.—2 Mars; गवेष्यस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; अंगारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of *Bṛhat Samhitā*.—3 Tuesday. (—दिनं, अंगारः).—4 N. of a prince of Sauvira.—5 N. of two plants कुरटक and अंबराज, *Eclipta* (or *Verbesina*) *Prostrata*, and white or yellow *Amaranth*.—कं (अपवर्धे क) 1 A small spark.—2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, *Durva*, *Manjishtā* and other substances have been boiled.—COMP.—मणिः [अंगारकस्य मियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तदिष्टत्वं; मणिक्यं भास्करं देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयेत्. प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).—

अंगारिः f. [अंगार मत्वर्थे ङ प्रबोदकलोपः] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारिकता a. [अंगारकाः अस्य संज्ञाताः इत्थं] Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विधानं अस्याः मत्वर्थे ङ क् क] 1 A portable fire-pan.—2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.—3 The bud of the *Butea Frondosa* (किंशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे ङि] 1 A small fire-pan.—2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. 3 A creeper in general.

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

अंगारीय a. [अंतरेभ्यः एतावत्; अंगार-ङ्] To be used for preparing coal-प्याण काष्ठानि P. V. I. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

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

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

to the sage and said:—निक्षिपाम्यहम् मित्रं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्राजापत्यक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासमं भवामिस्तिमिराप्हः । मां च देव कुरुष्वामि प्रथमं पुत्रमजसा ॥ तदुक्तंवागिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथा-5 करोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahmā. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uta-thya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinivali, Raka and Anu nati. The *Matsya Purana* says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Parajpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddha his wives were Smriti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadhā and Sati. He is also regarded as teacher of the *Brahmavidya*. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the *Bhagavata Purana*, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केशवंगिरस, मौल्यंगिरस and भारद्वाजंगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.—(pl.) I Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.]—2 Hymns of the *Atharvaveda*.—3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the *Atharvaveda*, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

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

अंगिरस्वत a. [अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्य. तस्य; मत्पु मय्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurāma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अलुक् स.] A Sattrā sacrifice.

अंगीकु 8 U. [connected with अंग or अंग-स्वि. अंगं अस्वीकृणां स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवंचीकुरादंगी-करोतु Jagannātha. 2 दक्षिणामाशान्मोकृत्य मत्तव्यं K. 12f in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि मृत्युमंगीकरोमि *ibid.* एवमंगीकारयितुं मया मणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent.—2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to undertake. 3 किं वंगीकृतमसूत्रं कृपणवत् स्वाख्यो जने लज्जते Mu. 2. 18.—3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant.—4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance.—2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अंग-ङ्] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरिः-री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुः [अंग-ङ्] 1 A finger.—2 The thumb, अंगो पाणी लीयते (n. also).—3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a vitasti or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit. शङ्खः शोयुः Ms. 8. 271.—4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part.—5 N. of the sage Chānakya or Vātsyāyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री f. [अंग-उलि Un. 4. 2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger) 1 a toe (of the foot) 1 एक-विंशत्यो पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुल्यो दशपाद्या भार-लैकावशः Ait. Br.—2 The thumb, great toe.—3 The tip of an elephant's trunk.—4 The measure अंगुल.—5 N. of the tree गजकणिका.—6 Penis (?).—COMP.—तोरणं [अंगुलिः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c.—त्र्यं, त्र्यणं [अंगुलि त्रायते, अंगु-लि त्रायते अनेन त्रै-क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string).—पंचकं the five fingers collectively.—मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring.—मोटन, स्फोटनं [अंगुल्योमोटनं मदीनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी).—संघा [अंगुली संघो यस्याः सा] stic king to the fin

gers: नागवधायुः ॥ आ वाः सादयति P. VIII. 3. 80 Sk. (अंगुलिलेपकारकं यवगुद्वयं Tv.) (-नः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering.—सङ्गा (तृ. त.) a sign made by the finger. मुखापिर्नैकाङ्गुलिसङ्गा-यैव Ku 3. 47.—संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.—संयुत a. [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका १=अंगुलि. -2 A sort of ant.

अंगुली (री) यं. कं. यकं [अंगुली-री भवं, स्वयं क.] A finger-ring, तत्र सूचरितमंगुलीय दूतं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10; *m* also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8. 118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगौ पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3. 97] १ the thumb; great toe.—2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.] COMP.—मात्र a. [परिमाणायै मात्रम्.] of the length or size of a thumb; ३ पुच्छं तिष्ठत्यत्र बलाहकः Mb.

अंगुष्ठयः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumbnail.

अङ्गुषः [अङ्गु-ऊचर.] १ An ichneumon.—2 An arrow.

अङ्गु A १ [अवते आनंते] १ To go.—2 To commence, set about.—3 To hasten.—4 To scold, blame.

अङ्गु *n*. [अवते गच्छति नरकमनेन अङ्गु-अङ्गु] A sin; Ve. I. 12 v. 1.

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

अङ्गि (अङ्गिः) [अङ्गु-किङ् निपातोय] Un. 4. 66] १ A foot.—2 the root of a tree.—3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्ध्रुपादः).—COMP.—यः [अङ्गिणा पि-प्रति सितजलः; पा-क] a tree; दिक्षु ह्यु-ह्यङ्गिपाङ्गः Ve. 2. 18.—पर्णी-गिका.—त्रल्लो, —त्रल्लिका [अङ्गी मूलं तदारम्य वा पर्णीयस्याः, स्वार्थे क.] अङ्गीरस्य बल्लोय पर्णीत्वेन] N. of a plant सिंहपुष्पी *Hedysarum Lagopodioides* (Mar. बल्ला, पिठवण).—पाण a. [अङ्गिः पाणं यस्य or अङ्गि पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant.—स्कवः [अङ्गेः स्कव इव] the ankle.

अङ्गु I U. (अवति-अवति, आनं, अङ्गितुं अक) १ To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c &c. connected with अङ्गु q. v.—*m*. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अङ्गु a. १ Having no wheels.—2 Immoveable.—3 Not wavering.

अङ्गुक्षु a. Eyeless, blind. ॥ विषय a. invisible. ॥ ये दुर्म Ms. 4. 77—*n*. A bad or miserable eye.

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

अङ्गुर a. [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य—निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] १ Destitute of four.—2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अङ्गर a. Immoveable; चराचरं विश्व Ku. 2. 51. आपायामन्त्रचराः Ms. 5. 29.—2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ. सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अङ्गरम a. Not last, middle &c. ॥ वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 230. Vārt.

अचल a. Steady, immoveable; motionless, fixed, permanent; चित्र-न्यस्यामिवाचलं चामरं V. 1. 4; तपतेऽपि वस्तु-मचलमचलः Ki. 6. 18; समाधौ आ रुद्धिः Bg 2. 53; यत्र स्थानादवाचलः S. 7. 11 immoveable.—लः १ A mountain; (rarely) a rock.—2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु).—3 The number seven.—4 N. of of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas.—आ The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhatta who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यज, अत्यर्थे अचु; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभा-वाद्वा).—कं Brahma—COMP.—कन्यका,—सुता, वृहिता-तनया &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of the Himālaya mountain.—कीला (न.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned).—ज,—जात a. mountain-born. (—जा-जाता) N. of Pārvatī.—निवृत्त a. [अचला निवृत्त यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (—*m*. ॥ २) a cuckoo (बहुपक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा निवृत्त). (f.) permanent colour.—दिष् *m*. [अचलाय द्वेष्टि, दिष्-किङ्] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings.—*f*. a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गोत्यायी).—पतं, राट् lord of mountains, N. of Himālaya; so अविपः, अष्ट.—सप्तमी N. of a book in the भावि-ष्पतिपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

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

अचित् a. Ved. १ Devoid of understanding.—2 Irreligious, unrighteous.—3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित्त a. Ved. १ Gone.—2 [न. त.] Not thought of.—3 Not collected.

अचित्त a. १ Inconceivable.—2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.—3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचित्तिः *f*. What of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचिन्त्य-तर्पीय a. [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected;

ed; ॥ यस्तु तत्र प्रभावः R. 5. 33. ॥ अचिरम्, ॥ अचिरम् of inconceivable form or action.—त्यः Siva.

अचिन्तित a. Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; ॥ अप्रवर्तं occurring unexpectedly; ॥ तो ववोऽज्ञानं मीमांसनिव जायते. Pt. 2. 3.

अचित्तवत् a. Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर a. [न. त.] १ Brief, transitory, of short duration; ॥ अचिरं, ॥ भास, ॥ प्रभा &c. q. v.—2 Recent, late, new, अकरोदचिरेश्वरः श्रुतो R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently,' 'just,' 'not long ago'. ॥ प्रवृत्तं ग्रहिसमसमयाविकृत्य S. 1 just set in; प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved.—*adv*. (also आचरणे, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in same senses) १ Not long since, not long ago.—2 Recently, lately.—3 Soon, quickly, not long hence.—COMP.—अङ्गु-आभा,—द्युतिः,—प्रभा,—भास्,—रोषिष् *f*. [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्ताः सा] lightning; ॥ द्युतिः सांख्यिका हृदयीः Ki. 2. 19; ॥ भास तेनसा वायुनिष्ठैः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24; ५. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिरणु-ष्टु a. Ved. [अच गती वा ० इष्टु-ष्टु-च] Going everywhere, all-per vading

अचेतन a. [न. न.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन ॥ नेपु Mē. 5; ॥ न ब्रह्म inanimate Brahman; ॥ नाम गुणं न लक्ष्येत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.). ॥ अचेतन चेतनावदुप-चारः Mbh.—2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टे H. 2. 161.

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

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

अचेष्ट a. [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] १ Effortless, motionless.—2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचेतन्यं [न. त.] १ Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters.—2 The material world, matter.

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

अच्छ a. [न छयति दृष्टि, की-क. न. त., नि-मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसारति न तु समले आगम्य]

तरपर्यंत धावति [Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुक्ताच्छदत्तच्छविदु-रेष U. 6.27; स्फटिकविशद Me. 51; *अम-अलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्यमच्छा मतिः Bv. I. 86.—छः I A crystal—2 [न छाति भक्ष-यति नाक्षितसर्वे; छा भक्षणे-क न.त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also *मल्ल-3 N. of a plant.—COMP.—उदर a. (i. e. अच्छोद) [अच्छ उदकं यस्य] having clear water. (—द) N. of a river; एतेषां (अभिष्वाराणां) मान-सी कथा अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa. (—द) N. of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari).—मल्लः a bear.

अच्छ-छा ind. ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; अच्छ गत्यर्थवदेव P. 1. 4. 69; *इ or यत् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्यर्थ; गच्छ-छ् to go near, approach; *नी to lead towards; *बु to call out to; *पत् to fly towards; *वद् to salute; *वत् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ अभिपु-र्यते वा वति शंसति; वच् कर्तृरि संज्ञायाम् घञ् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or Ritvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अच्छरु, बह्वर and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being there-fore 16; *सामर n. N. of the Sāman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्गातीय.

अच्छावाक्य a. [अच्छावाकशब्दोत्पत्त्यञ्] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59.—यं [वाक्यस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. I. 135.

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

अच्छदत्त n. [न. व.] 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the yūj ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a Sudra).—2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose.—3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र a. [न. व.] Unbroken, uninjured, complete unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तेभिर्मित्रिभिः Pt. I. 126; नपाच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं आद्रं कर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः॥ तत्तथा क्रियता राजन्ययाऽच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्मवेत् Rām., *जति giving perfect protection Rv. I. 145. 3.—द्रे A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; *द्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last.—COMP.—अजघ्न [ऊर्ध्व] having a fault-

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

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

अच्छेदिक, अच्छेदिक a. [छेदं न हति टर्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

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

अच्छोडनं Hunting.

अच्युत a. [न. त. स्वल्पसामान्यीत न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तरी क्त] I Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; न हङ्मुक्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितरमणीया K. 52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); *अक्षत having solid ground.—2 Imperishable, permanent; वच् inveterate enmity.—3 [न च्योतति धरति च्युत-क.न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping.—नः I N. of Vishnu; of the Almighty Being; यस्मात् अच्युतपूर्व-हमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhāg., वच्छाच्यच्युतदर्श-नेन K. P. 5. (where अ* also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions').—3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria.—4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos.—COMP.—अग्रजः [प.त.] N. of Balarāma or Indra.—अग्रजः, पुत्रः, आ-त्मजः N. of Cupi, son of Krishna and Rukmini.—आवासः—वासः the sac-cred fig-tree.—जः [प.त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been pro-duced from Vishnu.—एकल N. of a place in the Punjab.

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

अज a. [न जायते; जन्-ङ. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो नामजमयादि च वेति लोकमध्वरं Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य गृह्णन्तो जन्म R. 10. 24.—जः I The 'unborn', epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जायते न जनेत्ये-कदाचन । श्रेष्ठः सर्वभूतानां तस्माद्भजः स्मृतः॥ Mb. also a N. of Vishnu, Siva or

Brahmā.—2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20.—3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणो दक्षयज्ञभगसमये मेघ-रूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाभिहितरूपवत्वात् मेघस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.)—4 The sign Aries.—5 A sort of corn or grain; अजेयहृद्यं तत्राजा ब्राह्म्यः Pt. 3.—6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove.—7 N. of a mineral substance (नाक्षिकवातु).—8 N. of the Moon or Kāmādeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्रमा मनसो जातः).—9 A vehicle of the sun.—10 N. of the father of Dasa-ratha and grand-father of Rāma; so called because he was born on the Brāhma Muhurta.—11 N. of a Rishi.—COMP.—अदः [अज असीति; अद-वच्] N. of the ancestor of a war-rior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71.—अद्वी [अ-जैः तुष्ट्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शेषु अघते; अच् कर्म-णि ह्युच्] a kind of prickly night-shade, दुराक्षमा (Mar. घमासा).—अञ्जी [अजस्य अञ्जमिव अञ्जं तदाकारवती मञ्जरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Arg-enteus; नीलबुद्धा.—अञ्जिक [अजाभावायश्च तेषां समाहारः द्वेद] goats and sheep; small cattle; अजाधिके तु संद्वे Ms. 8. 235.—अञ्शे goats and horses. (—श्चः) the Sun or Pushan, who has goats for his horses.—एकपाद्-दः [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद् इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वा-भाद्रपदः presided over by that deity.—एवक [अजाश्च एवकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams.—कणः, कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पूर्णं यस्य—एवाश्च कर्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta.—गंवा [अजस्य गंभ इव गंभो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयावनी, नञ्जिका a kind of ववरीभाक (Mar. तिलवणी, कानकोटी).—गंभिणी=अजंभुणी q. v.—जगः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गृ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (—री N. of a plant.—गल See अजागल below.—गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an in-fantile disease (Mentagra).—जीवः, जीविकः [अजैस्तत्प्राणेन जीवति; अजा एव जी-विका यस्य वा] a goat herd; so—पः, पालः.—पदो [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो पदो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मपदी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थ-देवस्य तदोयाकड्डेन कणात् तत्पात्रं).—देवता I. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (देदौ वेनुर्दिग्दिष्टा छाग आश्रय उच्यते).—नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कर्] a mineral sub-stance.—गतेः I the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign Aries.—पयः=अजवीषिः q. v.—पदः, पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैकपाद् above.—भुः [अजस्य भुधुरिव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat).—भक्षः [अजैर्भक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष-कर्मणि वच्] N. of the ववरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats).—माय

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

अजका=अजिका below.

अजनं [अज् भावे शृदृ] Moving, driving.—**नः** *Brahmā*; **योनिः** born from *Brahmā* i. e. *Daksha*.

अजनिः [अज-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्याजा] I (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) *prakriti* or *Māyā*, the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedāntists as referring to the *प्रकृति* consisting of तेजस्, अण् and अद्र See S. B. 2. A she-goat.—**COMP.**—**गलस्तनः** tee fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; **वर्मायकामनेष्टा**—**जा** यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । *स्तनमेषेव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवः वलंबत यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65. 3.—**जोवः**,—**पालकः** a goat-herd. See अजजीव &c.—**नौलव-**

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

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

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

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

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

अजकर See under अज.

अजकवर्ष [अजको विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्त्यस्य अ-जग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, Pināka.

अजकावः [अजगं विष्णुं अवति अज्-अण्] I Siva's bow.—2. The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets.—3 N. of a snake-priest.

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

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

अजध्या [अजाय हिता अजध्या; अजध्वन् P. V. 1. 8] I N. of the yellow jasmine वृषिक.—2 A flock of goats

अजन-नि See under अज्.

अजन *a*. [न. व.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert.—**नः** [कुरितार्थाय नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

अजजानः *f*. [नञ् जन्-आकीरो अनि P. III. 3. 112]. Cessation of existence; तस्याजनिरेवास्तु जनकीङ्क्षकारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

अजजन्म *a*. Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being.

पुरुषस्य पदेऽजजन्मनः R. 8. 78.—*m*. [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absoluteness; तस्मात्स योगादविग्रह्य योगमजजन्मनेऽकुरुषत् जन्मभोदः R. 18. 33.

अजज्य *a*. Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind.—**ज्य** [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्मते; जन्-णिच्-कत्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः [अस्पष्टं जपति निदार्थं नञ्, जप्. अच्] A Brāhmana who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपाठक); अजपा ब्राह्मणस्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः । भावे-यन्ति कलौ Mb.; one who reads heretical works.—**या** [प्रयत्नेन जप्या अप्रयत्ने-चारितत्वात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (धासप्रधासयोः बाह्यैर्मनगमनाभ्यां अर्ध-रित्याप्यद्वारूपो जपः स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव; उक्तसिरेव निःश्वासेनैव इत्युक्तद्वयं । तस्मात्प्राश्न हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥).

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

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

अजय्य *a*. [न. त.] Invincible; सञ्जु-स्ते स किञ्च शतकृताः अजयः S. 6. 2, R. 18. 8.—2 Not proper to be won at play; **य्यं** जिगाय तार Bopadeva.

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

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

अजरत्, रयु, रस् *a*. Ved. Not old. अजवस् *a*. [जु-अयुर्] Not quick, inactive.

अजस्तुदं [अजस्य इव तुदं अस्य सुद निपातोयं] N. of a town, P. VI. 1. 155.

अजस्र *a.* [न जस्र P. III. 2. 167; जसिन्प्रपूर्वः क्रियासातये वर्तते Sk.] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; दीक्षा-प्रवर्तस्य R. 3. 44.—*सं* ind. Ever, constantly, perpetually; वृत्तेन संकल्पजै-रजसं S. 3. 5; तच्च लूतेत्यजसं U. 426.

अजहृत्स्वार्था [न जहृत् स्वार्थोऽत्र, हा-शतृ न. व.] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear, as कुंताः प्रविशन्ति=कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः; श्वेतो भावति=श्वेतवर्णोऽश्वो भावति; also called उपदानलक्षणा q. v. स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः; कुंताः प्रविशन्ति, यद्यपि प्रविशन्ति इत्यादी कुंतादिभिरात्मनः प्रवेशसिद्धयर्थं स्वसंयोगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यन्ते K. P. 2.

अजहल्लिङं [न जहृत् लिङं यं; हा-शतृ] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective; *e. g.* वेदः or भुक्तिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or ण्ण).

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

अजावर *a.* [न. व.] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up.—[जागरयतीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात्] A plant, Verbesina Prostrata (भृंगराजवृक्ष) (सेवेन निद्रातित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

अजाजिः—जी *f.* [अजेन छाजेन वीयते गंजो-कटत्वात् त्यज्यते; अज-इह वीभावामावः] Cumin seed (श्वेतजीरक) ; कृष्णजीरक Nigella Indica; काकोदुम्बरिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

अजात [न. त.] Unborn; अजातमृत-सूत्रेभ्यो मृताजातो सुतो वरं Pt. I.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; कञ्जु, पक्ष &c.—COMP.—अरि, -शत्रु *a.* [न जातः शत्रुः अस्य; जातस्य जंतु-मात्रस्य न शत्रुः] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one, (-रिः-शत्रुः) epithet of Yudhishtira;

इत जातमजातारैः प्रयत्नेन त्वयांतरां Si. 2. 102; न द्वेष्टि यजन्मत्तस्तत्त्वमाजतशत्रुः Ve. 3. 131 also of Siva and various other persons.—कञ्जु-*m.* (व.) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146.—इत *a.* [न जाता इता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा] one without teeth, or (a state) in which one has got no teeth.—पश *a.* having undeveloped or unfledged wings.—व्यंजन *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a oard.) —व्यवहारः a minor (who has not attained his majority).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अजित *a.* Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; १० पुण्य...महः U. 5. 27. —2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; आत्मन्. १० इन्द्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion.—तः I N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha. —2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat.—(pl.) A class of deities in the first Manvantara.—COMP.—आपीडः having an invincible crown; N. of a King.—चक्रा N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita.—विक्रमः ' of unsubdued power ', N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन अज्-इन्च्, अजेरज च Un. 2. 48, वीभाववाक्य-नाथे] I The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अथानिनावाडवरः Ku. 5. 30, 67; Ki. II. 15; ऐशेयमानिनेन ब्राह्मणे रीत्येण क्षत्रिये आग्निनेन वैश्ये Asval. —2 A sort of leather bag or bellows.—COMP.—पत्रा-की-त्रिका [अजिनं चर्म इव सुक्षिप्तं पत्रं पक्षो यस्याः सा, गौरा कञ्जु स्वार्थे कञ्] a bat.—फला [अजिनं मंशेव कलं यस्याः सा] N. of a plant (मखाकारफलो वृक्षः) —गोभिः [अजिनस्य योभिः प्रभवः] a deer, an antelope.—बासिर *a.* [अजिनं वस्ते, वसू-णिनि] clad in an antelope hide.—संवः [अजिनं संस्थाति] a furrier.

अजिर *a.* [अज् बतौ किर वीभावामावः Un. 1. 53.] Quick, swift (शीघ्र) —रः I A sort of mouse, hairy mole.—2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses.—र I A court-yard, an en-

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

अजिराय *a.* [अजिरे उत्करा० छ] Connected with a court.

अजिह्व *a.* [न. त.] I Straight.—2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; अभिह्वामशठं शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. II, 7. 32; आग्निभिः Si. I. 63 straight and honest, 3. 57, 9. 62.—ह्यः I A frog.—2 A fish (probably a corruption of अजिह्व below).—COMP.—ग *a.* [वय. स.] going straight on; ब्रह्मेहस्तमानिह्वानः Ms. 6. 31 (—) an arrow.

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

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

अजीगर्तः [अज्ये गमनाय गर्तं अस्य] I (One that has a hole to go into) a serpent.—2 N. of a Brāhmaṇa in the family of ष्टु and father of शुनः शोक.

अजीत *a.* [न. त.] Not faded or withered, not faint.—COMP.—पुनर्वर्ण्य N. of a two-fold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas (अप्राप्तप्राप्तिकरणयो विधिः).

अजीतिः *f.* Prosperity, freedom from decay.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecomposed.—र्ण-णिः *f.* I Indigestion; अजीर्णे भेषजं वाति जीर्णे वाति बलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे भोशनं विषं; कैरजीर्णभयाद् आतर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57, Ms 4. 121.—2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

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

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

अजीवनी *f.* [न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3. 112] I Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation) ; अजीवानिस्ते शस

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

अञ्जुर्य *a.* [अञ्-कुरच् न व्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or oldage; strong, very swift or speedy.

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

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

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

अञ्जु (अञ्जु) का [अञ्जयति या सा. अञ्जुक्, पु. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtesan (used only in dramas).

अञ्जुता [Said to be fr. अञ्] N. of a plant भूयामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अञ्जुलं 1 A shield.—2 A live coal.

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

अञ्जका [स्वायेकर] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; भुक्त Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares; कुलक्षीरस्य whose family and character are unknown; पातं सखि मनज्ज R. 16. 72.—COMP.—केतु *a.* [न.] Ved. of secret designs.—चर्चा, वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pândavas); ईसाः संप्रति पश्चिमा इव दनादज्ञातचर्चा वताः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातिः [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

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

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

अज्ञानिन् = अज्ञ above.

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

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

अग्र *a* [fr. अञ् to go] Ved. Agile, quick.—जः A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अग्रिव *a.* Ved. [fr. अञ्] Quick, agile, active.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चु) (अञ्चति-ने, आनञ्च-चे, अञ्चितु, अञ्चयात or अञ्च्यात्, अक्त or अञ्चित) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोक्षिप्वा Bk. 9. 40.—2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतंत्रा कथमंशति Bk. 4. 22; also in अवाञ्च tending downward, प्राञ्च, उदञ्च; चिच्चगञ्चति, सहोचति, तिर्यञ्चति &c.; तस्मिन्त्रय रसालशालिनि दसा देवात् कृमंशति Bv. L. 48 having gone, being reduced to &c.; त्वं चेदंशति कृमं 46 art greedy; संकोचमंशति सरः 17.—3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसाञ्चति Ve. 5. 27 salutes, to adorn, grace; > see अञ्चित below.—4 To request, ask or call for, desire.—5 To murmur, speak indistinctly—*Caus.* or 10-U. to manifest, unfold; मुदमञ्चय Git. 10. [cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*.] With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—ञ्च to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्या जान्वाक् with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—पारे to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समञ्च also; to go properly.

अञ्चित *pp.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; अञ्चित Dk. 125 bent and raised; तिर्यञ्चितं दृष्टिं संपारयेत् 143 bent, or oblique look; दोर्ध्रलोचितं दृष्टिं संपारयेत् Mv. I. 51 bent; सत्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; कञ्चुः (कविः), स्तब्धः (वृद्धः) (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अञ्चितमूत्रम् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वासितञ्चितमूर्धना Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured; adorned, graced, gra-

ceful, handsome, दोर्ध्रलोचितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु लोकीञ्चितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 4 sportively handsome; एताभ्यां ग. य. R. 2. 18, लोकीञ्चितप्रज्ञा Dk. 124, 151; समञ्चं मञ्चुञ्चितविक्रमः K. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15. 53.—4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अञ्चितं सत्त्वामृत्युतायाः (रजना) R. 7. 10 halfstrung or woven (कुंक्ति Malli.).—COMP.—पञ्च [न.] a lotus with curved leaves.—ञ्चः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्चितः [अञ्च-गती कर्तरि अति] 1 Wind.—2 Fire.—3 one who goes.

अञ्चलः-लं [अञ्चति प्रांतं; अञ्च-अलञ्च] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्चल-निव पीनस्तनजघननायाः Udbhata.—2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); हनञ्चलः पश्यति केवलं मन्वाक् *ibid.*; यदि चलाञ्चले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्च 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनाञ्चि or अञ्चि, आनञ्च, अञ्चिष्यति-अञ्चयति, अञ्चित्वा-अञ्चत्वा-अञ्चिष्यते, अञ्चिष्यते, अञ्चिष्यते) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub.—2 To make clear, show, represent, characterise; मा नाञ्चि राक्षसीमायाः Bk. 9. 49.—3 To go.—4 To shine, be beautiful.—5 To honour, celebrate.—6 To decorate.—*Caus.* 1 To smear with, नाञ्चयति स्वे नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.—2 To speak or shine.—3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *unctum*, *ungo*.]—With अञ्चि to fit out, equip, furnish.—आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2. to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect.—ञि 1 to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself.—प्रात 1. to smear. 2. to adorn; decorate.—सं 1. to smear; 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अञ्जनः 1 A kind of lizard.—2 N. of a tree or mountain.—3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—[अञ्जयते अञ्जनः; अञ्ज-ह्युद] 1 Anointing, smearing with; देवतावन-संजनं पूर्वाह्णं एव कुर्वति Ms. 4. 152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting.—2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; तिलोवर्णं दाक्षिण-संजनेन संभाट्य R. 7. 8. salve; अमृतं U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वीत्येचका इव दिक्षो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, I. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानोपस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानज-शकायका । चक्षुरन्मीलते येन तस्मै पाणिमधे नमः ॥ Sik. 45; पट्टतारकेकाजन्मभूषा Bh. 3. 84; cf. also दारुणं परमाज्जनं (fig.) impurity; as in रिञ्जन q. v.—3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment.—4 Magic ointment.—5 A spe-

cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सीवीर) -6 Ink.-7 Fire.-8 Night. 9 (नं-मा) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिप्राय or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context: e. g. सर्वशब्दको हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so राम-लक्ष्मणी दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकर्तृवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकापेक्ष्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते. संयोगाद्यै-खाद्यर्थेष्वधिकृद्वाप्युत्तिरंजनं || K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See ध्वजना also.—COMP.—अञ्जिका [अञ्जनादञ्जिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. —अञ्जिः—गिरिः (कर्म.) [अञ्जनामिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अञ्जसु n. eye-water.—अञ्जो [अञ्जनामिव कैरो यस्याः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हृदयिलोसितानिनामकं मन्दद्रव्यं यत्संयोगात्केशसंयन्तीति कृष्णत्वं) (Mar. नखला).—आनका [च. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, sty.—अनका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अञ्जन.—को N. of a medicinal plant.

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

अञ्जनावती [अञ्जनं विधत्ते अस्याः अधिककृष्ण-प्रणीत्वात्] I N. of the female elephant

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

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

अञ्जनी [अञ्जये चन्दनकुंकुमादिभिरसौ, अञ्ज-कर्मणि-श्रुद डीप्] I A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application.—2 [कणि-श्रुद] N. of two plants कुङ्कुमाञ्जनी and कालाञ्जनवृक्ष.

अञ्जलिः [अञ्ज-अलि Un. 4. 2] I A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful or anything (changed to अञ्जल or *लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न त्रयिजलिना भिन्ने Ms. 4. 63; सुप्रो सूचिकाञ्जलिः Pt. 1. 25; अरण्यवीर्याजलिदानकालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रहसिः पुष्पाणां हरिष्यमाणोऽञ्जलिं Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so अञ्जल-जलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; अञ्जगललिपुटये Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अञ्जलिं रक्ष, वृक्ष, कृ or भाव fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; वदः कान्तयदिरविन्द-कुट्टमस्मिन् सुवचः प्रणामाञ्जलिः [J. 3. 37.—2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेद्विष्णुमन्त्रं नालिन् Bk. 8. 84; वद्वयसामभययाचनाञ्जलिः R. II. 78.—3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=पयस, or one-half of a मासिका—COMP.—कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्ध-मयेन गृह्णीयात् क्रुद्धं चाभिलक्ष्मणा Chān 33.—कारात I an earthen doll making the अञ्जलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जातु).—पुटः-ह the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अञ्जलिका [अञ्जलिरेव कायते प्रकाशते; कै. क टाप् Tv.] A small mouse.—कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अञ्जसु n. (—जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अञ्जु गतौ मिश्रणं च असञ्ज] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). —COMP.—अञ्ज drinking Soma offering.—अञ्जः rapid preparation of Soma.

अञ्जसु a. [अञ्ज-असञ्ज] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा ad. (instr. of अञ्जसु) I Straight on.—2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly; justly, rightly; साधुदृष्टे ह्यशेषे न पुनरिन्द्रादयः त्वयमेव सा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विद्वद्भिः शतं पलायनचक्रान्-न्येव सा R. 19. 31; न हि कश्चित्प्रपः स्त्रिणा-मेव सा Subhāshita; सर्वमेवावसा वद Ms.

8. 101.—3 Directly (साधु-त्).—4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स न चक्रत्यंजसा सद्यः साधुतं Ms. 2. 244.—COMP.—अञ्ज a. going straight on.—कृञ् a. [वृ-अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अञ्जसी a. [अञ्ज-सु-ख] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

अञ्जि a. Ved. [अञ्ज-इ-ज] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining brilliant.—अञ्जः I A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहिताञ्जि-नक्षत्रं Yaj. (रक्ततिलक)—2 A com nander, sender &c.—अञ्जि, -नी f I An ointment, pigment.—2 Colour, hue.—3 The sexual organ (?).—COMP.—अञ्ज a. having coloured thighs.

अञ्जिव a. Slippery, smooth (?).

अञ्जिदः ण्युः [अनक्ति स्वकिलेः विश्वं; अञ्ज-इ-ज-इ-ण्यु- Un. 4. 2] The sun.

अञ्ज pp. Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; वृत्, तैल, शोणित, &c.—त्ता Night.

अञ्जी [अञ्जि, वा-डीप्] I A blessing, auspicious desire.—2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

अञ्जीतः—[अञ्जु बाहु-ई-र; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट्ट I P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटिदु, अटित) To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भी बटो निष्ठापट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैऋतिकाग्रमात् Bk. 4. 12; मद्यपट Dk. 38.—d. sid. अटि-दिशति i-freq. आटयते to wander about habitually as a religious mendicant.

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

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

अट्टनिः—नी f. [अटति मौवी; अट्ट-अनि वा डीप्] The notched, ex remity of a bow; सुवनसो नमयन्त्रो वनुः N. 4. 96; निष्पटुः स्वकनिभेक्षितात्पी ली-लैव वनुषां अवि-उयता R. 11. 14.

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

अट्टा a. [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

अट्टक-वृक्षः (E'y. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Ahatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अबुजसा).

अटविः-वी f. [अटंति चरमे वयसि घृणया विहारायथे वा यत्र; अट्-अनि, वा डीप्] A forest, wood; आर्हृज्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v.
अट् (A. 1 To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also) -Caus. 1 To lessen, diminish.-2 To despise, condemn, disregard.

अट् a. [अटयति अनाद्रियते अन्यत् यत्र; अट्-घञ्] 1 High, lofty; loud.-2 Frequent, constant (in comp.).-3 Dried, dry -ट्-इ [आधरे घञ्] 1 An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret.-2 A turret, buttress, tower; मोरम् Māl. 9. 1; नरेन्द्रमार्गद्वय R. 6. 57, 16. 11.-3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्ट).-4 A fine linen cloth.-5 A palace, palatial building.-6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority.-ट् Food, boiled rice; अट्टशूआ अनपारः Mb. (अट् अन्नं शूलं विक्रियं येषां ते Nilakantha).-COMP.-अट्टहासः very loud laughter.-स्थली [अट्टपक्षाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c.-हासः, हसितं, हास्यं [कर्म.] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cackinnation, usually of Siva; उयवकनय Me. 58; निरिण्डा Dk. 1.-हासन् [अट्ट हसति; हम्णिनि] 1. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly.-हावकः [अट्टहासेन कायते; कै-क] 1. N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छु-ब्रहासतुल्यता).
अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्ट ind. [अट्टोऽनादरः अट्टपकारः अट्टस्य गुणभावितया द्वित्रं शक्तत्वात् पररूपं Tv.] very loud.

अट्टन [अट्टयते अनाद्रियते रिपुनेन, अट्-करणे ह्युद] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारकलकाश्च) -न [भावे ह्युद] Disregard.

अट्टादः-कः [अट्टाद्वत् न पररूपं] 1 Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain.-2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टाशः-कः [अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति; अट्-अच् स्वायं कर्] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace, सर्वतोभद्रं नानादृशं कलाश्रया Mv 6.

अट्टालिका [अट्टाल, स्वार्थे कर्] 1 A palace, a lofty mansion.-2 N. of a country.-COMP.-अट्टारः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शुद्धाणां चित्रकारस्य बोधितः। भवेदट्टालिकाकारः पतितो जारदोषतः)।-अट्टः [भ. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; अट्टः P. III. 4. 42.

अट् 1 U. To go.

अटिल्ला N. of a metre.

अट् 1 P. To try, exert, attempt.-5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अट् 1 P. 1 To join.-2 To attack.-3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अट्टन [करणे-ह्युद] A shield. See अट्टन

अट्टवलः A part of the plough.

अण् 1 P. To sound.-2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अण्).

अण (न) क a [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण्-अच् कुत्सायां कर् च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant. wretched; पापागके कुत्सेतैः P. II. 1. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुत्सालः Sk. a contemptible potter.-कः A kind of bird.

अणह्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यचीनादिकस्य भवतं क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत्] A field of anu. See below.

अणिः m. -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इर्] 1 The point of a needle.-2 A linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage.-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.)-COMP.-मोहकः [अण्या सिन्धुतो माह्वयः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an aणी or linch-pin.

अणु a. (यु-ण्वी) [अण्-इर्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयार् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small अणवपि भव्यं Ms. 6. 40; अणवपि. यावद्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51.-युः 1 An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्थुः समानादृ-स्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्यतीकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.'-2 An atom of time (व्यञ्जनमभेदात् तद्वत् अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhurta (48 minutes).-3 N. of Siva.-4 N. of very small grain such as सरेय, चीनक &c., अणुवशु दशमशोऽं शुक्लपैकादशशः Lila -यु m. the fourth part of a Mātrā.-COMP.-अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question; (अग्नंतः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयतः प्रश्नः San-kara).-तैल N. of a medicinal oil.-मा [अण्वी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रमा यस्याः सा] lightning-पात्र a. [अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रं च] of the size of an atom.-रेणुः [कर्म.] atomic dust.-रैतरी [अणुः सूक्ष्मा रैतरीति] N. of a plant (रैतरीविश्व). Croton Polyandrum.-आदः the doc-

trine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal.-वीक्षणं [ष. त.] 1. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन; कणो-ह्युद] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects.-वीहिः [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमत् m [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं 1 Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature.-3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or Siddhis of Siva. (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ई-शित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता).

अणुक a. [स्वायं-कर्] 1. Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute.-अः A small kind of grain. See अणु.

अण्वी Ved. A finger (?)

अण्वं V d A fine hole in the strain-er for the Soma juice (?)

अणीयस्-अणिष्ठ a. [अणु-ईयस्, इडच्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणी रणीयोऽं Bg. 8. 9 very small। अणीयासि-काण्डेन गीयमानाः दृश्यते Dk. 14. 2.

अणुम् 1 P. To become minute or atomic.

अण् 1 A (also अट्) अंठेति, अठते To go, move.

अंठि p. p. 1 Gone.-2 Rained.
अंडः-इ [अंठेति संप्रयोगं याति अनेन, अम्-ड Un. I. III] 1 The testicles.-2 The scrotum.-3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā; ब्रह्मांडकण्डदः Dk. 1.-4 The musk bag.-5 Semen virile.-6 N. of Siva.-COMP.-आकृषणं castration.-आकार, आकृति a. [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-र-तिः) an ellipse.-कटाशः, -इ [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाश-मिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg.-कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटो मध्ये उपयं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजीवी or नील-बुद्धा. कोशः-षः, -षकः [ष. त.] the scrotum.-म a. [अंडात् जायते; जर्-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) 1. A bird, oviparous being। सूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42.-2. A fish.-3. A snake.-4. A lizard.-5. Brahmā. (-मा) musk.-वरः [ष. त.] N. of Siva.-वर्धनं, वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele.-सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः [अंड, स्वार्थे-कर्] The scrotum.-क [अण्पाथे-कर्] A small egg, जडदंड-कैकरांडमिव Si. 9. 9.

अंडालुः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-आलुच्]
A fish.

अंडीरः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य ; अंड-ईरम्] A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person; चिरा-
दंडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण युज्यते A. R. 4.

अत् I P. (अति), अतति, अतितुं, अत-अतित
 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly.-2 To obtain (mostly Ved.).
 -3 To bind.-4 (अंतति) To bind.

अतकः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-क] A
wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-ह्युद्] Going, wandering.
—नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञ *a.* [न तत् जानाति] Not know-
ing that (तत् i. e. Brahma).

अतट *a.* [न. ब.] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep.—ट: 1 A precipice, a steep crag.—2 N. of a hill.—3 The lower part of the earth—COMP.—प्रपातः a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; मनोरथानम-तटप्रपातः S. 6. 9 of my hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नाम तटप्रपातः and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumbings of river banks').

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not
deserving that, not used to such
things; क्लेशानामतथोचितः Rām.

अतदर्थं *ind.* Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतद्व्युत्पन्नः (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणानामुद्धारस्त्वय तस्यादत्तद्व्युत्पन्नः; *e. g.* अवलो-
ति यद्यपि सुंदरा तस्यापि स्वया मम रञ्जिते हृदयम् ।
रामपुरितेति हृदये रम्यग निहितो न रक्तोति ।
K. P. 101 or संगतान्यगुणानमीकामाहुरादत्त-
व्युत्पन्नम् । चिरं रागिणि मञ्जिते निहितेति न रज्यसि ।
Kaval —COMP—संविज्ञानः N. of a
variety of Bahuvrihi; *e. g.* दृष्ट-
समुद्रमानय; अत्र गुणीभूतस्य समुद्रस्य नामयनेऽन्वयः
इति नमः बहुव्रीहिः । लंबकणमानय इति तु तत्-
व्युत्पन्नसंविज्ञानः Tv.

अनंज a. [न. व.] I Having no ropes or musical strings (as a musical instrument); नान्जो वायले विण Ram.—2 Unrestrained; not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; इत्थं ग्रहणमनंज, श्रीबाले अं Sk —3 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतद्रित्त-*n-k* *a* Alert, unwearied,
careful, vigilant; अतद्रिता सा स्वयमेव
वृथका^१ Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39, H.
Pr. 33.

अतप *a.* 1 Not excited, cool. -2
Unostentatious.—3 Unemployed
—पा: (pl.) N. of a class of deities
among Buddhists.

अतपस्-स्क [न. क.] One who neglects his religious austerities; अतपास्त्वन-
 प्रीयान् Ms. 4. 190; an irreligious or
 impious man; इदं ते वातपस्काय Bg.
 18. 67.

अतएव *a.* Not heated &c.—COMP.—
तनु *a.* I. One whose body is not
marked (with red mudrâs &c.)—2
who has not fully mortified his
body by penance.—3 whose body
or mass is cool (?).

अतर्क *a.* [न. व.] Illogical, void of reasoning.—*र्कः* I Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic.
-2 An illogical reasoner.

अनङ्कित *a.* Unthought of, unexpected; सम्भवे गतोऽप्यतङ्कितो मतिमेव च जातिरेव च Ku. 4. 22; Bh. 3. 137; गमनेन Mu. 4-तं *adv.* Unexpectedly. —Comp. —आगत, उपगत *a.* occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental, sudden; दुर्जनोद्भासितो चनया अग्रा Mal. 3; उपपन्न दर्शन Ku. 6. 54.

अतर्क्य *a.* Inconceivable; baffling thought or reasoning.

अतल *a.* Bottomless.—लं [अस्य पू-
खंडस्य तलं पृथो० इदमोऽस्य च] N. of a पाताल
or lower region, one of the 7 *Pa-*
talas; being the first among them.
—लः N. of Siva.—Comp.—*स्पृश*, *स्पर्श*
a. [न तलं स्पृश्यते, कर्मणि-किप्; न तलस्य स्पर्शो
यत्र] bottomless, very deep, unfath-
omable.

अतव्यस *a. Ved.* Not very strong.
 अतस् *ind.* [इदं-तसिख्] I Than this;
 from this (having a comparative
 force); अतो देवा अब्रुवु नो यतो विष्णुर्विष-
 क्रमे Rv. 1. 2. 2. 16; किमु परमतो नैर्यासि
 ना Bb. 3. 6; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5. 31.
 -2 From this or that cause, hence,
 consequently, so, therefore (corr.
 of यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or un-
 derstood); अतर्गतं प्राणधृता हि वेद सर्वं
 भवः॥भावमतोभिवाच्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50;
 Ku. 2. 5; अथातो ब्रह्मनिज्ञासा S. B. now
 therefore &c.-3 Hence, from this
 place; henceforth (of time or pla-
 ce (-परं, ऊर्ध्वं) afterwards.-4 Then
 (corr. of यदि-यद्).—COMP.—अर्धं-निमित्तं
 on this account, hence, for this rea-
 son.—एव for this very reason.—ऊर्ध्वं
 henceforth; afterwards.—परं (*a*) fur-
 ther on, any longer (with abl) ;
 hereafter; निवातस्यत्यसि मयेव अत ऊर्ध्वं
 Bg. 12 8. (*b*) beyond this, further
 than this भाष्यपरः परं S. 4. 16

more than this; अतः परं नास्ति समोत्तरं V'
2 now I have nothing more to say
(c) afterwards.

अतः [अतति गच्छति इत्यतः अत-असच्
Un. 3 II7] 1. Wind, air—2 The
soul—3 A garment made of the
fibre of flax (स्त्रे generally).—4 A
weapon.

अतसिः Ved. [अत्-असिच्] A wandering mendicant.

अतसि I Common flax.-2 Hemp.
-3 Linseed.-4 A thicket, copse (?).

अति *ind.* [अतृ-इ] I A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very', 'too', 'exceedingly', 'excessively', 'very much', and showing उत्कर्ष, नातिदूरे not very far from; कृश very lean; भृश very much; also with verbs or verbal forms; अतिस्निग्ध भवता Sk.; स्वमात्रं ह्यतिरिच्यते &c.-2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, overstep; so, अक्रम, अचर, अवह, &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition उपसर्ग.-3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) Beyond, past, surpassing, superior to, eminent, respectable, distinguished, higher, above; (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनार्थ, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.) in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree: अतिगो, ग्वाग्यः, = प्रशस्ता गोः, शोभनी गार्ग्यः; राज्ञ् an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान्त must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्यः = मर्यादातिक्रान्तः; अमालः, अतिक्रान्तो माला; so अतिकाय, किञ्चा, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk.; मानुषानति-चरवान् सर्वानचर्य लक्ष्ये Mo.; मानुषं कर्म a deed which is beyond human power, i.e. a superhuman action; भृशः past the whip (as a horse), unmanageable; अत्यद् surpassing that; अती, अतान् him or them that surpasses or surpass thee, so अमि, पूर्व्य &c. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, inordinate, excessive, extraordinary; e. g. अतदः excessive regard; अतश्च अख ravagant hope; so अन्य, तुच्छा, आनन्दः &c. &c. अतिदानात् बहिर्बद्धो नष्टो मानात्सुषावनः । विनष्टो रावणो लोह्यादात् सर्वत्र वर्ज्यते । cf. 'extremes a e ever bad' (c) Unfit, idle, improper, in the sense of अप्रसन्न or क्षेप 'censure'; अतिनिद्रं=निद्रां संप्राप्तं न युज्यते Sk. The गगत्कल्महोदधि gives the following senses of अतिः—विक्रमपतिः क्रमाद्धि सुप्रभापतिशयेन्यति । e. g. अतिरथः रथायुक्तं विक्रमवायु; अमतिः बुद्धयतिक्रमः; गगहनं बुद्धेर्विषयः; अति भूशतमं; वेगः अतिशयितोवेगः

अतिक्रय I An exaggerated tale—
-2 Idle or meaningless talk.—यः a
I Exaggerated, incredible (अप्रद्वेष).
-2 Unfit to be told -3 Past narra-
tion or mention, dead, lost.—4
Swerving from one's caste tradi-
tions & c; lawless.

अतिक्रयः [अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य] N. of a
tree हतिरिक्तः.

अतिवर्षण a. Afflicting very much,
excessive exertion.

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

अतिकृच्छ्र [मादि० स.] a. Very diffi-
cult.—कृच्छ्रः [अतिक्रान्तिं कृच्छ्रं प्राजापत्यं].
Extraordinary hardship, a kind of
severe penance to be finished in
12 nights Ms. 11-2134.

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

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

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

अतिक्रम I U. 4 P. I (a) To step
or pass beyond, get across, go
over, cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परिपश्य
अतिक्रमन्ति क्रांतोऽस्मि K 346 led far away
from my story, rambled, made a
great digression; समं क्रांत्यारण्यतिक्रम्य
92; निमिषमात्रेणातिक्रमन्ति 120; समी-
पेऽतिक्रमन्ति M. 1 going so near; अति-
क्रम्य ताम्नाय विज्ञेयम् Me. 57. (b) To
pass over, pass by, walk past, go
beyond; सेनाविजयशब्दश्रवणतिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 101
कथमातिक्रान्तिमगम्य भ्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it
passed or left behind; ताम्नायतिक्रमन्ति
S. 7. 31. इदं कदलीपुष्पतिक्रम्य हृदये
Ratn. 3 beyond the plantain-
bower; तन्नातिक्रम्य कैलासागारः K. 121;
जंबूद्वीपमातिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.;
अतिक्रमन्त्यर्धं K 85 is going or depart-
ing.—2 To excel, surpass, exceed
(in number, strength & c.) इरावती-
तिक्रमन्ती भव M. 4; अतिक्रान्तमिवैरावती
मेक्षे M. 1; बुद्धिनातिक्रमन्ति पंचमा Ms. 8
151; कर्णासुप्तमप्यतिक्रान्तिः Dk. 74; कलासु
रूपे वात्सरसाप्यतिक्रान्तिः 78 surpassing,
superior to; शतमननतिक्रम्य=यथाशक्ति Sk.
—3 To transgress, violate, go be-
yond, overstep; नवकाग्रजन्मनोः शसमना-
तिक्रम्य Dk 2; नारं पुरुषो नित्यातिरिक्तो लेशमाति-
क्रामितुं 61; एवमातिक्रान्तमवादे स्वयि Ve. 1, Ms.

9. 78; अथ वात्सरसाप्यतिक्रमन्ति प्रसंगः Māl.
6 Oh, the event through excessive
affection transgresses all due
limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181.
—4 To exclude, pass by, neglect,
set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमातिक्रम्य
भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयज्ञसं प्रबंधान-
तिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of.—5
To go or pass away, elapse, roll
on (as time); सा निशा अतिक्रमन्ति Pt.
1; यथा यथा यौवनमातिक्रमन्ति K. 59; शेषं
74; भवतामप्यतिक्रमन्ति देवाश्चैव विधिवत् 47
is passing away (is being violat-
ed); अतिक्रान्ते दशहो Ms. 5. 76; also
trans. allow to pass; द्विशणि दिनान्य-
तिक्रम्य Dk. 1001 अथ काश्चिन्मिमान्मासास्त-
द्वयं परिचितयन् Rām.; नाहारेवेलातिक्रमणाया
K. 266.—6 To overcome, over-
power, seize; व्याकृष्टिप इवास्माभिरतिक्र-
म्यैव दम्यते Mv. 3. 31; by seizing or
falling upon, by main force; केषापि
सखेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6.—7 To lose; स
हि स्वाभ्यादतिक्रान्ते ऋतुना प्रतिरोधनात्
Ms. 9. 23.—Caus. To let pass,
allow to go.

अतिक्रमः I Act of overstepping,
going beyond & c.—2 (a) Breach
of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः
Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, viola-
tion, trespass M. 4. 5. (c) Trespass;
disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्म-
णं गतो भवतामिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10 refrain-
ing from all trespass against Brāh-
manas; दिशत्यपायं हि सतामातिक्रमः Ki
14. 9; कुलाभ्यकुलानि यति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च
Ms. 3. 63; परस्मिन्नतिक्रमे परवर्तीयं M.
31; शुभनमातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनी उच्छ्रान्ति-
क्रमः 56; transgression (passing
through); मर्षणयोग्यमरोहणातिक्रमः 81;
वात्सरसाप्यतिक्रमामि Mv. 1 violation (of
due limits or propriety); Mv. 4.
25.—3 Lapse, passing away (of
time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेयं U. 4; वेला-
मं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1. 1 उचित्यकातिक्रमे M.
2; सधम्य Rām.—4 Overcoming, con-
quering, surpassing; mostly with
पुर; स्वभातिपुरातिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरातिक्रमः & c.
—5 Neglect, omission, disregard;
Ms. 11. 120.—6 A vigorous attack,
determined onset (=अभिक्रम q. v.).
—7 Excess—8 Abuse, misapplica-
tion.—9 Imposition.

अतिक्रान्ति pp. 1 Exceeded, surpassed,
gone beyond & c.; सान्तिक्रान्तिः श्रवणविषयं
Me. 103; सुदूरमातिक्रान्तिः K. 35 depart-
ed, gone; मनोरथं दृष्ट्वा Māl. 10 be-
yond the reach even of desire;
विचारमातिक्रान्तिः Mu. 5. 4 past the stage
of thought; चक्षुष्यमातिक्रान्तिरु पादेषु
H. 1.—2 Past, gone by; उद्युतपति K.
5. past, former; 169 Pt. 1 333,
Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; पार्थिवपुत्रान् Mu.
1 former kings.—3 A past thing,
a thing of the past, the past; तं
भवती कथयति M. 5; your ladyship

is speaking of the past; लो वेदमवर्त-
न्यताम् U. 3; किं चर्याभेन H. 1. cf.
let bygones be bygones. प्लोविन a.
with the moon in conjunction.

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

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

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

अतिक्रूर a. Very cruel.—रः [मा. स.]
1 A malignant planet such as Sa-
turn, Mars & c. (क्रूरं वक्रा अतिक्रूरः).
—2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंश-
दक्षरको मंत्रश्चयत्रिंशदपायि वा । अतिक्रूरः स विज्ञेयो
निदिष्टः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्रिप्त a. [क्षिप्त] Thrown be-
yond.—श्रं A kind of sprain or
dislocation.

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

अतिगम्य I P. 1 To pass, elapse,
pass away (as time); दशहोस्तपते
Rām.—2 To overcome, exceed, ex-
cel. See अतिग.—3 To pass over, pass
by, neglect.—4 To pass away, die.
—5 To escape.

अतिग a. [गृह] (in comp.) Ex-
ceeding, going beyond, transcending,
excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोका
Mu. 1. 2; किमौषधयातिगैरप्यहो महायाति-
भिः Mu. 5 by diseases defying the
powers of medicine, past the stage
of physicking; बाणैर्देहातिगैः R. 12. 48
piercing through their bodies;
वयो Ms. 7. 149; advanced in years,
aged; संख्यातिगः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वयुः
प्रकर्षणं जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

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

अतिगन्ध a. Having an excessive
or overpowering smell.—यः 1 Sul-
phur.—2 N. of various plants: संपक,
भूतलुण lemon-grass & सुद्र.

अतिगन्ध N. of the plant पुनर्दन्दी.
अतिगन्ध a. [अतिक्रान्तिं गां] 1 Very fool-
ish, quite stupid.—2 Inexpressible,
indescribable.

अतिगहन, -गह्वर a Very deep, im-
penetrable.

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

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

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रान्ता गुहा मध्यावकाशेन] *N.* of the plant *शुभ्रमर्षी*.

अतिग्रह *9 P.* To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो ग्रहः] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible.—*रः*,—*ग्रहः*: 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number: प्राण, वाच्, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्, the corresponding *atigrahas* being अपान, नाभश्च, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्म्म & स्पर्श. —2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension.—3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. —4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

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

अतिश *a.* [अतिशयेन हन्ति. हर्] 1 A weapon.—2 Worth.

अतिशय *a.* Very destructive.—*श्री* [अतिशयेन हन्ति दुःखं हर्-उक्] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिशयभान्दस्य वत्त्वा *Bri. Ar. Up.*

अतिशय *a.* [अमूमतिक्रान्तः] Victorious over armies.

अतिशर 1 *P.* 1 To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend (as a wife &c.) स्व स्वभावात्सत्यचारिणः *Dk.* 1621. यथा चाहं नातिशरे पत्नीन्, पुत्राः पितृन् च. चारित्र्यश्रुत्यचरन् पत्नीन् *Mb.* —2 To pass by, neglect, omit.—3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

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

अतिशरण Excessive practice, overdoing.

अतिशर: 1 Transgression.—2 Excelling.—3 Overtaking &c.—4 Accelerating motion of planets (कुशदिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाक्रान्तराशिषु भोगकालमुद्दिष्य शश्वत्तरगमनं); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिशारिन् *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

अतिशरि *adv.* Very long; 'रं मया कृतं *Ratn.* 1 I have been very late; नातिशरि गतायां च तस्यां *K.* 178 she had not long left when &c.

अतिशुद्धः—*त्रा*,—*च्छत्रका* [अतिक्रान्तः शुद्धं तुल्या-कोरण] A mushroom, anise, principally *Anesum* or *Anethum Sowa*; *N.* of another plant; *Barleria Longifolia*. ('त्रा' is said by *Amara* to be जलतृणभेदः *Mar.* शेतगवतः; and 'त्रा' = शतपुष्पा *Mar.* शोप).

अतिशुद्धः—*दस्* *a.* [अतिक्रान्तः शुद्धः—दं वा] 1 Free from worldly desires.—2 Exceeding thought or will.—3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.—*स्* *f. n.* 1 *N.* of two classes of metres (अतिक्रान्तः शुद्धः वृत्तानुसारवर्णविन्यास-भेदः)—2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिशुद्धि [अतिक्रान्ता जगती द्वादशाक्षरपादां एकद्व्यक्षराधिक्यात्] *N.* of a class of metres belonging to the अतिशुद्धदस् class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमाऽतिजगत्यासां सा द्विपञ्चाशदक्षरा.)

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

अतिजगर *a.* Always wakeful.—*रः*: The black Curlew (नालवक).

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

अतिजिह्व 1 *P.* 1 To survive, outlive.—2 To surpass (in the mode of living); अत्यन्तं वदमराककेधरो *R.* 19-15. अतिजीवन् Surviving &c.

अतिजीव Extraordinary flight (of birds).

अतिजरा, अतिजरा *ind.* [अतितर (म) प. आमु] more, high *r* (abl.); नृपादस्याः स्थितमतिजरा कालं *M.* 2. 7. —2. Exceedingly, very much, excessive, great; 'मुदुःसहः *R.* 3. 37; 'रं अतिमात्रस्यते *Me.* 15 will attain great splendour. —3 Above, higher in rank (acc.); तस्मै द्वा एते देवा परमिवाभ्यान्देवान् *Ken.*

अतितीव्र—*तीक्ष्ण* *a.* Very sharp, pungent.—*ह्यः*: *N.* of the plant शोभाजन —*वा* dub grass.

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

अतिगृ 1 *P.* To cross, pass or get over; surmount, overcome; दुर्माण-तिशरति ते *H.* 4. V. 1; तयोरात्मनश्च भुव-मत्यतार्थं *Dk.* 165 satisfied or appeased

hunger तेपि नातितरयेव मृत्युं भूतिपरावणः *Bg.* 19. 25 cross beyond death.

अतितरण Crossing, surmounting. *a.* Crossing, overcoming

अतिथिः [अतिथि गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अन्-डोयन् *Un.* 4. 2; *lit.* a 'travelier' according to *Manu* एकत्र तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ग-ह्यणः स्मृतः; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथि-रुच्यते 3. 112] 1 A guest (fig also); अतिथिमेव निवेदितं *S.* 4. कुसुमकृतमिषा-तिथे *S.* 6 dear or welcome guest; दुर्-दायुगात्तिथिषु पितृषु *Dk.* 2 the guests of *Indra's* capital i. e. dead; so सचरे यमनरातिथिरकारि 12; वन्यानां व्रजणपथातिथि-रुच्यते (उक्तं) *Ratn.* 2. 7 becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only. करोति ते मुञ्चं तन्निव चण्डपातनातिथि *K.P.*—2 *Wrath.* —3 *N.* of a son of *Kusa* and *Kumudavati* and grandson of *Rāma*. —*COMP.* —*क्रिया*—पूजा, —सत्कारः—सत्क्रिया, —सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests.—*देव* *a.* [अतिथिदेव इव पूज्यो यस्य] treating the guest as a god.—*वर्मे*: title or claim to hospitality, hospitality due to guests; एहतां वमे: *Pt.* 1; यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमात्रमेव *Ms.* 3- 111 should come as a guest —*वर्मिन्* *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest *Ms.* 3. 112.—*पतिः* the host or entertainer.

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

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

अतिदग्ध *a.* Badly or excessively burnt.—*ग्ध*: A bad kind of burn.

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

अतिदाहः Violent inflammation. **अतिदिश** 6 *P.* 1 To assign, to make over, transfer.—2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy, प्रवाचमल्लिखितैर्गुणन्यायेन अतिदिशत *SB.*; जन-पदतदवधेयमिति प्रकाशेन ये परः वा वक्तास्तेऽत्राति-दिश्यन्ते *P. IV.* 3. 100 *Sk.*, *IV.* 1. 151 *Mbh.*

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning.—2 (*Gram.*) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरास्मिन् प्रयोगाय अतिदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्वाया धर्मसहेतुः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ प्राकृतात्-कर्मणो यस्मात्तत्समानेव कर्मसु । धर्मपक्षेऽपि येन स्वाद-तिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शब्द कार्यो, निमित्त, व्यपदेशो & रूप.

Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणः कर्मवत्सुप्रकृत्यः or पुंवत्, गिद्वत्, व्यपदेशो-
द्भाः & इत्यादिकः are instances. गौसहस्रो-
गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or
analogy. वाक्यायस्यातिदेशश्च स्मृतिद्वयापर
वच्यते Bhāṣā P. 80. अतिदेशः is gene-
rally expressed by words showing
likeness or resemblance, such as
इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

आतिदीप्यः [अतिशयेन दीप्यते] A plant.
Plumbago Rosea (रत्नाचनक).

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

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

अतिद्वय a. १. द्वयमतिक्रान्तः ; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य
वा] Surpassing the two (बृहत्कण
and वासवदत्ता), or having no second
or equal, incomparable matchless;
विद्या निबद्धयमतिद्वया कथा K. 5.

अतिधनुश्च m. [अत्युत्कृष्ट धनुष्यस्य] I An
unrivalled archer or warrior. -2
That which surpasses a मरु or de-
sert [धनवान् अतिक्रान्तः].

आतिधृतिः f. [अतिक्रान्ता धृतिः अष्टादशाक्षरपादां
वृत्ति एकाक्षरविक्रियात्] N. of a class of
metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस्
group, consisting of 4 lines with
19 syllables in each (षट्सप्ततिसव-
तिधृतिः) :-2 Nineteen.

आतिपाश a. Ved. Out of dange.

अतिपाद (वृ) त् f. N. of a Vedic metre
of 3 Pādas, the number of syllables
in each being respectively 7, 6 and
7 ; (पदकः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोत्राणां विवाचातिः) यस्याः
सातिपादव्रजम् गायत्री द्विदशाक्षराः).

आतिपान्ना Excessive sleeping. -द a. I
Given to excessive sleep.-2 With-
out sleep, sleepless.-द ind. Past
sleeping time (तिद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

आतिप्राण a. Very attractive (as
an attractive of smell); आमेदः सोऽ-
तिप्राणः Ak.

आतिनौ-नु a. [अतिक्रान्तौ नाव] Dis-
embarked, landed.

अतिपिता [पंचवर्धमतिक्रान्ता] A girl past
live.

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

-4 To make ineffectual ; संशमनमेव
संशोधनमतिपातयति Susr.—4 To snatch
away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond ;
omission, neglect, missing, trans-
gressing ; exceeding, going beyond
due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of
time); अहो कालः ०त्तः Mal. 2.-2 Neglect,
omission ; transgression ; न चेदन्य-
कार्यातिपातः S. I if no other duty be
neglected thereby, if it should not
interfere with (the discharge of)
any other duty ; deviation from
established laws or customs.—3 Be-
falling, occurrence ; दुःखातिपातेन क-
लुषीक्रियते अलक्षणातिपातः 302 falling.—4
ill-treatment, or usage—5 Opposi-
tion, contrariety.

अतिपातिन् pp. I Put off, delayed
&c.—2 Quite or entirely broken ; अ-
तिपातिः शेषतः भिन्नमतिपातितात् Susr.—तं Com-
plete fracture of a bone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, in-
cest, (मातृगमने दुहितृगमने स्नुषागमने पुंसां ; पुत्र-
पितृशत्रुगमने च ऋणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यन्ते)

अतिपादनिष् (वृ) त् f. N. of a Vedic
Metre of 3 pādas, the number of
syllables in each being respective-
ly 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबलः Great continuity ; प्रवृत्तवृ-
द्धिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in
rapid succession.

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

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

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

अतिप्रसंगः, प्रसक्तिः f. I Excessive
attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु काव्यः Pt.
I. 187; स्त्रीध्वनिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.-2 Over-
rudeness, impertinence; तद्विरमार्गप्रसं-
गात् N. 51 मा भूत्पुनर्बत कथंचित्प्रसंगः Mv.
3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence;
यदेतावत् परिभाषातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv. 5
an insult.—3 Extraordinary or
unwarrantable stretch of a (gram-
matical) rule, or principle; also=
अतिव्याप्ति q. v.—4 A very close con-
tact; अतिप्रसंगाद्ब्रह्महितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8. 33
(अविच्छेदसंगः).—5 Prolivity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन
Mu. I.

अतिप्रोक्तं The time after the cere-
mony in which the वैष Mantras are
used.

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

अतिबल a. Very strong or powerful;
जयत्यत्रको रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः kām.—
लः An eminent or matchless warri-
or (अतिर) —लं I Great strength or
power.—2 A powerful army.—अ I
N of a medicinal plant, Sidonia,
Cordifolia and Rhombifolia.—2 N.
of a powerful charm or lore taught
by Visvāmīta to Rāma: गृह्णत द्वे
इमे विद्ये बलामतिबलां तथा । न ते श्रमो जरा वाभ्यां
भविता नांगवैकुतम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यति ॥
नैर्ऋतः । न च ते सदृशो राम लोचनोऽप्यो न भविष्यति ॥
संदेवनरयोगिषु कोकेष्विह पुनोषिषु । न सौमग्ये न
दक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिश्रुतिपरिषु ॥ नोत्तरे प्रतिपत्तये त्वनु-
ल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाव्यय-
माप्स्यसि ॥ बलामतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातौ ।
श्रुतिपतिषु च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडयिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च
दुर्गाकालावदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारां विष्णु लोकेषु गमि-
ष्यसि च रायव । विनामहृते भेते विद्ये चाङ्गुलिकां
See R. 11.9 also.—3 N. of one Dak-
sha's daughters.

अतिशालक *a.* Childish, puerile.—क: An infant.

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

अतिव्रतार्थं Over-continnence, or abstinence (opp. अतिमिथुनं) —य: [अ-तिक्रान्ता ब्रह्मचर्ये] One who has violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभ (भा) र: I Excessive burden, great load ; कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22; इति मनासि न्यस्तभित्तिभारः Ratn. 3. 5. सा मुक्तकंठं व्यसनादिभारान् वक्रेद R. 14. 68 through excessive grief ; दुःखानि-भारोपे लघुः स मेमे Ki. 3. 33.—2 Speed. —3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence) —Comp.—य [आतमारं गृहीत्वानि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभी: *f.* [अति बिभेति अस्याः दशनात् ; भी-किप्] Lightning, flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

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

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभू: *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of Vishnu.

अतिभूमि: *f.* I Excess, culmination, highest pitch ; *भि गच्छ-या to go to excess, to reach the climax ; *भि तस्या अभिनिर्देशो गमिष्यति Māl. 2 ; *भि गतेनुरागः 7 ; तत्र सर्वलोभस्य *भि गतः प्रवादः *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad ; *भि गते न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं K 156 ; सवर्तसवानामतिभूमिर्मात्रावश-याणा 158 ; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः Dk. 30 ; *भि गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80.—2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अभयार्था) ; विषदि न दूषितातिभूमिः Si. 8. 20. —3 Eminence, superiority. —4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting one-self, excess in eating.

अतिभयवृक्ष *a.* Very auspicious.—वयः N. of a tree, (भिष्ववृक्ष).

अतिमति: *f.*—मानः Haughtiness, too great pride; अतिमतिश्च कौरवः Chān 50.

अतिमैत्र्य-मानुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *a.* Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस *a.* [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleshy plump, fat, as जंघा, अवशङ्ग &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

अतिमुक्त *a.* I Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated.—2 Barren, seedless.—3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls ; अति-मुक्तपद्मं धृतक सरावली Mal. 5. 8.—क्तः-क्तकः I A kind of creeper (माषवी, Mar. कु-सी or कस्तुरीमोरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango tree and as the beloved of that tree ; cf. क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेणातिमुक्तता पल्लवितो सहते S. 31. परिग्रहणं गते सहकारतां त्वमातिमुक्तताचरितं मयि M. 4 13.—3 N. of a tree ; Dalbergia Oujeinensis (तिभिः) —3 (*क्तः) Mountain ebony ; N. of a tree called हरिमय (तिरुक्कुर, तालवृक्ष also).

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

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

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

अतिमरः A kind of barley.

अतिमयः Over-flow, excess.

अतिमहसु *a.* Very fleet or swift ; सारंगेण, तिहसः S. 1. 5.

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

अतिरथः [अतिक्रान्ता रथ-रथिनं] An unri- valled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितायु योयधयसु संप्रेतोऽतिरथस्तु सः) ; द्रुत्वाऽभयं सेतिरथः Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhā- rata Udyogaparvan.

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

अतिमा (Very juicy) N. of vari- ous plants, मूली, रमना and क्लृप्तक.

अतिमान् *m* I An extraordinary or excellent king.—2 One who surpass- es a king.

अतिरात्र *a.* Ved. [अतिक्रान्ती रात्रि] Prepared over-night.—त्र [अतिशयिता रात्रिः, ततः अत्यर्थे अच्] I An optional part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice (एकत्रात्रसाध्यगवामयने प्रथमस्तस्थः वागभेदः).—2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच (Gen. used in pass.) I To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.) ; अथमेवसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवाति- रिच्यते H. 4. 131 ; यद्दं तु रुद्रिणीशं कपारा- दितिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते ' example is better than precept ; ' sometimes with acc. 1 न च नारायणोऽ- त्रमवन्तमतिरिच्यते K. 203 ; or used by it- self in the sense of ' to be supreme, ' 'prevail,' 'triumph,' 'predominate,' 'be mightier' ; न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another ; 12. 25 ; so देवपत्रातिरि- च्यते-स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H. 1. 17. स्वहृदयमप्यति- रिच्यते H. 2 is of great importance.—2 To be left with a surplus, be re- dundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp.* I Surpassed, excelled ; सर्वातिरिक्तारेण R. 7. 14 strength ex- ceeding that of all creatures ; सुतन- न्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpass- ing the birth of a son.—2 Redun- dant, superfluous, remaining over and above ; परिपूरितहृदयातिरिक्ताहर्षाविव K. 66 not contained in the heart.—3 Excessive, exuberant.—4 Unequalled unsurpassed ; supreme ; elevated ; समस्तुमानः सहसाऽतिरिक्ता Ki. 14. 33 be- ing raised up or elevated.—5 Differ- ent (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.).—6 Quite empty.—COMP.—अं *a.* having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.).—(चं) a redun- dant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच-वच्] I Excess, exu- berance, excellence, eminence ; पारशालीरेकः U. 61so मदं, वीर्यं, युष्मं &c.—2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. —3 Difference.

अतिवच् *m.* [रेचति इति वच् कणिं ऊर्ध्वदेशः ; अतिक्रान्ता वच् Tv.] The knee.—क् *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अतिवचिर *a.* Very lovely.—रा N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिजगती, and the other also called चुरि-लि-का.

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

अतिरूप *a.* 1 Formless, such as Wind.—2 Very beautiful.—*प* Great beauty; as वेति कन्या. —*पः* [अतिक्रोती रूप] the Supreme Being.

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

अति-कोरोमस *a.* Very hairy, shaggy.—*मः* 1 A wild goat.—2 A large monkey.—*म* A pot-herb (नीलबुन्हा) *Convolvulus Argenteus*.

अतिश्रमं 1 Excessive fasting.—2 Transgression ; न युक्तमत्राश्रयवातिश्रमं Ki. 14. 9.

अतिश्रमि *a.* Erring, committing mistakes; नतं शिराभिनयात् श्रमिनिः R. 19. 14.

अतिश्लिष्टा N. of a Prāhṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

अतिवक्तु *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टा चातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

अतिवक्र *a.* Very crooked. —*क्रः* N. of the five planets (जौम and others) ; अतिवक्रा नवाष्टके इति उच्यतेतिोक्तं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमतिवक्रतिवक्रात् पूर्वगतिविपरीतपक्षद्वय-विशालिभौमादिपञ्चकं Tv.

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

अतिवर्णाश्रमि *m* One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहावाक्य-अवगणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेदं सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी भवेत्) .

अतिवर्तु *a.* Very round. —*व* N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलायविशेष).

अतिवह् 1 P. To carry over or across.—*Caus.* 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा सवापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Māl. 6. 13; अतिवाह्योभूव त्रियामा R. 9. 70; अद्व 19. 47.—2 To let pass over, get through successfully; गुहाविशारी-ण्यातिवाहितानि सवा कथं विद्वन्वर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेतिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.—3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिस्तवाकीदृशप्रकारं प्रविश्य एवमतिवाहवावः Ratn.—4 Get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him).—5 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अथकामतिवाह्यं वसति वसुसंपदा Ku. 6. 37—6 To follow, tread (as a path) कोऽतिवाहेति कार्यं Sarva.

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

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

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

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

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

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reprimand; अतिवादोऽस्ति शिक्षित Ms. 6. 4 ; reprimand, correction; अतिवादोऽद्वयस्य मा वममभिशंक्रियाः Mb.—2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अस्युक्ति); अतिवादं संसति अतिवदिन वै देवा असुताश्च अस्युद्य अयनानत्यायश्च Ait. Br.

अतिवादि *a.* Talkative, very eloquent; exclusively establishing one's own assertion; विमानश्च विद्वान् मयतेतिवादि Mund.

अतिवासः Fast on the day preceding a Śrāddha.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce.—*टः* A vicious elephant.

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

अतिविस्तारः Prolivity, diffuseness U. 1, Māl 1.

अतिवृत् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.).—2 (*a.*) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वाग्विवातिवृत् आचार्यकं Māl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable ; मुक्तशब्दस्यातिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तवाग्मः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise (*b*) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate ; यास्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167 कोऽतिवर्तते देव 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यो जीविदुष्का-

मो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. (*c*) To neglect, omit, let slip. (*d*) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness); injure; शपथमतिवर्तते Dk. 62 disregarding; अतुल्यतः सती भार्या... अतिवर्तते दुष्टमायः यथाहं कर्षणा वाचा शरिणे च रावध । सतनं नातिवर्तते Rām ; अपत्यकोभाय तु स्त्री भर्तामतिवर्तते Ms. 5. 161.—3 (*a*) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तते वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 59; बौद्धदेवेन राज्यकोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks 41 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (*b*) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; get over, escape or get loose from ; असाध्यमतिवर्तते प्रमेहा रजनीं ययुः Susr. ; किमाचारः कथं चेत्तास्त्री यु-यानतिवर्तते Bg 14. 21 transcend these three qualities ; देवं पीडयन् Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67—4 (*Intrans*) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay ; एवं तयोः प्रत्यक्षमन्योन्याहारादिदेनेन कालोऽतिवर्तते H. 11 महता ब्रह्मेण कालोऽतिवर्तते H 2 ; सद्यो नातिवर्तते Mv. 6; आ बोधशास्त्राह्वानस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2 38 is not late (नातिक्रो-तकाला भवति)—5 To go away from, leave, abandon (*abl*); यथा मे हृदयं निर्यं नातिवर्तते रावधात् Rām.—*Caus.* 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard ; सुहृदमतिवर्तते Dk. 136.—2 To let out, discharge (as excrement).

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

अतिवर्ति *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling; भुवनमतिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12 21; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.—2 Excessive.—3 Foremost.

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

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

अतिवृद्ध *a.* Very old; very much grown.—*वृद्धः* N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशतं समारण्य यावद्गुणसंस्तुतम् । अति-वृद्धः स मेवस्तु सर्वशालेषु वर्जितः॥ —*वृद्धा* A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

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

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; पैमादयोत्पत्तिरतिवेगितः ॥ दैव-तैरपकुप्यते सुदुर्मतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेधः Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदय-वेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु चटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेधो द्विचटिका प्रभासदर्शनाद्वेधः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कवेधः Tv.).

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

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

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

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

अतिशर्करं Ved. The dead of night.

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

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वाम्भमाभय तयातिशेषे R 5. 14। चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमर्थस्य सन्निमित्तशयितुं Mu. 3.-2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पत्नीत्रातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus — *Caus.* (-शाययति) To excel; चास्मादिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाभ्यः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; शयः R. 3. 62; महिम्नः...अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विजयान्ति-शये विवातः R. 6. 11; excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.) (इहाध-स्तीर्यान्तिवे द्वि मदीं कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of exceedingly, 'excessively'; रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25;

मुक्तायुगातिशयसंभूतबन्धनीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; *रयः, अश्व-तिशयः K. 80 the best of horses; *दारि-द्र्योपहृताः. -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints. -*a.* [अति-शयः अस्वर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-emin-ent, excessive, very great, abundant. -*COMP.* -*उक्तिः f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.; निर्णीयोद्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यद्व्यत्वं यद्यथांती च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययः । विशेषातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कलकलातेकायां । सा च सुकु-मारमुभेत्पुत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

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

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

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

अतिशयिण *a.* [शी-ञि] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनी रुमेत्य जगम्: Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्याख्ये वाच्यम् । ध्वनिर्बुधेः कथितः K. P. 1; यत्किं समाप्ता वेदा एवांशवस्ते V. 5. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant.

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

अतिशयिण *a.* [शी-ञि] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकाम् &c. -2 Excessive. — *नी N.* of a metre.

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

अतिश्रेयसि: [श्रेयसोमतिश्रेयः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.) -2 Worse than a dog. — *धा Service*; cf. सेवां लावककारिणी कुतयि: स्थनि श्वसति विदुः Mu. 3. — *श्व N.* of a tribe.

अतिश्व *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिश्लक्ष्मी [fr. श्लक्ष्] A transgressor, a very dissolute woman.

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

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

अतिसंघा 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमवा च विश्वसनी याभ्यामतिसेवीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; कथं नया ब्रह्मचर्यातिसेवयः V. 2-2 To pre-
judice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्येद्वैरतिसेवनी रूपद्वारं Bri S 53. 82.

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

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

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

अतिस्व *a.* Transcending or super-
rior to all, above all. — *र्वः* The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वीय शर्वांग Mugdha.

अतिसतपनं A kind of very austere
penance; (भोमृत्वोभयक्षीरद्विषसिः कुशीर-
कान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तप्तसतपनं; ज्यहाभ्यस्तेश्रा-
तिसांपनं Vishnu Smṛiti).

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

अतिसाम्या [अत्यंत साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N.
of the plant मधुयष्टि, sweet juice of
the Bengal Madder, Rubia Man-
jiit.

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

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

अति (ति) सारः [अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य,
वा अतेशीरः] Dysentery, violent strain-
ing at stool.

अति (तं) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंत सारयति मलं]
The disease called अतिसार. — *a.* अति-
सारिन् [अतिसारो यस्मात्ति, इति कुञ्च च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysen-
tery, सतिसारोऽतिसारको Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. 1 To give, present,
bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टा राज्यार्थं विमानः
Mu. 2; पुत्रं नारायणेनैवमत्तिसृष्टा भरतते
V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनया...अतिसृष्टवान्
R. 11. 48; अतिसृष्टातिसृष्ट 12. 27. -2
To dismiss, abandon, part with. -3
To permit, allow. -4 To remit, for-
give (as fine &c.). -5 To leave as a
remnant.

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

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

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; con-
signing; विधुरा अवलगातसर्जनात् Ku 4.
32, consigning to the flames; दायित्वा-
मिति वृथातिसर्जनं Si. 14. 48; तत्तदायविशि-
कान्तिसर्जनात् Ki. 13 57 giving back.
—2 Liberality, munificence. —3 Killing.
—4 Deception. —5 Separation
from, parting with.

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

अतिसौहार्दं S'uffing oneself with
food; न श्यमाश्वेत Ms. 4. 62.

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

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

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि]
I To stretch out the hands (हस्तो नि-
रुध्याति). —2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To over-
take (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. I to go beyond,
pass on, over or beyond, cross
(time or space); स्तोत्रकर्मतस्मात् S. 11
जयादन्ताये हिमवानधामुक्ताः Ki. 14. 54 was
gone to or reached; स्थातव्यं ते नयनव-
ष्य यावदस्येत भातुः Me. 34 passes out
of sight; अन्तायेकादशाहं तु नामकर्मतयाऽक्रो-
त् Rām. after 11 days; पृथ्व्यक्त्याश्चिरमन्ता-
यिर्जनैः Si. 13. 53 —2 To enter, step
over; अष्टारणं च नातायात् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा
वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73 —3 To excel, surpass,
out-strip, be more than a match
for; त्रिज्जातसः कर्तुमन्ताय तस्थो Ku. 7. 15;
सत्यमन्ताय हरिता हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1;
अग्निस्त्रिधा नाभ्येति पूरणं Si. 2. 23; to
exceed, go beyond, transcend;
कुसुदशुद्धिद्विगुणं नाभ्येति Ms. 8. 151 does
not exceed; अन्ताय वाचा मनसा च गोचरं
स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, Si. 16. 48 —4 To
overcome, subdue, vanquish, get
the better of; न प्राप इव वायुमत्यगात् R.
19. 53 did not overcome, outlive
or survive; to overtake; out-do. —5
To walk by, walk past, pass by,
leave behind; सन्तोषहं पथि निराममज-
मन्ताय S. 6. 16; सोऽयमात् आश्रयं R. 15. 37.
—6 To omit, neglect, disregard,
violate, transgress, overstep; न दि-
ष्टमर्थमत्यन्तमीशो मर्त्यैः कथंवन Mb. avoid;
अन्ताय हि गुणां सर्वान् स्वभावा मूर्ध्नि
वर्तते H. I. I 15; देशं कालं च वाऽन्ता-

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

अतीत p. p. [इ-क्त.] 1 Gone be-
yond, crossed —2 (Used actively)
(a) exceeding, going beyond, avoid-
ing, overstepping, having passed
over or neglected &c., with acc. or
in comp. ; परिच्छेदस्ततः Māl. I 30 be-
yond or past definition; संख्यामतीत
or संख्यातत beyond enumeration,
innumerable ; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29;
यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रूषासु Si. 13. 1 ; वयोर्गतः
Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced
in years; सर्वान्भयपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स
उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कैलैस्त्रीं गुणितान्तीति
भवति प्रभा 14. 21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रयभोजनः
V. 5 gone beyond the reach of ar-
rows, past bowshot ; अतीतगौकेऽपि नु
Ak. who has left the boat, i. e.
landed, disembarked. —(b) Gone by,
passed away, past (as time &c.) ;
अतीति निशति Dk. 11 ; असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव
S. 6. 9 ; अगातवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1 ; अतीति
वर्षुके काले Bk. 7. 18 ; °शैशवा Ms. 8. 27;
अतीति कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7.
179 ; आमस्य च क्षणार्थं Pt. 2. 182 of
past gains, वेति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि K.
46. —(c) Dead, deceased; सन्नद्धाचारि-
ष्येकाहमतीति क्षपणं स्पृष्टं Ms. 5. 71 ; अग्रजा-
यामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदित्येते 9. 196, 197. —
ते The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] 1 (a) Passing away,
lapse; काल Ms. 8. 145. (b) End,
conclusion, termination, absence,
disappearance ; तपत्यये Ku. 4. 44;
5. 23 ; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोद्भवः 3. 61;
आतप R. I. 52. —2 Complete disap-
pearance, death, destruction, pass-
ing away, perishing ; वितुल्ययात् Dk.
64. —3 Danger, risk, harm, injury,
evil ; जीवितपत्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10. 104
the life being in danger or jeopar-
dy; प्राणान्ताये च तपत्यये 5. 27. प्राणतपत्यये च
संप्राप्ते Y. I 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8, 69; पुनरा-
गत्यर्थं प्राः 10. 99 (Kull. शुद्धवसत्रपुनरुत्पत्तिः).
—4 Suffering, misery, difficulty,
distress. —5 Guilt, fault, offence,
transgression ; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दुंदी भाग-
दशगुणे भवेत् Ms. 8. 243 ; दाप्येतिगुणम-
त्यये 8. 400 should be made to pay as
a fine for his offence. —6 Attack, as-
sault Y. 2. 12. —7 Overcoming, mast-
ering mentally, comprehending; दु-
द्धिश्च तल्लोकाय दूरतया Rām. —8 Over-
stepping; शूरस्य वारा निशिता दूरतया Ken.
—9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v.
अत्ययित a. 1 Exceeded, surpassed
2 Violated, outraged.
अत्ययिन् a. [इ-इति P. III. 2. 157]
Exceeding, surpassing.
अतीन्द्रिय a. [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond
the cognizance (reach) of the
senses; अतीन्द्रियेष्टव्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41;
यत्तत्सूक्ष्मपतीन्द्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पायै तदतीन्द्रि-
यमुच्यते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. 1. 11 —यः The
Soul of Purusha, (in Sāṅkhya)
Phil.); the Supreme Soul. —यः 1
Pradhāna or nature (in Sāṅkhya
Phil.). —2 The mind (in Vedānta)
योऽसत्पतीन्द्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्माऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms.
I. 7. (Kull. इन्द्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति शेष मनः).
अतीव [अति-इव] ind. 1 Exceeding-
ly, excessively, very, very much,
quite, too ; °अतिवृत्ति &c. —Surpass-
ing, superior to (acc.) ; अतीवा-
न्याय भविष्यावः Mb.
अतुंद a. Not bulky, lean, lank.
अतुर a. Ved. Not rich or liberal.
अतुल a. [न. व.] Unequalled, un-
surpassed, matchless, peerless, in-
comparable, very great; भयमतुलं गुरु-
लोकान् Pt. 5. 31. ; so °पराक्रम, रूप &c.
—लः The sesamum seed and plant
(तिलकवृक्ष).
अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.
अतुषार a. Not cold. Comp. —कार.
The Sun; so अतुहिनकार, °नारिप, °वामन
°शक्ति &c.
अतुलुगि a. [न तुल्य-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not
a donor or giver, not liberal (अदातृ).
अतुल्य a. [न तुल्ये, तुल्य-हिस्सायां] Ved.
Not obstructed or stopped or injured,
unhurt. —त The unlimited
space, sky. —Comp —दक्ष a. Ved.
whose plans cannot be obstructed
or are unhurt. —ययिन् a. Ved. whose
path cannot be obstructed.
अतुलादः [न तुल्यं अस्ति, अदृ-अण्] ' Not
eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ
वक्षं जातमादुहदुगा इति Bri. Ar. Up.
अतुण्या [न. त.] A small quantity
of grass.
अतुदिह a [न तृद्यते वध्यते, तुद-किल्ब]
Ved. Not assailable, immovable,
solid, firm (as a mountain).
अतेजस a. [न. व.] 1 Not bright,
dim. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 Insignifi-
cant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजास्त्रि. —सू. n. Dim-
ness, shadow, darkness; absence of
vigour, feebleness, dulness.
अतरुः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृति, पंथानं
&c. अत्-कृ. किल्ब Un 3. 43] 1 A travel-
ler. —2 A limb or member (of the

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

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

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

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

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

अत्नं [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] 1 Wind.-2 The sun.-3 A traveller. Written also as अत्तु.

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

अत्यहस a. Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

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

अत्याग्निश्रोमः [अतिक्रांताऽग्निश्रोमं अतिक्रमत्-त्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice.

अत्यङ्गुश a. [अङ्कुशमतिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; रामिवोद्दामं वज्रं Rām.

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

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

one of the three periods of time' or does not exist for all time; वैकालिकसंस्मृतिविच्छिन्नप्रतिबोधिः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव).—ग a. going or walking too much or too fast.—गत a. I. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगतता न नां दहेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent.—गतिः f. I. has sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंत-गतौ तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment.—वाप्तिर a. I. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much.—निवृत्तिः f. complete disappearance, absolute cessation.—वाप्तिर m. [वसु-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—संयोगः I close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगः P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence.—संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse.—सुकुमार a. very tender. (—ः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक a. [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंतं ट्ठ] 1 Going too much or too fast.—2 Very near.—3 Not near, distant.—कं [अतिशयितं अतिकं नैकत्वं] 1 Close proximity, immediate neighborhood or being in close proximity.—2 [अतिक्रांतं अतिकं] Great distance.

अत्यंतनि a. [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतनिः, भृशं गता; अत्यंत-त्वं P. V. 2. 11.] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरिणतं त्वमत्यंतनि-नत्वमुन्नय Bk.

अत्यम्ल a. [अतिशयितो म्लो रसः कल्पद्रुमो यस्य] Very acid or sour.—म्लः N of a tree, Spundias Mangifera.—म्लः, *पर्णी A species of citron (तनूजिपूर).

अत्यय-अत्यधिक &c. See under अतो.

अत्यर्थ a. [अतिक्रांतः अर्थे अनुपपत्त्यर्थं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; *तापार्त्त M. 2. 13.—र्थ a. In. Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यतेत्यत्र विपुलं नीतिं मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ह्यभिनेत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; *संघी-कृतः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; *कुट्ट, *वृषिण &c.

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

अत्यधिः f. [अतिक्रांता अधि षोडशाक्षरपादां वृत्तं एकाक्षरान्वितात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यह a. [अतिक्रांतमहः] Exceeding a day in duration.

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

अत्याक्रम=आक्रम q. v.

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

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं दुतवद्भुजं संपृत्तं तद्वि तेजः Me 43.

अत्यानंदः Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याचनं 1 Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression.-3 Violation of आचन, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय a. [इ or अय-यत्] 1 Transgressing -2 Past going time.—यः 1 Transgression, violation.-2 Excess.-3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

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

अत्याकट a. Grown to excess; ढोढि नारिणां काटजो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.—ट्टिः f. A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्याकटिर्भवति महः तामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4 v. 1; अत्याकटं रिपो-सोढं चन्दनेनैव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

अत्यालः [अतिशयनं समंतात् अकृति मयोजितः अति-आ-अद्-अच्] N of a plant रक्तचि-त्रक Plumbago Rosea.

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

अत्यदितं [आधा-आधारे क्त, अत्यंतमासीयते तत्रिवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्या-दितं S. 1, किं अत्यादितं सीतादिदृष्टाः, न केवलं *तं साववाद्मपि U. 2; मया *तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुपेत्यादितं Mv. 6; धुममत्यादितं M. 4. evil or evil news; औ. as an exclamation, 'Ah me!' 'alas! alas!' 'how bad it is!' Māl. 3. 7; V. 5 -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवानपेक्षिकम्); अत्यदितं किमपि राक्षसत्वं कुप्यति Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यत्यादितमावोदितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

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

अत्युक्तिः f. Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्ताः यदि प्रकुप्यन्ति धृषा-वाद् च नो मन्यसः Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

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

अत्युपपन्न *a.* [उपपन्नं अतिक्रान्तः] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमत्ये चात्युपपन्न Ak.

अत्युपपन्न *ind.* [ऊर्ध्वादिगणः] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अघ्.

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

अत्युहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.—2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते ; अति-ऊह-अच्] A gallinule (दम्पवृह).—ह A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthus, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

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

अत्रय *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थान संबद्धो वा, अत्र-एयः] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place । दौर्गन्ध्याश्चक्षस्तौ तु नात्रयाः अद्भुतः प्रजाः R. 15. 72.—2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

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

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

अत्रम *ind.* The year before last(?).

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

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

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

अथ (Ved अथ) *ind.* [अर्थ-अ, पूर्वोद-लोपः Tv] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by ' here ', ' now ' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अविकार). (Properly speaking ' auspiciousness ' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahma; औकाराभावात् शब्दश्च द्वितो ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कठं भिन्ना विनियतो तेन मंगलकामुषी ॥ and therefore we find in Sānkara Bhāṣhya अथोत्तरप्रयुक्तः अथशब्दः अस्या मंगलमात्रायति) ; अथ निर्देशः, अथ योगानुज्ञातः । अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वितीयं तत्र Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.)—2

Then, afterwards (आनन्तर्य) अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभति वनाय वेनुं मुनीच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्, न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदाश्वमेत् अथ त्वं छंदोऽवीह्य P. 111. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पश्चात्तर); अथ कीदृक्कमवेद्यानि K. 144. S. 5. 27; ५५ मरणमवश्यमेव जन्तोः । कामोत मुखा मालिनं यसाः कुक्ष्ये Ve. 3. 4. अथ दृष्टात S. 7; Ku. 5. 45; Mu. 3. 25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमितस्तमान्नना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise (सम्मुख्य); गणितमय कर्म वेदिकं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1. 31; मोमोऽथाजुनः G. M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न) oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यास्य रात्रेः पत्नी S. 7; अथवा च लु मे राजशब्दः । अथ भववोल्लेखानुग्रहाय कुशली का-द्विपः S. 5; अथ शक्नोति भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्यभुता M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या हृदितायः S. 2; अथ माठव्यं प्रति किमव प्रयुक्तं S. 6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean ' but ')—6 Totality, entirety (कास्त्वय) ; अथ सर्वं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole सर्वं (सर्व in all its details).—7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्दोक्तित्याडयानिचः G. M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोप स्यात्तां समु-च्ये । मन्त्रे संशयाभावात्किंनान्तरेषु च । अन्वदिशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रसक्तक्ययोगापि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in (I), while some are not in general use. —COMP.—अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases) । अथ likewise, also—किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अपरः संभवः । अथ किं S. 1; अपि वृक्षम-नुरताः प्रकृतयः । अथ किं Mu. 1.—वा I. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction ' or ' and occupying the same place), व्यवहारः पाश्चात्त्य उच्यः पुण्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा—अथवा either—or; वाम is often used in the same sense with वा; कालिके वाप्ये च Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182;—अथवा वा also used in the same sense एतदेव व्रतं कुर्वन्नाद्यायनमथापि वा 11. 118; 8. 287. 2, or rather, or why, or perhaps; is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसमर्पणेश्च संभवः स्वात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1. 1. 16; न निश्चयम्युपहास्यता...अथवा कृतवाद्वादे वक्षोऽस्तेन R. 1. 3. 4; अथवा मृतु वस्तु हिंसितु 8. 45; दीयं किं न सहस्रवाहमथवा रामेन किं दृष्टो U. 6. 40; अथोचो गवेयं पदमुपगतास्तो-

मधवा । विवेकप्रधानां मवति विनिपातः शतमुक्तः
Bh. 2. 10.

अथो=अय in most senses; अथो वयस्यं
परिपाशयतिर्नी.....पेक्षत Ku. 5. 51. लियो
रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg.
4. 35. Ki. 5. 16, 6. 1.

अथरिः-रि Ved m f. A finger: finger-
like or pointed flame (?).

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

अथर्यः=अथर्य below.

अथर्वणः [अथर्वो तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातु-
त्वात् अचु न टिलेपः] 1 Siva. —2 N. of
the Atharvaveda. See below.

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

who is said to have first brought
down fire from the heaven,
offered Soma and recited prayers.
[He is represented, as the elder
son of Brāhmā, sprung from his
mouth; as a Prajāpati appointed
by Brāhmā to create and protect
subordinate beings, who first learnt
from Brāhmā and then taught
the Brāhmavidyā and is considered
to be the author of the Veda
called after him. His wife was

Sānti, daughter of Kardama
Prajāpati. He had also another
wife called Chitti; he is also con-
sidered identical with Angiras
and father of Agni.] —4 Epithet of
Siva, Vasishtha. —(pl.) Descen-
dants of Atharvan; hymns of this
Veda; शिष्टो जैत्रेयस्य R. 17. 13. —बो-
द m. n. 'वेदः The Atharvaveda, regard-
ed as the fourth Veda [It contains

many forms of imprecations
for the destruction of enemies and
also contains a great number of
prayers for safety and averting
misfortunes, evils, sins or calamities,
and a number of hymns, as in the
other Vedas, addressed to the
gods with prayers to be used at re-
ligious and solemn rites; cf. Mv.
2. 24. सूक्तमभिराम्योतं विभ्रदिवाधवर्णा निगमः.
It has nine Sakhas; and five Kalpas,
and is comprised in 2) *Kandas*.

The most important Brāhmana
belonging to this Veda is the
Gopatha Brāhmana and the Upani-
shads pertaining to it are stated
to be 52, or, according to another
account, 31.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*,
Pers. *āturban*.] —COMP. —आचर्यः N.
of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाविषो भीमः शशि-
जोषयवेदराट्). —निविः, —विद् m. receptacle
of the (knowledge of) Athar-
vaveda, or conversant with it;
युष्मत्पथविद् कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4. 1. 59;
(अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमनमिषितशान्तिकोपदेन

प्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं चोच्यते Malli.)
—भूतः (pl.) those who have be-
come Atharvans; N. of the 12 Mah-
arshis. —शिखा, —शिरस् n. [अथर्वणो
वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन
भेद्यत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing
with Brāhmavidyā

अथर्वीणः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशाखादौ वा कुशलः;
इत् सित्वेन भक्ताभावात् न टिलेपः Tv.] 1 A
Brāhmana versed in this Veda; or
skilled in the performance of the
rites enjoined by it. —2 A family
priest (पुरोहित्).

अथर्वानिरस् m. A member of the
class of this name. —(pl.) 1 Des-
cendants of Atharvan and of Angi-
ras. —2 N. of the hymns of the Ath-
arvaveda; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वानिरसे
तथा Y. 1. 312.

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

अथर्वणि Ritual of the Atharva-
veda. —णः, —विद् One studying or
versed in this Veda or the ritual.

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

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

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

अन्न a. [अद्-तृच्] One who eats;
आश्रितारमतारं नृपं विद्याद्योगति Ms. 8. 309.

अद्द a. (at the end of Comp.)
Eating, devouring; मांसदा carnivorous;
feeding on flesh; so सत्स्य.

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

अदक्षिण a. [न. त.] 1 Not right, left.
—2 [न. व.] Not bringing in Dakshi-
nā to the priests; without any
gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्य द-
क्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. —3 Simple, weak-
minded, silly; अदक्ष्य सत्यमेवति परिहास-
मदक्षिण Rām. —4 Not handy, skil-
ful or clever; awkward. —5 Un-
favourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य a. Not deserving
Dakshinā.

अदग्ध a. Not burnt; not burnt ac-
cording to the rites.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Free or exempt
from punishment.

अदंष्ट्र्य a. 1 Not deserving punish-
ment अदंष्ट्र्या दंडयन् राजा दंष्ट्राक्षिपाण्डदंडयन्
Y. 2. —2 Exempt or free from
punishment; गार्दभ्यो नाम राक्षसि वा स्व-
र्गे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदृग् a. Toothless.

अदत्त a. 1 Not given. —2 Unjust-
ly or improperly given. —3 Not
given in marriage. —4 Not having
given anything. —त्ता An unmar-
ried girl. —त्ता A gift which is null
and void (having been given un-
der particular circumstances
which make it revocable). —COMP.
—आदायि a. The receiver of such a
gift; one who takes what has
not been given away, such as a
thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताक्षिप्येत् ब्राह्मणो धनं ।
याजनाश्रयापेनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः ॥ पूर्वा Not
affianced or betrothed before;
अदत्तपूर्वत्याश्रयते Māl. 4.

अदत्र a. [अद्-वा-अत्र] Ved. Fit
to be eaten; अदत्रया दद्यते वाचांनि Rv
5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि).

अदप्रयच्छ् [अमु अचति अदृग्-अचुक्ति अत्रागमः
P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that,
tending to that.

अदंत a. [न. व.] 1 Toothless. —2
Not yet having the teeth formed
or grown (said of young ones of
men or animals before the teething
time). —3 Ending in अद् or अ-तः
1 A leech. —2 N. of Pushan, one of
the 12 Adityas, he having lost his
teeth at the destruction of Dar-
ksha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

अदंत्य a. 1 Not dental. —2 Not fit
for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदंष्ट्र, —दंष्ट्र a. [न. त.] Ved. Un-
broken or unimpaired, unhurt,
uninjured; pure, true; असु, or आयुः
having uninjured or pure life;
leaving uninjured the man who
sacrifices; 'वैति, 'व्रत whose works or
religious observances are unim-
paired.

अदभ्र a. [दंष्ट्र-रक्, न. व.] Not scanty;
plentiful, copious; अदभ्रदंष्ट्रमभिरुच्यते स
स्थानं Ki. 1. 38. —अभ्रविशेष Dk. 35.

अदभ्र a. Honest, undeceitful. —नः 1
Honesty, absence of deceit. —2 N.
of Siva.

अदय [न. व.] Merciless, unkind,
cruel. —यं ind. Mercilessly; ardent-
ly, fervently, closely (as an em-
brace) W. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. 2 A mirror (=आदर्श).

अदर्शने I Not seeing; non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितोत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अनर्शो येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person who's sight one wishes to avoid; न ननः Pt. 2; 'नभूतः Pt. I become invisible; अस्य न गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; सा बाल्यमदर्शने न वनयोयता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. 2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10. 43-3 (Gram) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शने ऋषेः P. I. 1. 60.

अदल a. 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts.—कः A plant (हिजल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula.—ला A plant (धृतकुमार) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदस *pron. a.* [न दस्यंत उर्ध्वस्थेन अङ्ग-लियेत् इदं तथा निद्रागणाय पुत्रवर्तिन एवाङ्गिनिर्देशः संभवति नापुत्रवर्तिन, न-दस-क्षिप् Tv.] (अस्मि m. f., अदः n.) That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker.) (विप्रकृष्टं परेष्ठ) ; इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपयन्त्रां चेतदो रूपम् । अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं नदिनि परेष्ठ विजानीयात् ॥ अमुस्य विद्या रसायनवर्तकी N. I. 6; ; असौ नामाहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् । Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name) ; असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. I. 26. अदस is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्षं or सन्निकृष्टं objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मूलात् R. 6. 21 (असा-विति पुत्रवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.) ; अमी रथ्याः S. I. 8. 1 अमी बह्वः 4. 17; 7. 11. It is

often used in the sense of त्व as a correlative of यत् ; हिंसातत्र यो नित्यं ने-हासौ सुखमपने Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावनिर्दिष्टाहाः सुखोऽप्यतः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुमारसंघो नाम Mn. 3; योसौ चारः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस used by itself conveys this sense ; विधुरपि विविश्यात् ग्रम्यते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word तद् also and the quotations from K. P.—*ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some Pronominal forms; यदादः, यवादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied ; अदः कृत्य, अदः कृते । पं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्या, अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII, 2. 80.

अदातु a. 1 Not giving, miserly ; आदाननित्याद्यादातुः Ms. II. 15 not liberal. -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage ; कौसेदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि a. Having अद at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान a. [न. ब.] 1 Not giving, miserly. -2 Without rut (or not charitable) ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनमात्रोपि निष्ठ एव हि नर्दमः Pt. 2 70.

अदाय, अदायि, अदामन्, अदायु, अदायुरि, दायस् a. Ved. Not giving, miserly, poor ; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य a. Ved. 1 Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय a. [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद a. 1 Not entitled to be an heir ; पुत्रादायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir. कान्तिन-श्र सहोद्वंश कीनः पौनर्भवस्तथा । स्वयंदत्तश्च सौद्वंश वददायादवाच्यः ॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक a. (की. f.) [दायमर्हति दायच्छ न. ब.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs ; अदायिकं चनं राजगामि Kāty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [न. ब.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man ; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य a. 1 Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt. epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक् a. Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself ; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति a. [न दीयते खञ्जने बध्यते बृहत्वात्, दो-किञ्च] Free, not tied ; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible, entire, unbroken, happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). —तिः [अति प्राणिजानं ; अद-इतिच्] 1 Devourer i. e. death ; यद्येवावृण्वत तत्तदनुमयित, सर्वे वा असीति तददितेऽदितित्वे Bri. Ar. Up. -2 An epithet of God—तिः f. [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty. -2 [दातुं हेतुं अयोग्या] (a) The earth. (b) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods ; see further on. (c) Freedom, security ; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (d) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (e) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु.

(f) Speech, या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवताम-या (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara). (g) A cow. (h) Milk ; wife (?). —ती (dual) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yāska अदितिरादीनां देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्दोः &c. Rv. I. 89. 16; he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन i. e. अनुपश्रान्त, न ह्येषां स्योस्ति इति. In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devamata' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha. She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Martanda, the sun.) [In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu ; his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditi nandanās'; See Daksha and kasyapa also].—COMP. —नः, —नदनः a god, divine being.

अदीन a. Not low or depressed high spirited, mighty, not poor rich, happy. —COMP. —आत्स्वन्, —वृत्ति, —सत्त्व a. not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ a. Not long. —COMP. —सूत्र, —सूत्रि a. [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख a. [न. ब.] Free from evil propitious. —COMP. —नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devi to avert evil for the ensuing year. अदुःखान् a. Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग a. 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts ; विषयः an unfortified country

अदुर्मुख a. Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदू a. Ved. Not zealous, dilatory ; not worshipping.

अदूर a. Not distant, near (in time or space) ; अतिर्निर्दिष्टं राजन् विनेयतात्म-नः R. I. 87 ; अतिश्रुतवर्त्मसु मृगद्वेष्टु I. 40 ; अतिश्रुतः Sk. not far

from 30, i. e. nearly 30 ; *कोपि हि सु-
निजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked,
irascible.—रं Proximity, vicinity ;
वसन्तदूरे किं चन्द्रमौलिः R. 6. 34 ; त्रिस्रोतदूरे
वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिंशः Sk. ; अदूरं, -रं, -रेण, -रतः
-रात् (With gen or abl.) not far
from, at no great distance from ;
अदूरं प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far
distant, very near.

अदूषित *a.* Not vitiated, uncor-
rupted, unspotted, irreproachable ;
*क्षी possessing an uncorrupted soul

अहस *a.* Not proud, not vain ; *क्रु-
not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अहंश *a.* [न. व.] I Sightless, blind.
-2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अदृश्य *a.* I Invisible ; किमपि भूतम-
दृश्यकम् Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of
being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर -COMP.
—कारणं rendering invisible, a part
of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट *a.* I Invisible, not seen. ; *पूर्वं
not seen before. -2 Not known or
experienced, not felt ; *विदुष्यर्थं H. I.
145. -3 Unforeseen, not observed or
thought of, unknown, unobserved.
-4 Not permitted or sanctioned,
illegal ; न बाह्ये (वृद्धिं) पुनर्हेतु Ms.
8. 153. —ए. N. of some venomous
substance or vermin. —इ. I The in-
visible one. -2 Destiny, fame, luck
(good or bad) ; दैवमिते वदपि कथयति
पुत्रवृत्तः सोपपत्त्यर्थः Pt. 5. 30. -3
Virtue or vice as the eventual
cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is
supposed to be the result of good
or bad actions done in one state
of existence and experienced in
another, the performance of good
deeds being rewarded with reside-
nce in Heaven, and of bad deeds,
visited with condemnation to Hell ;
धर्मधर्मावदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम् ... अधर्मो
नरकादिना हेतुनिमित्तवर्जः Bhāṣā. P. 161-2.

The Vedāntins do not recognize
अदृष्ट or luck ; तैर्हि कर्मणः सुखमावस्थापत्र-
संस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्यानौघवेनांगीक्रियते ; अदृष्टं
आरम्भधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकाद्याश्च, सांख्यपात-
जलारुतु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यम्बुपगच्छन्ति Tv.). —4
An unforeseen calamity or danger
(such as from fire, water &c.).
—COMP.—अर्थ *a.* [न.] having a meta-
physical or occult meaning, meta-
physical ; having an object not
evident to the senses. —कर्मण् *a.* one
who has had no practice or practical
experience, not practical, inexpe-
rienced ; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्म यः शास्त्रज्ञोपि विमुञ्च-
ति H. 3. 54. —नरः, -पुरुषः one of the
20 ways of peace-making, in which
no third person is seer, said of a
treaty concluded by the parties
themselves without a mediator
H. 4. 119. —फल *a.* [न.] that of which

the consequences are not yet visi-
ble. (-लं) the (future) result of
good or bad actions ; the result or
consequence hidden in the future.
—हन् *a.* destroying poisonous
vermin (?).

अहृष्टिः *f.* [विरुद्धा हृष्टिः] I An evil or
malicious eye, evil look, an angry
or envious look. -2 Not being seen
—*a* [न. व.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given ; what
cannot or ought not to be given
away ; अदेयमासां त्रयमेव सूचते R. 3. 16.
—यं That which it is not right
or necessary to give Wife, sons,
deposits, and a few other things,
belong to this class : अन्याहितं याचितक-
माभिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्व
चान्ये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टासु वर्तमानेन दे-
हिना । अदेयान्याहुर्गान्धारी यजान्यस्मि प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥
—COMP.—दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [न. व.] I Not god-like
or divine, not pertaining to a deity.
-2 Godless, impious, irreligious.
—वः [न. त.] One who is not a god.
—COMP.—त्र *a.* [न. देवाः त्रायते प्रीयते अनेन,
त्रै कारणे क] not gratifying the gods,
such as food.—मातृक *a.* [न. देवो मेवो
माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon ;
(lit.) not having the god of rain
as mother to suckle or water ;
hence (artificially) supplied with
the water of rivers, canals &c., irri-
gated ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाशिराय त-
स्मिन्कृतवशकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत्-यु *a.* [न. देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not
reaching the gods by prayers,
impious, irreligious.

अदेशः [न. त.] I A wrong place,
not one's proper place or strong
position ; *स्थो हि विपुला स्वरूपकेनापि हन्य-
ते H. 4. 45 ; श्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms. 8.
358 ; वादेशे तर्पणे कुयार्ति &c. -2 A bad
country. The Smṛitis mention
several places of this description :
स्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुगार्तु, दक्षिणापथ,
वंग, कलिङ्ग, &c. —COMP.—कालः wrong
place and time ; अदेशं नृते यद्वाहमपात्र-
भ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ *a.* [न. त.]
in the wrong place, out of place ;
absent from one's country.

अदेश्य *a.* [न. त. न. देहं योग्यः] I Not
fit to be ordered, advised, indicated
or pointed out ; अदेश्यं येष दिशति Ms.
8. 53. -2 Not on the spot or pertain-
ing to the place or occasion
referred to.

अदेय *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदेन्य *a.* Involving no humili-
ation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

अदैव *a.* (को *f.*) I Not predestin-
ed or predetermined (by gods or
by Fate). -2 Not connected with

the gods or their action, not divine ;
अदैवं भोजयेत्काद्रं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull.
वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनार्हत्वं). -3 Unfortunate,
ill-fated.

अदोग्ध *a.* Not exacting ; consi-
derate (as a king).

अदेमद-व *a.* Ved. Not causing
inconvenience.

अदोहः I The time when milking
is not practicable. -2 Not milking ;
अदोहं चादिशद्वा R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.* [न. व.] I Free from
faults, demerits, vices, or defects
&c. ; innocent ; जायमानोऽयं सत्यनाभि
R. 14. 34. -2 Free from the faults
of composition, such as अधोलता,
यायता &c. ; See दोष ; अदोषोऽशब्दार्थो K.
P. I. अदोषं गुणवत् कार्यं Sar. K. I.
—वः Not a fault ; विभित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता
वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्रः [अघते देवैः, अद्र-कर्मणि गृह् Un. I.
120=पुरोडाशः] A sacrificial oblation
called पुरोडाश, q v.

अद्वा *ind.* [अत्यन्ते अतु तं सततं गमनं ज्ञानं
वा दवाति क्तिप् Tv.] I Truly, clearly,
surely, undoubtedly, In truth,
really, certainly, indeed ; अद्वा श्रियं
पालितसंगराय प्रायः गच्छति R. 13. 65. -2
Manifestly, clearly ; व्याख्यायि च यतते
परिच्छुम्बद्वा Bv. 1. 95. -3 In this way,
thus ; *कृ=साक्षात्कृ. —COMP.—पुरुषः A
right or true man.—वाच्यः (pl.)
N. of a school of the Sukla Yajur
veda.—लोहकर्म *a.* having ear
clearly or quite red.

अद्वातः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अदुभुत *a* [Un. 5. I अदं भुवो हुतत् ;
according to Nir. न भूतं ' the like of
which did not take place before. ']
I Wonderful, marvellous ; *कर्मण् of
wonderful deeds ; *अव having won-
derful smell ; दर्शनं, रूप prodigious,
extraordinary, transcendental, su-
pernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved,
invisible (opp. दृश्य). —तै I A won-
derful ; a wonderful thing or occur-
rence, a prodigy, miracle ; देव अदुभुतं
चलु संवृत्तं S. 5 a wonderful or un-
expected occurrence ; अकारिकवन्ध्यायं
विचारसर्वोद्वेगेषु च Ms. 4. 118. -2 Sur-
prise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*)
also ; *उज्ज्वलितदेवाभिराजि विक्रीतचरितानि U.
6 lost in wonder.—तः One of the
8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous senti-
ment ; जगति जनितात्यदुभुतासः U. 3. 44.
-2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Man-
vantara.—COMP.—यन्सु *a.* Ved. in
whom no sin is visible —वर्गः a
system of prodigies —ब्राह्मणं N. of
a portion of a Brāhmanā belonging
to the Sāmaveda. —तेकाश *a.* resem-
bling a marvel ; so *उदयम—सातः the

wonderful resin (of the कदिर or Catechu plant) ; Mimosa Catechu.—स्वन *a.* having a wonderful sound. (—नः) N. of Siva.

अन्न *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal ; a house (?).

अग्निः [अति सर्वाग्निः ; अद्-मनिर् Un. 2. 104 अद्विष्ट] Fire.

अग्र *a.* [अतुं शोलमस्य ; अद्-कर्तार कमरश्च] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. —अद्य Food, anything eatable—*ind.* [अस्मिन्नुहनि इदं-अस्य निपातः सप्रत्ययैः ; अस्मिन् एव अहनि वा Nir.] 1 To-day, this day ; अद्य त्वां त्वायति दारुणः कृतानिः Mål. 5 25 ; रात्रौ to-night, this night ; 'प्रातरेव' this very morning ; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c. ; 'दिवसतश्च' of this day, to-day's ; अद्यैव this very day.—2 Now ; अद्य वच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68.—3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L. *ho-die*.].—COMP.—अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment ; अद्यापि ते मनुजविषयः U. 3 ; अद्यापि नोच्छसिते *ibid.* ; न^० not yet ; गुरुः केदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुर्वतु Ve. 1. II ; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि)—अद्यापि I. from to-day ; 'अथ भवद्भ्यां भित्तोहं Ve. 1. 2. till to-day. —पूर्व before now ; अद्यपूर्वाचिरित &c.—अद्यापि *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth ; अद्यप्रसूत्यवन्तानि तवास्मि दासः Ku 5. 86.—अथ *a.* [अथ शः पादिने वा जानायते प्रसोष्यते वा, अद्य-अस्य-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent ; 'न मरणं, नः विषयोः Sk. (=आसन्न) . (—ना) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा) ; अद्यश्रीनावष्टब्धे P. ; अद्य शो वा विजायते इति अद्यश्रीना वडवा Sk.—सुर्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अद्य भवः ; अद्य ट्यु दुर्गमश्च] I Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; 'दिवस, वार &c.—2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern.—नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kasi. on P. 1. 2. 57) ; See अद्यतन also.—नी (*scil* वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=मनः) .

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन । Of to-day ; 'हिम-पातो ध्वर्यतो नीयते Pt. 3. —2 Modern.

अद्यु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्युत *a.* Not bright.

अद्युत्य *n.* [न द्युतलब्धे न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got.—अद्य Unlucky gambling ; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid.—वः Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing ; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43 ; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction ; विनेतुर्द्रव्यपारिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति M. अद्रव्यमन्त्रं भुवि शुद्धनयोपि मन्त्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [अद्-किर् Un. 4. 65 ; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद् to

eat.] 1 A mountain.—2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on.—3 A thunderbolt (अद्रिणाति येन Nir.).—4 A tree.—5 The sun.—6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain) ; a cloud (आद्रायितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्ये Nir.) mostly Ved.—7 A kind of measure.—8 The number 7.—COMP.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. 2. N. of Siva (lord of Kailāsa)—कर्णा a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternata Lin.—कोला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कोलाः शंकव इव यस्याः] the earth (—रः) N. of the mountain विष्कुम्भ.—कुशः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38.—जः *a.* [अद्रौ जायते, ज-इ] produced from or found among mountains, mountain-born. (—जा) 1 a plant (सैहली). 2.—कन्या,—तनया,—सुता &c. Pārvatī (—जं) red chalk (झिलजतु).—जात *a.* mountain-born. (—तः) 1. forest conflagration 2. the ' sun-born ', hamsa or swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being.—जुत,—जुष Ved. [जृ त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones—तनया,—नैदीनी I. N. of Pārvatī. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables

द्विष्ट,—भिद् *m.* [अद्रि द्वेष्ट भिनति वा, द्विष्ट्-भिद्-किप्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (o. clouds personified), epithet of Indra.—द्राणि-जी *f.* 1. a mountain valley. 2 river taking its rise in a mountain,—पतिः,—राजः &c. See ईश—वईस् *a.* Ved. [अद्वेर्नई इव बहौ यस्य] as strong or hard as a mountain : mountain—high (?).—वुष *a.* [अद्रिवुष इव बुधो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock ; as hard as a stone or mountain.—भू *a.* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born (—भूः) N. of a plant (आलुकर्णी or अपराजिता)—मातु Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीते, अद्रिमति

वा मा-तुच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ) ; having a mountain for the mother (?)—वह्निः forest conflagration.—शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of Siva ; cf. ईश, ईश्वर—शुभं,—साधु mountain peak.—सुत (' सुत),—संहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones.—सारः [अद्रिः सार इव प. त.] ' the essence of mountains ', iron. (—*a*) hard like a mountain ; नम्य made of iron or very hard

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रिहः—द्रुह् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोच *a.* Ved. [द्रुह-घञ् वेदे घञ् न. व.] True, not false, free from malice ; वाचू speaking the truth—अवेत guarding from malice.—वे *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence or malice or ill-feeling, moderation, mildness ; Ms. 4. 2. अद्वैत *a.* Without duality or enmity ; असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिव अद्वैतो K. 131.

अद्रय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] 1 Not two.—2 Without a second, unique, sole ; अद्रयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sutra.—यः [अद्रयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्ययं अन्] N. of Buddha.—यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity, identity, especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter : the highest truth.—COMP. आनन्दः=अद्वैतानन्दः q. v. वादिष्ट (=अद्वैत) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्सवरूपं नात्रयदतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्रयत्—अद्रयस् *a.* Ved. Having no second ; सखा सुशेखो अद्रयाः Rv. 1. 187. 3 (द्रयरहित) : free from duplicity, true, sincere (?)

अद्रिणाति *a.* [अद्रयं अस्ययं विनि छेदयति द्रियः] Not having two ways (देववितु-यानरूपमार्गद्वयरहित) ; पृथस्य पाथः पदमद्रयावितः Rv. 1. 159. 3

अद्र्यु *a.* [द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य वा० उ. न. व.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अन्तर्बाह्यरूपं).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door ; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वैश्वं वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73 ; नाद्वारेण विशेषतः Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य] 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless न केवलं रूपे शिखरेष्वद्वितीयं मालविका M. 2 ; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीयो रूपेण

V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme.—वै Brahma; एकं व्यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष a. [न. व.] Free from hatred or malevolence.—वः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषू a. [द्विष्-असुग. न. त.] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत a. [न. न.] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; 'तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique —तं [न. त.] 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्वय also.—2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself.—3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. —COMP.—आनन्दः (अद्वयं) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Golebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century.—वादिर्=अद्वयवादिर् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अथ, अथा ind. Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अथन a. [न. व.] 1 Without wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law); भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवावनाः स्मृताः । यत्ते समधिगच्छति यद्य ते तस्य तद्वनम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

अथन्य a. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हत विश्वासमथन्य U. 1. 42.

अथम a. [अथु अम; अवते; अम; वस्य पक्षि च; Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अथममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमावममध्यमाः &c; oft at the end of comp. ; नरः द्विजः, चाक्षिकश्चानि नृणां Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position; अथमो the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—मः 1 An unblushing sensualist (भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामप्रीडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविषाकः Sabda K.); वाप्यं स्नातुमितो यतासि न पुनस्तस्यावमस्यातिकं K. P. I.—2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां वित्तज्ञानादिषु अवमत्वसूचकः रविचन्द्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगमेदः Tv.).—मा A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमेऽहितकारिणी) [cf. L. infimus]. —COMP.—अर्धं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमगो.)—अर्धं [कर्म.] the lower half of the

body (below the navel). —अर्धं a. [अधमार्धं भवः] connected with the lower part. —आचार a. [व.] of the vilest conduct. (—रः) [कर्म०] the meanest conduct. —अरणः, —अरणिकः [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः क्लृप्तः, ततः टर्] a debtor (opp उत्तमगोः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt). —भूतः—भूतकः [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class; one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वोपुधोयोर मध्यमस्तु कुर्षावलः । अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भूतः ॥

अधर [न प्रियते, धृ. अच्, न. त.] 1 Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, nether, downwards; *आतः under-garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. *अवर Si. 1. 6; *ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. (In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun). —2 Low, mean, vile; *अत्तर see below; lower in quality, inferior. —3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिर्.—4 Previous, preceding as in अधोदृष्टः q. v. —रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; *पत्रं Ku. 5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; बिंबाधारालक्तकः N. 3. 5; पक्षाधिवातरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि ततिसर्वस्वमधरं S. I. 24; I. 21; 3. 24; of. अधरं कलुषं बिम्बनामकं कलमास्यामिति मध्यममन्त्रयम् । लभतेऽधरविच इत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत् ॥ N. 2. 24.—रः The nadir; (अधोदिशू) or the southern direction. —रि I The lowest part (of the body); पृष्ठवंशाधरे रिक्कं Ak. —2 Pudendum Muliebre (also m.).—3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. —COMP.—अधर a. 1. higher and lower; inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समसूत्रेणावयोः व्यक्तिसंविद्ययति M. 1; ह्यतये कर्मणा साम्यं पूर्ववच्चारात्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यथाधरोत्तरानयोश्च विगीताभावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); श्रुतं भवाद्विरचरेत्तं S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way i. e. to consider good as bad and vice versa; (it might perhaps also mean "have you, i. e. the members of the king's court, heard this mean or base reply" अधरं च तदुत्तरं च); (यदि न पण्येद्राजा दंडं) स्वाधम्यं न स्यात्कार्त्तिकमिश्रं प्रवर्तताधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं=युद्धादि, उत्तरं=प्रधानं); अधर्मण प्रितो अधर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—ओष्ठः the lower lip; अंगुलिस्तृण S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (—ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip, —कंसः the lower part of the neck. —कायः [अधरं कायस्य] the

lower part of the body.—पानं kissing' lit. drinking the lower lip.—मधु, अमृतं the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरीकु 8 U., अधरयति Den. P To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंविद्वर्षाकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता वीरतयाधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40; 6. 21; धरितेर्गुणनवायप्रशुभाभिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वहेतुः अपत्यप्रमृगा K. 25.

अधरीभू I P. To be worsted (in a law-suit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अधरीण a. [अधरे भवः अधर—छ] 1 Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिणस्यते AR. 1.

अधरोदुः ind. [अधरे दिने; अधर-एधुम्] 1 On a previous day. —2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अधरस्मात्, —रतः, —रस्तात्, —रात्, —तात्, —रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधराच् a. [अधरं दाक्षिणां दिशं भवति क्षिप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south. —वा the southern direction.—इ ind. Beneath.

अधराचीन-च्य a. [अधराचि भवः; अधराच्—च यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] 1 Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मण unjustly, in an improper way; यथाधर्मणं वृच्छति Ms. 2. III; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; *चारित्र्यं committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so *आत्मनः of an irreligious spirit; तदा कथं भासः S. 5; *मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration). —2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—र्मा Unrighteousness personified.—र्मा Devoid of attributes; an epithet of ब्रह्म.—COMP.—आस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म; See आस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिण a. Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य a. 1 Wicked, impious.—2 illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्या द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms. 3. 25.

अध्व [अविद्यमानो ध्वो भर्ता यस्याः]
A widow.

अध्व, अधः *ind.* [अधः-असि, अधःशब्द-स्थाने अन्व आदेशः P. V. 3. 39.] 1 Below, down; पतत्यधो घाम त्वसति सर्वेनः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्ध्याऽधो व्रजति स्वर्गात्स्वयसमा मृतः Ms. 7. 53. (According to the context, अधः may have the sense of the nominative, अंकुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृथात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहं गेति). —2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen., तत्तुणी S. 1. 14; rarely with abl. also; बाह्व्यं तु ततोऽप्यधः Hemachandra; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अधोवः पश्यतः कस्य माह्मा नोपचयते H. 2. 2; यात्यधो व्रजत्यु-क्षेत्रः स्वो वनेभिः H. 2. 48; अधोवो गेयं पदमुपगता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.) नवानवोऽधो वृष्टः पयोवत् S. 1. 4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (a) lower, under, as 'भुवनं, लोकः the lower world'; 'वासः' or 'अयुक्त' an undergarment or (b) the lower part; 'कायः' the lower part of the body; अधःकृ means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn; तपः शरीरः काष्ठैरुपाजितं तपस्विना दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29; अधःकृताशेषातः पुरेण K. 177; अक्षुण्णमायुधं 179; Si. 1. 35, 3. 52; 'कृतैः नसः Si. 16. 8 dispelled. —COMP. —अक्षुण्णः a. situated below the axle or car. (—सं) *adv* below the car, under the axle. —अक्षुण्णः [अक्षुण्ण इन्द्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षुण्णं प्रत्ययज्ञानं, तदर्थं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं स्य सः Tv. ; अधःकृतं अक्षुण्णं इन्द्रियज्ञानं येन Malli.]. N. of Vishnu; other etymologies of the name are also found (1) अक्षो न शीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः, (2) योर्ध्वं पूर्वोचो चावस्तोऽयंस्मादजायत । मध्ये वैराजरूपेण ततोऽधोक्षज इत्यते ॥ —अधस् See above. —उपासनं sexual intercourse. —अनं, द्वां-मर्त्यं the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. —करः the lower part of the hand (करम). —कर्णं excelling, defeating, degradation; K. 202; so क्रिया। सहते न जनोऽप्यधःक्रिया Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour. —कननं undermining. —गतिः f., —नमनं-पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall, going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधोपातः 41 (where 'ति has both senses) ॥ ति आयाति Pt. 1 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17। अराधितारम-सारं नृपं विद्याद्वेगति 8. 309 destined to go to hell. —गर् म. one who digs downwards, a mouse. —न-चै-टा [अधः रात् अधस्तादाभ्य धेटव तदाकारकत्वात्] a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (अपामार्ग) —चरः [अधः कनिष्ठा चरति-अच्] I. thief.

2. one who goes downwards. —जातु n. the lower part of the knee. (—ind.) below the knee. —जिह्विका [अष्ठा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the uvula (Mar. पडजोम). —तर्क the lower part or surface. शय्या, छादना. —दिश f. the lower region, the nadir, the southern direction. —हटि a casting a downward look; a posture in Yoga; कर्णान्यवहृत्कृत्य स्थायुवनिश्चलतमकः । आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायेत् नासाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ॥ cf. also Ku. 3. 47. (—टिः) a downward look. —पदं [अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा] the place under the foot, a lower place. —पातः = गति q. v. above. —पुष्पी [अधोमुक्षानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः] N. of two plants *Anisum* (Pimpinella Anisum) and *Elephantopus Scaber*. —प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. —मस्तं [अधं मस्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. [भोजनानि पीयमानं जलादिकं]. —मासः 1. the lower part (of the body); पूर्वमासः गुरुः पुंसामधोभागस्तु योषितां Susr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below; अधवास्यितं किं चित्पुरमालोकिता Pt. 1. situated down below, See पाताल. —भूः f. lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. —मुक-वदन a. I. having the face downwards; की तिष्ठति, *क्षेः पात्रेभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsyturvy. (—चः) N. of Vishnu. (—चा-ची) N. of a plant गोविह्व *Premna Esculenta*. (—चं) (नक्षत्रं) I. flying downwards, having a downward motion. —these *nakshatras* are मूलरूपा कृत्तिका च विशाखा भरणी तथा । मघा पूर्वार्द्रय चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell. —यंत्रं a still. —रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and uterus. —राम a. [अधोभागे रामः शुक्रः दृष्टिपंक्तत्वात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat) —रजः 1. a plummet. 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. —वचस् a. strong in the lower regions; whose lustre penetrates downwards. —नक्षः Pudendum Muliebre. —वायुः [अधोभागे वायुः शाक. त.] breaking wind, flatulency. —शय-य्य a. sleeping on the ground (—य्या) sleeping on the ground; अधोयनं चैध-चर्गामधः शय्यां गृहोहितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुप्यात्कृतो पश्यन्तो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 2. 108. —शिरस् a. = मुख. (—न.) N. of a hell. —स्थित a. situated below. —स्वास्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागास्य योन्याः उपहासः ऊदसः संभिः, धौणामधोभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.] Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तन a. (नी. f.) [अधोभवः अधस्-टपुद्वच] I Lower, situated beneath. —2 Prior; previous.

अधस्तरा (मा) म *ind.* [अतिशयनाथः] Very low.

अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* [अधर-अस्ताति, अध आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down-below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.). See अधः; अधस्तातो पदध्याच्च Ms. 4. 54; धर्मेण गमनमुर्ध्वं नमन-मधस्ताद्भवत्यवर्षणं Sankhya Ki. तादात्म्यः Pt. 3; तस्याधस्ताद्व्यमपि रतास्तेषु पर्णोदनेषु U. 2. 25; यश्च सर्वमेवाधस्ताद्वनं K. 289 gone to hell.

अधामार्गवः [न धायते अथाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति वा-क Tv.] = अपामार्गं q. v. अधारणक a. [न. त.] Not profitable; क. मन्वेतरस्या Pt. 2.

अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा किं वा पु. ह्रस्वः] I Mental pain or agony. See आधिः-2 A woman in her courses. (—अवि) —*ind.* I (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; (अधिकार); ईया to stand over; कृ to place over or at the head of; वृ to grow over or above over and above, besides, in addition (अधिक्य); fully, completely (अतिशय, विशेष), to get something in addition to another; अधि-न्यत्य जगत्पर्वोद्धरात् having obtained fully, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा सातमीमहे दिवोवा पथिवादि Rv. 1. 6. 101 (अधीमहे आधि-सूयेन याचामहे). —2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above, from above (mostly Vedic); चटिर्गिरातो अधि चट Rv. 7. 18. 14. —3 (As a preposition) with acc. (a) Above, over, upon, in (उपरि); यं दैतमाधिनायते नारी तं दैतमुद्धरेत् Susr. अधयधि just above; को-कात्पुपुष्यास्तेऽधोऽधोऽध्वयि च माधवः Bopadeva with gen. also; ये नाकस्याधि रो-चने दिशि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun; अधिदिशि Si. 7. 35; त्वत् 7. 41। रजनि 52 at night. (b) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in verbal compounds in this sense); हरी इति अधिहरिः; so अधिनिष्ठ; कृष्णमाधिकृत्य प्रयुक्ता कथा अधिकृत्य । so अध्यातिष्ठ, लोक, दैवः दैवतं treating of stars &c.; पुंभिः Si. 6. 32 in the case of women. (c) (With abl.) Just over, more than (अधिक); सत्यवादि महाभास्मा Kath. अधि-दिताधि Ken. (d) (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something) (रेधय) अधिदिशि P. 1. 4. 97। अधि सुवि रामः P. 11. 3. 9 Sk. Rāma rules over the earth; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler'; अधि रामे यः *ibid*; प्रहारावर्णयधि विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वत्व in this case); under, inferior to (हीन) । अधि इतो घृताः (Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari

-4 (As first member of Tatpuru-sha compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; देवता presiding deity; राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; पतिः supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); अर्तः=अध्या-रुढः (दत्तस्यापरि जातः) दत्तः P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; अधिक्षेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधिक has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैश्वर्य-वशित्वस्मरणाधिके । e. g. ; उपाध्यायादधोते ; इडोऽध्ययनार्थकरवस्य अधिधीतकः ; अधिपतिः (ऐश्वर्य) ; अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः हुनं ; मातुरध्येयते (स्मरणे) ; अधिक (अधिके) In the Veda अधिक is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of ' out of ' , ' from ' , ' of ' , ' among ' , ' before ' , ' beforehand ' , ' for ' , ' in favour of ' , ' in ' , ' at ' .

अधिक a. [abbreviation of अध्या-रुढः ; अध्यारुढशब्दात् कश्च उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73] I More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम) ; तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by ; अध्याधिकं शतं 100 plus 8=108 ; चारवारिशतोऽधिकाः = चत्वारिंशः more than 40 ; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69 ; एकाधिकं हरेऽज्येष्ठः Ms. 9. 117. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant ; in comp. or with instr. ; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिक S. I. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater, abounding in, full of ; strong in ; श्रोत्र R. 12. 90 ; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years ; शिशुर-धिकवयः Vc. 3. 30 old, advanced in years ; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं S. 7. 20 ; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2 ; रसाधिके मनसि Si. 17. 89 abounding in. -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense ; अधिकां ब्रुव देवि शुभमस्ति K. 62 । ऊनं न सर्वेष्वधिको बवाचे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker । पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके न्युक्ते स्त्री भवत्यधिके क्रियाः Ms. 3. 49 ; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Rām. ; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2 ; यर्वायान्गुणसोऽधिकः Ms. 11. 186, 9 154. (b) Superior to, better than ; higher than (with abl. or in comp.) ; प्रमाणाधिकस्यापि मर्यादंतिनः Pt. I. 327 ; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. I. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c. ; विवेकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules ; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46 । ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. I. 212 ; अध्या-धिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry ; वनधान्याधिको वैश्यः H. 4. 21 excels in is superior by reason of ; लोकाधिकं तमः Mu. 4. 10 superior to ; sometimes with gen. ; पञ्चदशानां भ्रातृणामाधि-को नृपेः K. 136. -4 Later, sub-

sequent, further than (of time) । राजन्यमधोर्द्धाविवेगे (केशान्तो विधीयते) , वैश्यस्य द्व्यधिकं ततः Ms. 2. 65, 2 years later i. e. in the 24th year ; sometimes with gen. ; ममाधिका वा तुभ्या वा Rām-5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण) ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty ; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25 । इत्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतीयहोऽधिको विप्रे था-जनाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. I. 118 ; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses ; द्विशोभितारस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5 । अरामिदानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22 । स्वार्थद्विकतरं निवृत्तिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous ; अंगं having a redundant limb ; गोद्वहकपिकां कन्वा नाधिकानां न रोषिणीं Ms. 3. 8. -7 Inter-calated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. —क I Surplus, excess, more ; लामोऽधिक फलं Ak.-2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole ; आश्रयाश्रयि-णोरेकस्याधिकयेऽधिकमुच्यते । किमत्रिकमस्य ब्रह्मो महिमानं वारिवेहैरंशैश्च । अज्ञात एव वेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्य । गुणांत-कालप्रतिमं ह्युदात्मनो जगति यस्या सविकाशमासत । ततो नमुस्तत्र न कैटमद्विषयस्तपोनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः ॥ S. D. ; महतीत्यमर्हः योऽसावश्रिताश्रयोः क्रमात् । आश्रयाश्रयिणी स्वार्तां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं दु-तत् ॥ K. P. 10 —adv. I More, in a greater degree ; स तस्यै गुरुणा दसं प्रति-पद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 shone the more ; Pt. I. 18 ; यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोप्यते पार्थिवः Pt. I. 243 ; oft in comp. ; इयमधिकमनो-ज्ञा S. I. 20 ; सुखं मे 21. -2 Exceed-ingly, too much. —COMP —अंग a. (नी f.) having a redundant limb. (—नं) [अधिकोऽङ्गात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. —अधिक a. more and more ; out-doing one another. —अर्थ a. exaggerated ; चञ्चलं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure) ; कृत्यैरधि-कायवचने P. II. 1. 33 ; (—नं = स्तुतिनिदाफल-कमयेवावचनं ; e. g. वातच्छेपे तुष्णं i. e. so light and weak ; काकपेया नदी so deep and full) —आदि a. abundant, prosperous R. 19 5. —तिथिः f. , —दिनं, द्यवसः an intercalated day. —दत्तः=अधिदत्तः. —मांसमङ्ग=अविमांस q. v. —वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole. —वाहक-सामर्थिक a. containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम a. [अधिकः काशो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —मः [कर्म.] Strong desire.

अधिकृ 8 U. I To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty ; be entitled to, have a right to ; नैवाध्यकारिणां हि वेदपुरो Bk. 2. 34 ; गुणाः प्रियतयेविकृता न संततवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce

liking, not mere intimacy. -2 To place at the head of, appoint, set ; पंडितेन हाई तात अधोऽधिकृतः पूरा Mb. ; दस-विनयविकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud ; शिष्यलीकृतोऽधिकृत-कृत्यविवो Ki 6 30 set or appointed to duty ; देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकृत्यः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of ; अविकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87 ; किराताशुनी अधिकृत्य कृतं कार्यं किराताशुनीयम् Sk. 1. नाटकं प्रयोगेण अविकृत्यताम् S. I should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. -4 To be used as the head or governing rule ; समर्थानां प्रथमादा P. IV. I. 82 ; इदं पद-त्रयमविकृत्यते Sk. —5 To superintend, be at the head. —6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to ; शत्रुमविकुरुते Sk. ; अधिनक्तं नयं हरिः Bk. 8. 20 —7 To feel, enjoy ; भगव-शाश्वेदधिकृत्यते रतिं निराश्रया हंत हत मनस्विता Ki. I. 43. —8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरण [कृ-श्रुद.] I Placing at the head of, appointing &c. —2 Relation, reference, connection ; रामा-धिकारणाः कथाः Rām. referring to. —3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.) ; तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मभारयः P. I. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition ; समानाधिकरणो or व्यधिकरणो बहुव्रीहिः, पीतावरः, चक्रपाणिः &c. —4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum ; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge —5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case ; आचारोधिकरणं P. I. 4. 40 ; कर्तृकर्मण्यवहिताम-साधारणायत्तं क्रियाम् । उपकुर्वन् क्रियासिद्धौ शान्ति-विकारणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari ; as वेदे सामान्यामंत्रं पवति. —6 A topic, subject ; section ; article or paragraph ; a complete argument treating of one subject, the Sūtras of Vyāsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyāyas, the Adhyāyas into Pādas and the Pādas into Adhikaranas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members :—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विषय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or prima facie argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्षसिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others) निर्णय the final conclusion) ; विषयो विज्ञायश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोक्तः । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धान्तः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedāntins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत

last ; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवम्, विषयः सदैहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking the five members may be taken to be विषयः, संशयः, पूर्वपक्षः, उत्तरपक्षः and सिद्धांतः or राट्वांतः. -7 Court of justice; court, tribunal ; स्वान्दोषान् कथयति नाधिकरणम् Mk. 9. 3 ; शरणे च साधनम् Dk. 40. 8 Stuff, material ; विप्रतिविद्धं चानधिकरणवान् P. 11. 4. 13 (अद्वयवाचि) ; एतावन्त्र च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोऽयः Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy.—जी One who superintends.—COMP.—भोजकः a judge, Mk 9.—महपः court or hall of justice Mk 9.—विचारः [अधिकारणस्य विचारः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times ; शिवाले च P. V. 3. 43 ; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया वा स्यात् ; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुर्वे Sk.—सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकारिणः [अधिकरणं आग्रयतया अस्यस्य ठ] I A judge, magistrate ; Mk. 9.—2 A government official.

अधिकरण्य Authority, power.

अधिकर्म्मन् m. [अधिकर्म्म] I A higher or superior act.—2 Superintendence.—m. One who is charged with superintendence.—COMP.—करः—कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.—कृतः [अधिकर्म्म कृते येन निष्ठातस्य पारिपातः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment ; सर्वस्वधिकृती यः स्यात् कुडुबस्य तथोपरि । अधिकर्म्मकृती ज्ञेयः स च कौटुम्बिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *pater familias*.

अधिकर्म्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अले, अधिकर्म्म ठ] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः I Superintendence, watching over ; शीघ्रं कथोपकारः V. 3. 1 ; यः पौरुषेण राज्ञा धर्मोपकारो नियुक्तः S. 1. superintendence of religious matters.—2 Duty, office, charge, power, pos. of authority ; authority ; निर्णय-धिकारो ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge ; आधिकार्यो लोक-तंत्राधिकारः S. 5 ; द्वीपिनस्तोषाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1. V. 2. 1 ; अर्थो administration of pecuniary matters ; स्वाधिकारतः प्रमत्तः Me. 1 ; अधिकारो मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5 ; यः सर्वोपकारो नियुक्तः पञ्चानसंज्ञो स करोतु, अमुजी-विना परं चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2 ; शिष्याधिकारो योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.—3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction ; rule ; स्वाधिकारभूमी वां-त्यते S. 7. seat of government or jurisdiction ; श्वेदे निरुध्य S. 5.—4 Position, dignity, rank ; ह्याधिकारो ब्रवीमि Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a

wite.—5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.) ; right of ownership or possession ; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमधिकारि च तदप्रभुः S. D. 296 ; वत्सेधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c. ; as the अधिकारः of a king to rule and protect, of a Brāhmana to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c. ; शूद्रोऽधिकारहेनोपेयः Y. 3. 262 with loc. ; नि-वेकादिहमज्ञानतो मंत्रैर्यज्योदितो वेदिः । तस्य शस्त्रेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यद्वयं कथयति Ms. 2. 16 ; आर्द्राधिकारसंपदस्तु उते मयंतो ब्रुवन्तु (repeated in Srāddha ceremonies)—6 Prerogative of a king.—7 Effort, exertion ; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते ना फलेषु कदा-चन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.—8 Relation, ref-erence । कथा विचित्राः पूतनाधिकारः Mb.—9 Place = अधिकरणं, महत्बलं पुढवाधिकारो ज्योतिः M. 1.—10 A topic, paragraph or section ; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit. । See अधिकरणं.—11 Counting ; enumeration, occasion for counting ; संसारं जाते उरुवाधिकारो Ki. 3. 51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे).—12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules ; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 11 IV. 1. 82-3 । तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22 । अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकारः is of three kinds : सिंहावलोकिं चैव मंहुकपुतमेव च । गंगा-प्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारविधामतः ॥)—COMP.—विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts ; as राजा राजस्येन बजेत्.—स्थ—आह्वयः a. possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् a. [अस्यर्थे डि नतृप वा] I Possessed of authority, having power ; निःस्पृहो नाधिकारि स्यात् Pt. 1. T64 ; सोमोवग्रहकार्यं, कार्यं H. 3.—2 Entitled to, having a right to ; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः ; so वत्तराधिकारिन्, heir ; वनग्रहणं &c. ; तपस्यनाधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised.—3 Belonging to, owned by.—4 Fit for.—m. (सि-वान्) I An official, officer ; न निहप्रयोजनं अधिकारवतः प्रभुति-राहूयते Mu. 3 ; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor.—2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner.—3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works.—4 Man as the lord of creation.—5 One well-versed in the Vedānta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightfu claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत p. p. [कृ-क्त] Authorised, appointed &c. ; one possessed of

authorised qualification, &c. । रक्ष-आधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11 । पात्राणि नाधिकृतैः कृताः —तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing । संभाव-ना ह्याधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः Ki. 6. 46 ; मासाद् Mu. 3 । Pt. 1. 424 ; राट् Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning ; ग्रीष्मसमयं अधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakuntalā ; 3. 4 ; R. 11. 62. See अधिकृ above.

अधिक्रम् I U. To ascend, mount upon.—2 To attack, scale

अधिक्रमः,—क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिकृति m. [अधिकृति भावे कर्तरि वा कृप् तुह्व Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay ; a lord or ruler (१).

अधिकृति 6 p. I To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं नां संभृतदौर्वाधिकृतिष्व S. 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपतावधिकृतिपति शैरिं Si. 15. 44 ; न मे पादरजसा तुह्व इत्यधिकृतिः M. 1.—2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter.—4 To superinduce (disease) —4 To surpass.

अधिकृषः I Abuse, insulting, insult, प्रह्णं Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding ; भवत्यधिकृष इवानु-शासनं Ki. 1. 28.—2 Laying upon ; fixing ; throwing.—3 Dismissal.

अधिगन् I P. I (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure । आज्ञाकर्-त्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति महिमाम् चंद्रो विज्ञापरिपूरितः M. 1. 13 ; भर्तारमधि-गच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry ; भेषोसि सर्वाण्य-धिगम्यते R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish ; अर्थं संप्रतिषर्षं प्रभु-रितिर्मुं सहायवानेव M. 1. 9 ; न मे बुद्धिर्नि-यमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to decide ; for (a) see, also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66.—2 To approach, reach, go towards or near ; गुणाल-योप्यसन्मन्त्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384 । तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end.—3 To study, learn ; know ; तेभ्योऽधिगर्तुं निगमांतावेकां U. 2. 31 श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41 ; 6. 38 ; Ms. 7. 39 ; 12. 109 ; Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37.—4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत p. p. Acquired, obtained &c. ; एवमाप्यनिर्वादितान्मावर्त्यः Bh. 2. 17.—2 studied, known, learned, mastered ; विमिर्यते पृच्छत्यनाधिगतामावयं इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः—मनः I Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c.; दुरधिगमः परमागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage—2 Mastery, study, knowledge; असक्त-आधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. —3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निध्यादेः प्राप्तिः Mit. or अनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयति तु यो वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157.—4 Acceptance.—5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, —ममलोप, —मंतव्यं *pal* *p*. At-tainable &c.

अधिगंतु *a*. [गन्-तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगव *a*. or *adv*. [गवि इत्याधिगवं अत्य-यौ. स.] Found in or derived from a cow; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण *a*. [अधिका गुणा यस्य] I Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याज्ञा मोवा वरमधिगुणे नावमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. —2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow); शिरासनं जना; Ki. 12. 14. —गः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिगु I P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिगवण Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिनिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two.—ह्वा— जिह्वका [अधिरुद्धा जिह्वा, स्वायं कर्ण] I The uvula.—2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य *a*. [अध्याकृष्टा ज्या यत्र, आधिजन्तं ह्यो वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow). —Comp.—धन्वन्-कामुक *a*. having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकामुके S. I. 6.

अधिज्यता I The state of being strung; तस्मिन्नि to string; R. II. 14.

अधिरथका [अधि-त्यक् P. V. 2. 34—पर्वतस्य आरुढस्थलमीथ्यका Sk.] A table land, highland; स्वायुं तपस्थतमधिरथकां Ku. 3. 17; अधिरथकायामिव धातुमटय R. 2. 29.

अधिदंशनेतृ *m*. N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्याकृष्टो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्ढ्य *a*. Wooden.

अधिदीप्ति *a*. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. I. 24.

अधिदेवः-वता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] I A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; I 3. 68; I 6 9; Bv 3 3; सा रामणीयक-निधिधिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21 (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity) श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वको वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य आक्षिपे, वागिन्द्रियस्य वाहिनः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उग्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च, —2 [अधिकृतो देवो वेन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table, board for gambling (अभि उपरि द्रोष्यते यत्र.)

अधिदैव-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवते वा] I The presiding god or deity; अधिदैवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. 1, 4; 7. 30; शिवधिदैवं ध्यायितुं दहिनप्रत्यधिदैवं, तमभिनेदंति...यः आध-देवतामिव स्तौति K. 109—2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अभिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The supreme lord.

अधिनी I P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी-घञ्,—अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनैमिज्ज *a*. Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपति, अधि-पा-क्] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रणामाधिवः प्रभोते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.; नराधिपः lord of men; king; वज्र* a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः] I = अधिपः—2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal. (मस्तका-भक्तोऽपरिहातुं शिरासधिसन्निपातो रोमावततोधिपतिः, तत्रापि संधौ मरणम् Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपति-पा क्तिप्] Ved A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपाशुल *a*. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) *a*. दधः [अधिकः पु-पूठयः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपिषणं [पिष्ट-बुट्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिपन्न *a*. [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.)—*न* *adv*. [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रतिबुधं [प्रबो निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the महि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions—*न*: The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिबर्क An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S. D. 526

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्तिप्] A master, superior; foremost; राष्ट्र-सामाधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47; रण्यामाधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायि भूतं or भूतं प्राणमात्रमधि-कृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4. 'अधिभूत is all perishable things'.

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] I Excess in eating.—2 [अधिकं भोजनं वर्तमानं] Very costly or valuable; दशवर्णाधि-भोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः (अधिक मय्यते अनेन; मंथुकरणे घञ्) I Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाटयत इवात्य-येने नैव निमेष्यते तथा II शिरसं धितुं तं विद्यादधिमंथं स्वलघूनिः.—2=अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथु-भावे करणे वा ह्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood)

अधिमंथित *a*. [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मृदु बहुलं यकृतप्रकाशं श्यावं वा तदधिमांसं विद्यात् Susr.

अधिमांसवः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हनूस्थे पश्चिमे दंते महाक्षोषो महाहजः I लाक्षाबाही (कालास्मासी) कफकृता विज्ञेयः सोधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र *a*. [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.—*न* On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लपतिपादिदशांशश्चादौ मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तः *f*. Trust, confidence.

अधिमुह्यः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधिबद्ध *a*. Pertaining to a sacrifice; अं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83.—इः Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; ब्रह्म जपेत् देहे देहभूतां वा Bg. 8. 4 the अधिबद्ध इ I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन् देहे अंतर्योगिभवेन हि. e. ह्रमयिजः यज्ञादिकर्मपर्वतकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः—*इ* *adv*. On the subject of sacrifices; so अधियाग.

अधियाग = अधिकांग q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c.; (उद्योगिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकगुप्तयोगः); योगे अस्मन्माधियागमने क्षेमं सिद्ध्यति वचः Muhūrta

अधियोधः [आधियोधेन युष्यते; युष्-अच्]
The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting) ; न हि कोपरीतानि हर्षं गौरसुखा-
नि च ; भवति अधियोधानो मुखानि निहते पतौ
Râm.

अधिरज्जु *a. Ved.* [अधिराजतः राज्ञ्येन]
Fastening, fettering.

अधिरथ *a* [अध्यारुढो रथं राथिनं वा] Being
on or over a car-war: I A charioteer,
driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who
was king of Anga and foster-father
of Karna. —चं Ved. A cart-load

अधिराज *m. -जः* [अधिराजते। राज् क्तिप्, राजश्-
ट्च् वा] A sovereign or supreme
ruler, an emperor; प्राथमपदिष्टो बंगायाम-
नाहत्याधिराट् भ्रियं Bhag. अध्यास्तमेतु सुवनेष-
धिराजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord
(of men, animals &c.) हिमालया नाम
नगराधिराः Ku. 1. 1 ; so द्युगं, गान्ध &c.

अधिराज्यं-द्वे [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] I
Imperial or sovereign. sway, su-
premacy, sole sovereignty, impe-
rial dignity, an empire. — 2 N. of a
country.

अधिरुक्म *a.* [अधिरुक्ते क्लमं आभरणं
येन] Having ornaments (of gold
&c.)

अधिरुह I P. I To ascend, mount
(a throne, hill &c.) ; go up to,
find access to, sit in or on (acc.) ;
पादाहृतं यदुत्थाय मूर्द्धनमधिरुहति Si. 2.
46; पुराधिरुहः शयनं महाजनं Ki. 1. 38
lying on ; दुराधिरुहः R. 7. 37 riding
a horse; 12. 104; बंधुजनधिरुहः रज्जुना नृदेः
Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on;
योगधिरुहः R. 13. 52 engaged or lost in
contemplation ; so Pt. 1. सद्यः पर-
स्परतुलामधिरुहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or
acquire ; प्रतिज्ञां enter on । कीर्तिधाम-
धिरुहति Si. 2. 52 ; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवा-
धिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the
summit or pinnacle ; त्वं दूरिषं बोध्य-
तयधिरुहा Ki. 3. 50 this responsi-
bility lies on your shoulders. —2 To
string; अधिरुहति गोद्वयं वहेति Ki. 13.
16-3 (Intran.) to rise or grow
over or above. —Caus. [रोह (रोष) यति]
I To raise, place, seat, cause to mount
or ascend. ; ताः स्वर्गकमधिरुह्य R.
19. 44 having placed or seated; Si.
12. 46. —2 To restore, give back ;
पुराणशोभामधिरुहयितायां (वसता) R. 16. 42
restored to its former grandeur
—3 To string (as a bow) ; कार्मुकं च
बाणनाभरुहयितुम् R. 11. 81. —4 To give,
confer &c उदारक इति प्रीतलोकाधिरुहयिता-
परमार्थ्यनामनि Dk. 50.

अधिरुह *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Growing on बाणिजहाधिरुहो कलापः Si.
7. 46.

अधिरुह *p. p.* I Mounted, ascended
&c. —2 Increased; स्वमाधियोधः engag-
ed in profound meditation.

अधिरुपेण Act of raising, exalting
or causing to mount.

अधिरुहः An elephant-rider; Si.
11. 7.

अधिरुहणं Ascending, mounting;
धिरुहः R. 8. 57. —णी [अधिरुहते अनया,
रुह करणे रुहुद] A ladder, flight of
steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. सिद्धी).
अधिरुहह *a.* Ascending, mounting,
rising above &c. —णी [अधिरुहः साधन-
त्वेन अस्त्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of
steps.

अधिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour
of, advocate, side with.

अधिवक्तु *m.* I One who advocates
a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तु),
an advocate. —2 An orator. —3 A
comforter.

अधिवचनं I Advocacy, speaking in
favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं-वचनं). —2 A
name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवक्तुः [वच्-वच्] Advocacy ; त-
मिदमेव हि तेषाधिवक्तव्यं इवन्ते Rv. 8. 16.
5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अधिवस I P. To inhabit, fix one's
abode or residence in, settle, dwell
or reside in (with acc. of place) ;
यिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25 ; यानि
प्रियास्तहचक्षिरिमधिवसात् U. 3. 8 ;
बाह्यापरामिव दशो मदोऽधुवास R. 5.
63 ; 11. 61 ; 13. 79 ; Si. 3. 59 ; Bk. 5.
6 ; 1. 3 ; 8. 79. —2 To settle, alight
or perch on. —3 (2A.) To put on
(clothes). —Caus. I To cause to
stay over-night. —2 To consecrate,
set up (as an image).

अधिवस्त्र *a.* [अध्यावृत्तं वस्त्रं येन] Clad,
veiled ; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अधिवसः I Abode, residence; dwell-
ing ; सततं सुमनापितस्तनः Mā. 5. 8 ;
तस्यापि स एव गिरिधिवसः K. 137 ; लक्ष्मी-
धृतोऽधिवसिताधिवसात् Si. 3. 71 situated
on ; settlement, habitation. —2 An
inhabitant, neighbour. —3 Obsti-
nate pertinacity in making a
demand, sitting without food be-
fore a person's house till he ceases
to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धर्जे)
—4 [अधिवसयति देवता अनेन, करणे वच्]
Consecration of an image especi-
ally before the commencement of
a sacrificial rite ; see अधिवासनं also.
—5 A garment, mantle (अधिवासः
also).

अधुषित *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted
to ; विद्यावराधुषितचारशिवात्मकानि स्थानानि
Bh. 2. 70 ; बहैरधुषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46 ;
9. 25 ; 14. 30 ; सप्तविंशत् K. 48.

अधिवस 10 P. To scent, perfume ;
कूर्पूरपुष्पवसनं अधिवसत्तु बन्धुप्रात्रणि K. 184 ;
मंदारपुष्पैराधिवसितायां V. 4. 35.

अधिवसः Application of perfumes
or fragrant cosmetics; scenting,
perfuming ; fragrance, scent,
fragrant odour itself ; अधिवासस्युद्भव
मासतः R. 8. 34 ; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42 ;
K. 183.

अधिवसनं [वच्-णिच् or वान्-रुहुद] I
Scenting with perfumes or odor-
ous substances (संस्कारो गन्धमाध्यायः
Ak.). —2 [वच्-णिच्-रुहुद] Prelimi-
nary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an
image; its invocation and worship
by suitable Mantras &c. before
the commencement of a sacrifice;
(यज्ञारम्भात्मकं देवताध्याह्नपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्म-
भेदः) ; making a divinity assume its
abode in an image.

अधिवसि *a.* I Inhabiting, dwell-
ing or sitting in. —2 Scenting &c.

अधिवसित *p. p.* I Invested or
clothed with. —2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवहनं Taking up, carrying over,
conveying.

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off
or cutting through.

अधिविद 6 U. To marry in addition,
to supersede (as a wife) (said
also of wives) ; अधिविदुरमात्यैराहता-
स्तस्य यूनः ; प्रथमपरिवृहति श्रीभुवी राजकन्याः
R. 18. 53.

अधिविज्ञा [विद-क्त्] A superseded
wife, one whose husband has mar-
ried again ; according to Hindu
Sāstras a wife may be superseded
for any one of these 8 defects:—सु-
रादी व्याधिता चूर्ता बन्ध्याधैर्यापिबेदा । प्रीतुश्चा-
धिविज्ञेया पुत्रपद्विणि तथा Y. 1. 73, 74 ;
Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत्तु *m.* [विद-कर्तरि रुच्] A hus-
band who supersedes his first
wife.

अधिवेदः Marrying an additional
wife. —इं *adv.* concerning the Veda.

अधिवेदनं [भावे रुहुद] = अधिवेदः.

अधिशि 2 A. To lie or sleep upon,
sleep in, rest or recline upon ;
(with acc. of place) ; मुनीन्तरं R. 19.
32 ; अमुं 13. 6 ; 16. 49 ; शिवापह्मविश-
वाना S. 3 ; अध्यशयिष्ठ गे Bk. 15. 114 ;
ब्रह्मपीडः शयनतलमधिशिष्टे K. 99. 206 ;
Ki. 1. 38 ; Dk. 112 ; to dwell, in-
habit ; Bk. 10. 35 ; to sit in ; अया-
धिशिष्टे प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28. —Caus.
To cause to sleep on ; दर्शनायामधि-
शाय Dk. 105 placing on.

अधिशायित *p. p.* Reclining upon,
used for reclining upon.

अधिशि I U. I To sleep on, ascend,
mount, resort to ; शिरोधने विप्रदधिशि-
तमिणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty ;
अधिशयितो गताः 12. 50. —2 To place
over. —3 (अधिश्री also) To put on
fire, make hot.

अधिभ्रयः [अग्नि-भावे अच्] I A receptacle. -2 [अग्नि-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिभ्रयण-पणं [अग्नि-अग्नि-भ्रय-ण्ड] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिभ्रयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे ण्डुद्वारे] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिभ्री a. [अधिका श्रियस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign, lord; इयं महद्भ्रमभूतीति अधिभ्रयश्रुतिर्दिगी-शावयमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5-53; R. 7. 29.

अधिभ्रवणं [अधिभ्रयते सोमोऽत्र; अधि-सु-आ-धारे ण्डुद्वारे] I A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (a.) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ण्डुद्वारे] Straining Soma juice.

अधिभ्रवण्या [अधिभ्रवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा I P. (used with acc., P. I. 4. 46) I (a) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.); resort to; अवसितं गौत्रमिदं अधिष्ठितो R. 6. 73; शास्त्रिनः केचिदध्ययुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रत्युक्तकान्यधितिष्ठतस्तथासि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Rām depending on me. (b) To stand, be; अध्यातिष्ठद्-गुहेन शतं समाः Mb. (c) To stand over,

mount. (d) To stand by, be near; आश्रममहिर्दृष्टुमूलमाधिष्ठिते U. 4-2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंरधिष्ठितद्वारे पाताळमाधिष्ठितं R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निजने वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रौत्यदेवभ-णितमाधिष्ठितु कंठटीमधिरते Git. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संश्रमे तानधिष्ठाय Bk. 9. 72; त्वमाधिष्ठाय-सि द्विषः I6. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रियं शरदं लोक इमाधातुमिति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठतं लोकमोजसा स विप्रस्यागिब मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसतो Dk. 18. -4 (a) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाश्वेतदशरथस्य दारानधि-ष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4. See अधिष्ठित also. (b) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रौते चक्षुः स्वर्गं च रसं घ्राणमेव च; अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विप्रयानुप-सेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित p. p. [अधिष्ठा-क्त] I (Used actively) (a) Standing, being; दैतान-रमधिष्ठिते Ms. 5. 141; (oft with अ dropped); ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानमयं हृदि सर्वस्य अधिष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17.) ॥ बाललोकमाधिष्ठितस्ततः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रभृत् Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (b) Possessed of, dependent on. (c)

Directing, presiding over; धर्माधिक-रणाधिष्ठितपुरीषैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (a) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंधाधिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अधि-राधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अधिरा अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण possessed by; मयूरः K. 97; पुरोभाता K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (b) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्योत्पत्तीवसिहाधिष्ठितपुरुकुलकदंबकेऽपि U. 2; प्रनष्टाधिष्ठितं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैराधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सविद्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठित K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनमत्तं 43. 44. 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता रावव-मार्ताः U. 1. 31; तत्र प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन रूपयेन H. 4 aided or supported; तानाधिष्ठितानामपि कलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः ध्यापि H. 3. 136. (e) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमकोदय Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विकोक्य वृद्धोऽहमाधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठान् [स्या-तृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guiding, governing; tutelary, guardian; as श्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity—m. (ता) A superintendent, head, chief; protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वत्रियमाधिष्ठिता Bhāṣhā P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-ण्डुद्वारे] I Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सतिषि); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुर्वन् take a seat here.—2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. -3 A position, site, basis, seat; उपविष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इन्द्रियाणे मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40. 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). -4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1; so धर्मः; a place, locality, town; सदाधिन्याधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठाना-धिरं Gaudapāda; महाश्वेता कृताच्य सरवा-धिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference

to truth.—6 Government, dominion. -7 A wheel (of a car &c.). -8 A precedent, prescribed rule.—9 A benediction.—COMP.—शरीरे A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिलि ind. [अधिमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife.—ता [अधि-विता की] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिस्यंद ind. [अधिकः स्यंदो वेगो यथा स्या-त्तथा] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. I To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk. 1 सोऽथैव वेदाश्च Bk. 1. 2.—2 (P.) (a) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind (with regret) (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसाध्यात तत्र कृमयः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; नमैवाध्यात नृपाति-स्तुप्यधिव जलजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (b) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; वच्छाधीहि युतेमु-क्ताम् Mb. (c) To teach, declare. (d) To notice, observe, understand. (e) To meet with, obtain; तेन दार्ढ्यमवरात्व-मध्ययुः Si. 14. 31—Caus. [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense); (तौ) समं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामयेन विजयां जयां च... अध्यापयिष्य माधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितश्रीश्चैव सावि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत p. p. Learned, studied, read, remembered, attained &c.—COMP.—विद्य a. who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीतः f. [इ-क्तिर] I Study, perusal; श्रोत्राचरणप्रचारणैः N. I. 4-2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतुम् a. [अधीतमनेन ; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती वृत्तार्जुन्यायु Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.; त्वद्युत्तरासंनवतीमधीतीन् Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः pres. p. A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] I Learning, study; remembrance. -2=अध्याय, q. v. अध्ययनं [इ-ण्डुद्वारे] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Sudra Ms. I. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुमोवाही न तस्य भजते फले । द्विजस्तथायानिभिरा न वेदफलमश्नुते॥ or better still, Yāska's Nirukta:

स्याध्वर्यं भारहारः किंवाभूद्वीत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थः । अर्णश्च इव (अध्वर्यं) सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविभूतपाश्चात् ॥ See also under अनार्यः ।

अध्यापकः [अवि-इ-णिच्-ण्डुक्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरणं, न्यायः professor, teacher of grammar, logic &c.; श्रुतकः a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; उदितः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds; he is either an *Achārya* i. e. One who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (इच्छार्थं) ; See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भवि-रुद्युद्] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers. अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hārta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमर्थकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकारणं चेति त्रिविधं परिणीतम् ॥

अध्यापयितुम् [इ-णिच्-तृच्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय *a.* [इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 2f] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदध्यायः a student of the Vedas; सोमं यः—यः 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रज्ञातध्यायसक्त्या (नगरी) Rām.-2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; 'ज्ञाः प्रश्नं' Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.-3 A lesson, lecture; अध्यायतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽष्टेतत्त्वः—4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata, Manu-Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works :—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोऽद्याताध्यायः कसंग्रहाः । उच्छ्रयः सप्तः परिश्रवश्च पटलः कोडमाननं । ध्यानं प्रकरणं चैव पञ्चोऽङ्गानि हि काव्ये च । स्वर्गश्चोत्तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिणीतौ ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* [इ-णिनि] Studying.

अध्येतुम् *m.* [इ-ञ्] A student, learner.

अधीकारः [कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वं] = अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वागतं हारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

अधीन *a.* [अधि-ञ P. V. 4. 7] अनिगतः इन् प्रभु वा Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राजाः कामिनी दूयवीनाः M. 3. 14 ;

स्वधीनं खडु देहिनां सुख Ku. 4. 10; इष्टाङ्गानां दूयवीनां स्वधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; को निमित्तो भवद्वीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीन्य = अधिमन्य, q. v.

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid.-2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.-3 Fitful, capricious.-4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; विप्रेक्षितमायतन्य Ku. 1. 46; शीघ्रः Si. 1. 53; 6. 25-5 Quenulous, foolish, weak-minded.—यः 1 Lightning.-2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वस् आच्छादने कारणे-घञ्] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person (उपरिष्टादावरकं वासः).

अधीशः [अधिकः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler अग्रे, मृगं, मनुजं &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधिकः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer -2 An Arhat (among Jains).

अधीष्ट *a.* [अधि-इष् दिवादि-क्त] Honorary, solicited. —यः [भवि-क्त] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 16f (अधीष्टः = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.)

अधुना *ind.* [आदिमि काले; इदम् : इदंशब्दस्य सप्तम्येतात्कालावाचनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; प्रमदनामधुना विडम्बना Ku. 4. 12.

अधुनातन *a.* (नी-फ) [अधुना भवत्येव तद्युक् तुदच] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर *a.* [नास्त्य धूः क्षिताभारो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. —यः [न. त.]. Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. त.] 'Sōmkeless' burning or blazing fire.

अधून *a.* Not held or controlled &c. —तः One of the 1000 names of Vishnu (सर्वेषां तारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधुनि *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness.-2 Incontinence.-3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Not bold, modest, shy.-2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हूतासो वसवोऽधृष्टः Rv 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्टं Ku 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp अभिमन्य); अधृष्टश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोस्तेरिशावः R. 1. 16. -2 Modest, shy.-3 Proud

अधेतुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य *a.* [न. त.] Without self-possession, courage &c.; swayed by excitement. —यः Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधोऽक्षः, अधोऽक्षुकः, अधोऽक्षज See under अधश्च.

अधृक्ष *a.* [अधिगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं व्यवहारं वा] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; येऽधृक्षोऽयं निजसत्त्वं गीरदं स्मारयाद्भेः Bv. 4. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over.—यः 1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मयाऽधृक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूर्यते सचारावरं Bg. 9. 10; यदधृक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितामृत्युः Ku. 6. 17; oft in comp.; यजं, सेनां, ग्रामं, द्वागं.-2 An eye-witness (Ved). -3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimusops Kauki.

अधृक्षरं *ind.* On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. —रं The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्वमि *ind* [अग्नौ अग्निमपि वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न. (मि) One of the six kinds of धनं (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage; विवाहकाले यत्कीम्यो दीयते द्वाग्निसन्निधौ । तदध्वमि-मिक्तं सन्निधौ धनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्वमि-कृतं—अध्वमयुपागतं ; धितुमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्वमयु-पागतम् । आग्निवेदनिकाद्यं च धनं परिकीर्तितम्.

अध्वञ्च [अधि-अञ्च-क्विप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent. -2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्वंदा [अधिकमंडमिन् बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants (अजशृंगी) Carpogon Pruriens, and (धूम्रमालकी) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्वि *ind.* On high (with acc.); *वि लोके Sk.

अध्वविशेषः [अधिकः अधिषेपः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्ववीन *a.* [अधिकत्वेन अधानः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्ववीनो न वक्तव्यो न द्रष्टव्यं विकर्मकृता Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपर-तरो गर्भदासः).

अध्वय, अध्वयनं &c. See under अध्व.

अध्वर्य *a.* [अधिकमर्थं यस्य] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेऽज्येष्टः पुत्रोऽध्वर्यं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 117 ; रातमध्यर्धमिष्टा Mb., i. e. 150; *योगजशतात् Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; *कंसं amounting to one and a half Kamsa, so *काकलीक, *काशीपण-जिक, *क्षीरीक, *पयः, *पयः, *प्रतिक

स्माद्य, विशातिकान, शत-त्य, श-शा-तमान
शाण, शाण्य, शृष, सहस्र, सौवर्ण &c. (P.
V. 1. 28—35.) —वः Wind (यदस्मिन्
इदं सर्वं अध्याधनात् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अधयः
पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up.).

अध्युद [अधिक or अभिजातं अर्बुदं] A
tumour, goitre : यज्ञावनेऽन्यत्काले पूर्व-
जाति श्रेयं तदध्युदमर्बुदं Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine,
resolve ; कथमिदं दुर्जनवचनदेव अध्यव-
सितं देवेन U. 1 : अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K.
171 ; किमध्यवस्यति श्रुतः Ve. 1 ; अभिधातु-
मध्यवससो न गिरा Si. 9. 76 ; resolve or
mean to do—2 To attempt, exert,
undertake ; मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः Dk.
123 ; व्रतं दुष्कामध्यवसितं H. 1. —3
To grapple with—4 To conceive,
apprehend, think ; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवस्य
Dk. 86.

अध्यवसानं [भावे-श्रुद] 1 Effort, de-
termination &c See अध्यवसाय. —2 (in
Rhet.) Identification of two things
(प्रकृत and अभ्युक्त) in such a manner
that the one is completely absorbed
into the other ; निर्गौराध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य
परं यत् K. P. 10 ; on such identifica-
tion is founded the gure called
अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यव-
साना. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort,
exertion ; न स्ववचनमध्यवसायभागेः करोति
विज्ञानाग्निर्युष्मं हि H. 1. v. 1 : *सहचरं तु साहसि
Dk. 161. —2 Determination, resolu-
tion ; mental effort or apprehension,
समाधानं वा अस्तित्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21.
—3 Perseverance, diligence, energy,
constancy ; तत्कौशले पदे पदे महान्तं अध्यवसायः
U. 4 absence of energy or resolu-
tion, drooping of spirits ; (with महा-
नध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning
would be ' why this effort on your
part i. e. to determine whether you
should go or not, hesitation. ')

अध्यवसायिन् a. [सो-गिति] Attempting ;
resolute, persevering, energetic.
अध्यवसित p. p. Attempted, men-
tally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहनं [अधि उपरि अवहनं] Beating
again what is being threshed and
peeled (पूर्वावधानेन विपुलीकरणेन पुनरवधानः).

अध्यवशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive
eating, eating again before the last
meal is digested ; साजीर्णं भुज्यते यत्
तदध्यवशनमुच्यते Susr.

अध्यस्थि n. [अत्रिकुटमस्थि] A bone
growing over another.

अध्यस्त 4 P. 1 To place upon
another, add or append to. —2 (In
Phil.) To attribute or ascribe

falsely, attribute the nature of one
thing to another ; सर्वो हि पुराणस्थितो
विषये विषयतममध्यस्थिति, बाह्यवर्माणामन्यध्य-
स्थिति S. B.

अध्यस्त p. p. [अस्—क्त] 1 Placed
upon or over. —2 Attributed, wrong-
ly ascribed or supposed ; as श्रुतौ रज-
तमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्माणं जगदध्यस्तं &c.

अध्यासः [अस्—वञ्] 1 False attri-
bution, wrong supposition (मिथ्या-
ज्ञानं, अतस्मिन्स्तदुद्भिः or अयथाशुभः ; स्थिति-
रूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः) ; for full expla-
nation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यासोप
also.—2 An appendage —3 Putting
down upon ; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2.
217.

अध्याक्रम् 1 U. 1 To fix upon, to
occupy. —2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत a. Taken possession of,
occupied ; ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

अध्यात्म a. [आत्मनः सम्बद्धं, आत्मनि अधि-
कृतं वा] Belonging to self or person
concerning an individual.—स्मं ind.
[आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self.—स्मं
The supreme spirit (manifested as
the individual self) or the relation
between the supreme and the indi-
vidual soul ; अथर्षं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्या-
त्ममुच्यते Pg. 8. 3. (स्वस्वेव ब्रह्मण पञ्चांशतया
जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवन्ते स एव आत्मानं देहमधि-
कृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sri-
dhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the
indestructible ; its manifestation
(as an individual self) is अध्यात्म'
Telang's Bhagavadgītā ; अथैतत् 3.
30.—Comp.—ज्ञानं—विद्या knowledge of
the supremespirit or आत्मज्ञ, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge
(the doctrines taught by the Upani-
shads &c.) ; त्रयं विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्म-
विद्या M. 1. 14 ; ' विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रबद्धता-

मश्च Bg. 10. 32 (अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते
देहभित्तत्वेन, सध्यादिमते प्रकृतिभित्तत्वेन आत्मनः
स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदादिमते तु ब्रह्माभित्तत्वेन
इति भेदः) सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तरया
अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्. —हञ्—विद् a. [अध्यात्मं
पश्यति वासि वा] one proficient in this
knowledge, न ह्यनध्यात्मवित्कथित् किंवाक-
लमुपायान्ते Ms. 6. 82.—योगः [आत्मानं क्षेत्र-
ज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the
mind on the Atman drawing it off
from all objects of sense.—रति a.
[स. व.] one who delights in the
contemplation of the supreme
spirit Ms. 6. 49.—रामायणं N. of a
Rāmāyana which treats of the re-
lation between the supreme and
the individual soul, while it nar-
rates Rāma's story.

अध्यारम्भिक a. (की. f.) Relating to
अध्यात्म.

अध्यापक-पत्रं, अध्याप See under अधि.

अध्यारुह 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount ;
विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारुहेव रजश्चक्रे . R.
16. 28 ; (fig.) to gain ascendancy
over, domineer or lord it over ;
रतेव विष्टपकानध्यारुहेन K. 105 ; बुद्धिहीना-
ऽप्युच्छिन्नोऽपि भूम्न परैरध्यारुहमाणमात्मानं न
चेतयते Dk. 154.—Caus. [—रोहयति] 1
To cause to ascend, mount or sit
in.—2 (—रोपयति) (a.) To place one
in, entrust or appoint to ; to cause,
produce, bring about ; कुमुदायुधस्य
तुर्जयतामध्यारोपयती K. 148 ; कस्य न बन्धुत्वम-
ध्यारोपयति 202. (b.) To attribute
falsely ; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयति K.
108 (falsely) representing even
vices as virtues. (c.) To overdo,
exaggerate.

अध्यारुह p. p. 1 Mounted, ascend-
ed.—2 Raised above, elevated.—3
Above, superior to, more than
(with instr.) below ; inferior ;
ततोऽध्यारुहानां पदमसुजनद्वयवतनं Mu. 5.
12 of those in high office ; आयुष-
परिश्रं यावदध्यारुहो दुर्घायः U. 6 my
insolence went the length of taking
up arms.

अध्यारोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c.
—2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of
attributing falsely or through
mistake ; erroneously attribut-
ing the properties of one thing
to another ; considering through
mistake a rope (which is not
really a serpent) to be a serpent,
or considering Brahma (which is
not really the material world) to
be the material world ; असमभूतत्वात्
सपरोपवत् अजगद्वये ब्रह्माणं जगदुपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि
अवसरारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra.—3
Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपणं 1 Raising &c. ; अजीर्ण K.
222, 108 —2 Sowing (seed).
अध्यारोपित p. p. Falsely attributed
or supposed ; hyperbelical.

अध्यावापः [अधि-आवृ-पञ्च] 1 Act
of sowing or scattering (seed &c.).
—2 [आधारे वञ्च] A field wherein seed
&c. is sown.

अध्यावाहृति [अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहात्पति-
गृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं ; लब्धार्थे ट्] One of
the six kinds of वीत्य or woman's
property, the property which she
receives when leaving her father's
house for her husband's ; यत् पुनर्ल-
भते नारी वीत्यमाना तु वैतृकात् (गृहात्) । अध्या-
वाहृति नाम वीत्येन पीकृतिरिति ॥

अध्यास् 2 A. 1 (a.) To lie down,
settle upon ; occupy, dwell in (as
a seat or habitation) ; seat or self
in or upon, enter upon, get into
(as a path &c.) (with acc. of
place) ; त्वरिततरमध्यासयतामिधं वनस्थली
K. 28 ; 36. 40 ; पर्णशयनामध्यास्य R. 1. 95 ;
द्वितीयमध्यासमध्यासितुं समयः V. 5 ; द्वारदेश-
मध्यास्ये Dk. 3 is waiting at the door ;

अध्वस्मर ०. [अहम् मानिन् किं नः त.] Im-
perishable; bright (?).

अर्धांत [न. त.] Twilight, gloom; slight darkness, shade. —तः [प. त.] End of the journey.—COMP.—शाश्वतः [अर्धांतस्य मार्गसामायाः शाश्वत इव Tv.] A plant (शोलाक) Cassia Fistula of Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade

अ२ P. [अनिति, आन-ना-तु, आन, अनितुं, अनित] I To breathe; आनीदवातं स्वयया तदेक Rv. 10. 129.2.—2 To move, go about, live; कां श्वाभ्यान्वा यद्येष आकाशे आनीदो न स्वात् Taitt. Up. 3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved.). —Caus. आनयति; desid. अनितिवति. (4 A.) To live.

अ२ m. [किप्र] The soul; विश्वे च नेदमा Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अ-अ-] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वे प्राण इति Bri. Up. [cf. L. animus, Gr. *anemos*].

अननं [अ-अ-] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनश a. [न. व.] I Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; *श्री. क्रीड-पतिरौ जायंश्चवविरो तथा । उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च कोपेभिरिद्विधाः ॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhayana, Katyayana and Narada. —2 Without parts, undivided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनशुमत्फला [न. अंशुमत् मोक्षकान्धतत्पत्वात् फलं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

अनश a. Mean, base; See अणक.

अनश्व a. [न. अश्वेति व्याप्राप्ति विषयमिद्विषेण अश्व-किप्र न. त.] Without sight, blind.

अनश्व a. I Without an axle-tree. 2 Sightless, blind.

अनकटुदुभिः = आनकटुदुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् ind. [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

अनक्षर a. [न. व.] I Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; मुकमनक्षरं स्वाकृतेः Bh. 2. 56. —2 Unfit to be uttered. —र [अप्रशस्तान्वयश्रुगणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure.—adv. Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; अ२ पमश्व K. 219, 143; अश्विनदीहृदेन R. 14. 26

अनक्षि n. [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye

अनक्षर a. [न. व.] Houseless. —तः A vagrant ascetic.

अनक्षरा The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनक्षर [न. त.] I Non-fire, substance other than fire; अद्वीतनविज्ञातं विन्दतेन शब्दने । अनक्षराविष शुष्केन न तस्मिन्लति कश्चित् Nir. —2 Absence of fire.—1. I Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विद्वे विविमस्य नेष्टिकं यतिभिः साधमनश्चिमिषित R. 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अभिषेकनरहितो यज्ञः). —2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अनक्षरिणेकेनः स्यान्मुनिर्मूलकभाषणः Ms. 6. 25; 43; irreigious; impious. —3 Dyspeptic.—4 Unmarried. —COMP.—व-त्रा a. Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreigious Rv. 1. 189. 3. —द्वष a. Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (इमंशानकर्म न प्राप्ताः); a class of Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

अनश्व a. [न. व.] I Sinless, innocent; नश्वेन चैनामनश्वेति R. 14. 40. —2 Free from blame, faultless; handsome: रूपमनश्वं S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदवातिबोराधत्वा-नवा शुभाः Ak. 2. 123.—3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt; यास्तजामनश्वमद्राह्मण Dk. 108; कश्चिन्मृगीणामनश्वं प्रमृतिः R. 5. 7; अश्ववृद्धं अनश्वप्रसवा मवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed; प्रमृतेः R. 14. 75. —4 Without grief or sorrow; दशालुमनश्वपृष्ट R. 10. 19-5 Free from dirt, impurities &c.; pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; Si. 5. 31.—वः I White mustard. —2 N. of Vishnu; अनश्वो विजयो जेता; also of Siva and of several other persons, a Gandharva; Sādhyā &c.

अनकुश a. [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] I Ungovernable, unruly. —2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनन a. [न. व.] I Bodiless, without a body; formless, incorporeal; त्वमननः कथमश्रुता रतिः Ku. 4. 9.—2 Different from the body.—3 Without a supplement or auxiliary.—वः Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Pārvatī for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Tāraka). —नः I Sky, air, ether. —2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तत्त्वात्). —COMP.—श्रीदा [वृ. त.] I. Amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. —द a. [उप. स.] inspiring love दे तनुभूते भुजकंते K. 220 (also without Angada); बाह्वोर्दशदशस्य बाह्वे ते कारणे उभे Bhār. Ch.—द्राद्री N. of the 83rd chapter of मण्डनमिश्रपुराण; अयोदशीप्रते, see under व्रत.—शेषः (वदनेत्येव) a love

letter; 'लेखकियोगयोग' (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7 —रः N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन pertaining to sexual intercourse —शत्रुः, —असुहृत् &c. N of Siva.—शक्रा N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 lambic feet.

अननक The mind.

अनंगुरि-लि a. [न. व.] Destitute of fingers.

अनच्छ a. Not clear, dirty.

अनजका-अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा.] A miserable or small goat.

अनजल a. [न. व.] I Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमननं S. D.—2 Faultless, taintless.—3 Without any connection (निःसंबन्ध). —नः I The sky, atmosphere.—2 The upreme spirit (परमेश्वर), Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa.

अनकुह m. [अन. शकटं वहति] (अन कुह, कुहो, कुह्यां &c.) I An ox, bul —2 The sign Taurus. —श्री or अनकुही A cow.—COMP.—जिह्वा [अनकुहो जिह्वेण यत्राणि यस्याः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अ-नंतमूल) —द a. [उप. स.] a giver of oxen.

अनकुह a. Having oxen.

अनकुहः N. of a sage.

अनशु a. [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. —श्वः Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति ind. Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति. e.g. अनतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable; अनतिहृद्य opaque; अनतिदुमुत unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनतिव्याच्य invulnerable; अनत्यंतवति sense of diminutive words; अनत्यय imperishable, undecaying &c.; अनतिप्रज्ञ not to be asked to excess; अनतिविरहिता absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāgguṇas, q. v.

अनद्धा ind [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely.—COMP.—पुरुषः not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

अनद्धा [न. अद्धः मध्यः ममाशस्ये नञ्] White Mustard.

अनघतन a. (ना. f.) [न. न.] Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Panini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future. P. III. 2. III, III. 3. 15; अतः लङ्-अपचत् । अने भविष्यति लुट्-पकाः । परोक्षानघतनं लिट् पपाच. —नः Not the current day; अतीतायाः रतिः पञ्चार्धेन आंग-सिन्ध्या (रतिः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो) दशवर्षोऽघतनः Sk., तद्विषयः कालः.

अनधिक *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनधिकारः [न. त.] Absence of authority; right, claim &c. -COMP. -चर्चा intermeddling, officiousness.

अनधिकारिण *a.* Not entitled to.

अनधिगत *a.* [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -COMP. -मनोरथ *a.* foiled in one's expectations. -शास्त्र *a.* who has not learnt the Śāstras.

अनधीन *a.* [न. त.] Independent. -नः -मकः [संज्ञायां कृत्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटिल्यः); स हि कुलाय वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् Bhāṣā P. -2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्ययः अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (गणित-सः); अद्य शिशुनध्ययः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4. 105-8; 117-8. 126 &c.

अनुभाष्य *a.* Unable to comprehend; अन्ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अनुभाषण 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition -2 Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; परमप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. -तः 1 N. of Vishnu. गन्धर्वोत्तरतः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरगचारणाः नांतं गुणानां जानन्ति (नास्ति तमपि गच्छन्ति) तन्नामन्तोऽयमुच्यते ॥ also of Vishnu's conch, the serpent Śeṣha; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. -2 A cloud. -3 Talc. -4 N. of a plant (सिंदुरार) Vitex Trifolia. -5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण. -6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day -7 The letter आ. -ता 1 The earth (the endless). -2 The number one. -3 N. of various females of Pārvatī. -4 N. of various plants. शाण्डिका, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant). दुर्वा, आमलकी, गुडुची, अम्रिमथ, बणा, लीगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अम्रिशोभा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली -ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. -तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Infinity, eternity -3 Absolution, final beatitude; तदनन्ताय कर्षते Pt. 2. 72-4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परमेश्वर); सत्त्व

ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः न व्यापित्वाहोशतोऽतो नित्य-त्वात्तपि कालतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वोत्पादानन्तरं ब्रह्मणि विधा ॥ -COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Spirit. -का *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III 2. 21. -न *a.* moving for ever. -गुण *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number । एतद्गणानां वनंतं गुणतैश्चेत् Ms. 6. 55. -चतुर्दशी. -श्रवणं [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped. -जित् [अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान्] 1 N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all 2 N. of an Arhat deity. -ताम *a.* of endless width, extensive. -तीर्थकृत् *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2 a Jaina deity. -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख, नमस्येताव वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां... उक्तानंततृतीयायां सुतानंदफलभद्रा. -दृष्टिः [अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra. -देवः [अनंतो देव इव] 1. the serpent Śeṣha. 2. [अनंते द्याव्यते; दिव्य-अन्] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Śeṣha. -पार *a.* of endless width, boundless; रं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. -मायिन् *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. -मूलः a medicinal plant; (शारिका). -राशिः an infinite quantity. -रूप *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. -वातः a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. -विजयः [अनंताय विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhiṣṭhira's conchshell Bg 1. 16. -वीर्यः N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. -व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above. -शक्ति *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. -शयनं Travancore; Sri angapattana (?) -श्रीर् N. of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-र्वा) N. of the wife of Vāsuki. -शुभ्र *m.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing. -श्री *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वार्थे कृत्] Endless, eternal &c. -क The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jains).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. -तर्व 1 Eternity, infinity. -2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्यर्थे मत्तुप्] Endless, eternal. -म. One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं मध्यः अन्तराकाशः &c. यस्य] 1. Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अन्तराह. -2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; इकोऽनंतरः संयोगः P. 1. 1. 7; See संयोग.

-3 Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनन्तर प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशनेको मृप-तीनन्तरा R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनन्तरं किंपुरुषाभिर्वच K. 136; immediately adjoining; K. 2. 53; R. 7. 21; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनो-नंतरममात्मन्यपदं प्रातिष्ठः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावतारानंतरः Ms. 2. 19 (Kull. अनन्तरं किंचिदुनः) अरे; अनन्तरं सिध् 7. 158; or in comp. विषयानन्तरं राजा शत्रुः Ak who is an immediate neighbour -4 Immediately before or after; तादृदं क्रियतामनन्तरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; अनन्तरदिशितं भूमभाजो पादौ यदीयावुपजातयन्ताः Chand. M having characteristics mentioned just before. -5 Following, coming close upon (in comp.); शंखस्वनानन्तरपुष्पाष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2 53; श्कर्णयि S. 4 the next day, what should be done next -5 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनन्तरः क्षीणाः Ms. 10. 14 -7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous. -रं [न. त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity; अनन्तरविधिने चात्मासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence). -रं ind [Strictly it is acc. of time काशान्वितसंयोगः; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा] 1 Immediately after, afterwards -2 (With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रापगमादनन्तरं R. 3. 7; त्यागच्छातिरनन्तरं Bg. 12. 12; योदानविश्वानन्तरं R. 3. 33, 36. 2. 71; स्वामिनीनन्तरं भर्ताः Pt. 1. rarely with gen.; अन्तरं चाधिकद्वस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनन्तरं मम Rām. ; or in comp.; त्वनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 3; R. 4. 2; Ms. 3. 252; Y. 2. 41; वचनानन्तरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words -COMP. -जः or जा [अनंतरस्या अदंतरवर्णयो मातुः जायते] 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's. Ms. 10. 4. 2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुहिता-नन्तराजिविवाहः R. 7. 32. 1 सोऽनन्तर.

अनन्तरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्तरयः [अन्तरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त.] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनन्तराय *a.* [न. व.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनन्तर्गमिन् *m.* [अनन्तर्गमो ब्रह्म; अस्त्यर्थे इति न. त.] N. of Kuśa grass used for the पवित्र q. v.

अनन्द *a.* [नन्दयति; नन्द-णञ् अच्] Joyless, cheerless. -दः N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical same, not other than, self; न,

नन्या रात्रयस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा । सा हि सत्त्वाभिर्सेवना तथानन्या च भर्तारं Rām. -2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c) ; having no other object or person to think of &c. ; अनन्याश्रयतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by ' not by another, ' ' directed or devoted to no one else, ' ' having no other object ' -COMP. —अर्थ a. not subservient to any other object, principal. —आश्रय a. independent, not resorting to another. (—तं) unencumbered estate (in law). —गतिः f. sole resort or resource. —वर्तित्व a. [न. व.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left ; अनन्यवर्तित्वे जने विगतपातके चात्मे Udb. —युक् a. than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. —चित्त, -चित्त, -चेतस, -मनस, -मानस, -हृदय a. giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind ; विचिंतयती यमनन्यमानसा S. 4. 1 ; K. 75. —जः, -जन्म m. [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य ; आत्मनू चित्तनू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशात्] or नास्ति अन्यव्यपदेशोऽनन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love: मा सुमुहुरेकं भवतमनन्यमनमा Māl. 1. 32. —इष्टि a. gazing intently or steadfastly at ; इष्टिः सवितारैश्च Ku. 5. 20. —देव a. having no other (superior) god, epithet of the Supreme Being. —परता exclusive devotion or attachment ; युष्मद्भ्यामस्तदनु वनतोऽनन्वपरता Māl. 6. 15. —परायण a. devoted to no other (woman) S. 3. 19. —पूर्वः [अन्या पूर्वा यस्य] having no other wife ; परित्याग-न्यपूर्वस्य विशोकानकरोद् गुणैः Ku. 6. 92. (—वां) [न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband ; R. 4. 7. —मात्र a. [न अन्यं अन्यो वा भजते] not devoted to any other person ; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाजुह्वि Ku. 3. 63. —विषय a. not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable ; V. 1. 1 ; Mv. 1. 25. —युग a. 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. —शासन. a. not ruled over by any one else ; R. 1. 30 ; Dk. 2. —साधारण, —साधारण a. not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one ; अनन्यनारीसाधारण्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुरुषाः V. 3. 18 ; राजशब्दः R. 6. 38 ; M. 5. 14. 10 ; not capable of being performed by anyone else, Ku. 3. 19. —सहज a. (शी f.) having no equal, matchless, peerless ; धर्मज्ञान-नन्यसहजं विद्वांसि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता, —तत् Identity, sameness
अनन्यत्वाद् a. (शी f.) Not like others, singular.

अनन्यव्यः [न. त.] I Want of connection. -2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमानः उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्यव्यः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयो-र्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥

अनन्यित a. [न. त.] 1 Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory, irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of ; as पुत्र, भार्या &c.

अनप a. [न संति आविक्रयेन अपो यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारणं—कर्मण्य—क्रिया I Not injuring -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) Non-payment ; दुष्टस्थानपक्षे च Ms. 8. 4. दास्य or वेतनद्वयं क्रिया 214. अनपकारः Harmlessness. -a., —कारि m. a. Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय a. Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed. अनपत्य a. I Without issue, childless, without heir ; अयश्च किल तपस्वी S. 6 ; K. 59, 63 -2 Not propitious or favourable to children causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. स्ता, —एवं Childlessness नूनमपत्यता मां वत्सलवति S. 7.

अनपत्रप a. Impudent, shameless. अनपानहित a. Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word ; a properly formed word.

अनपयाति ind. Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर a. Having no other or second, having no follower, sole ; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपरं S. B.

अनपराध—विष्णु a. Innocent, guiltless, harmless. —वः Innocence.

अनपराधन a. Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

अनपश्यन् a. Ved. Not letting go ; able.

अनपसर a. Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable ; निस्त्वयोऽनपसः Ms. 8 198 (अपसरः प्रतिग्रहकयादिः) -रः An usurper.

अनपस्पृज a. Not obstinate

अनपस्फुर-र-रत् a. (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय a. I Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying ; प्रणमत्यनपायमुत्तयेत (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11. -यः I Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear, permanence. -2 N. of Śiva.

अनपायि a. Imperishable, firm, steady, unyielding, constant, durable, not transient ; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन्-उभ्रीताऽनपायिना R. 17. 46 ; 8. 17 ; अनपायिनि संश्रयदुमे गजभस्त्रे पतनय वल्ल्भी Ku. 4. 31 ; चलेष्वर्थेषु लुब्धेन न वशः स्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; 2. 43 ; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [न. व.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिर्यस्य), unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष-क्षि a. [न. त.] 1 Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. -3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. -4 Impartial. -5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. —अ Disregard, indifference, carelessness. —अ adv. Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of ; carelessly, accidentally ; श्वात् since it has no reference to.

अनपेत a. I Not gone off, not past अनपेतकालं कथयामिषुः Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. -2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.) ; अथादिनपेतं अर्थे Sk. ; धर्मपथेन्यायादनपेतं P. IV. 4. 92. See अनपेत also. -3 Not devoid of, possessed of ; ऐश्वर्यादनपेत-मीश्वर्यं लोकऽतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनप a. Ved. [न. आत्मा, वेदे पृथोऽहसः] Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिराप्त) ; not watery (?). अनपस्र a. [नास्ति अपः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनपसरस्-रा f. Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph ; अनपसरेव प्रतिभासि V. 2.

अनपा A particular configuration of planets ; रविर्वर्षे द्वादशभेदेनका ; सख्यौ-लक्षणाभिवर्ते प्रभुं कथातिशुक्तमनपायाम् Dipikā.

अनभिज्ञ a. Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.) ; ज्ञः कैवल्यस्य S. 5 ; वृत्तांतानामनाभिज्ञास्मिन् K. 236 ; ज्ञः परमेश्वरद्वारा-ल्य Mv. 2 ; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिस्फान a. [न. त.] Not faded. -COMP. —वर्ज a. Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent. अनमिलक्षितः An impostor.

अनाभिषा *a.* Free from desire.—**व** : Want of appetite or desire.—2 Non-relish.

अनाभिषस्त,—दिन,—स्व *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless ; सस्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अनाभिसंवा Absence of design or purpose ; so **अनाभिसंवि** ; कृत done undesignedly.

अनाभिहित *a.* I Not named or asserted ; see अभिहित under अभि. 2 Not fastened (Ved.)—**न** : N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अनाभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition ; अनाभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं श्लाघ्यतु वः शृङ्गी Si. 2. 43.

अनाभ्यास,—स *a.* Not near, distant &c.—संमिष *a.* to be shunned from afar ; Sk.

अनाभ *a.* Cloudless ; इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this (like) a shower from a cloudless sky ; *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनाभि *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water ; requiring no shovel (?) .

अनभः [न नमति अन्वा] A Brāhmana (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing) .

अनाभितप (=मिनेपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनाभिर *a.* Having no enemies.—**अ** A state of having no enemies.

अनाभी *a.* Ved. [नास्ति अमीत्रो रोगो यस्य न. न.] Well, happy, free from disease ; comfortable, salubrious, sinless.—**व** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनभर *a.* Wearing no garment.—**अ** A Buddhist mendicant.

अनाभ *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud ; अनाभानी समुद्धुः R. 4. 35.

अनभः [अपयसो नभः] I Bad management or conduct ; injustice ; unfairness ; सद्युद्धिरवादिनश्चति Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42.—2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course ; अनभो नभसकाशो दुःखाज्ञापयति Pt. 3. 184.—3 Adversity, calamity, distress ; जीवदोषे राजन्वः सर्वज्ञानवर्धनतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits ; 102.—4 [अवः शुभावहो विभित्तदन्वः अनभः] Misfortune, adversity ; ill-luck.—5 A variety of dice-play, gambling (शास्त्राणि वामावर्तेन अभीष्टधानवत्) .

अनभः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvāku and king of Ayodhya, who was overthrown by Ravana.

अनभस *a.* [न. व.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनर्धक *a.* [न. व.] I Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered ; दुर्गमुत्सृष्ट-नर्धकं R. 3. 39—2 Unlocked.

अनर्थ *a.* [नास्ति अर्थो मूल्यं यस्य न. त.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable ; R. 5. 21 ; Si. 14. 88.—**वै** : [न. व.] Wrong or improper value.—**COMP.**—**राख** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Murāri Misra ; also called Murāri Nāṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century

अनर्थत्व—ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature ; H. Pr. 4.

अनर्थ *a.* Invaluable ; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected ; अनर्थवर्णेन नमद्रिनाथः Ku. 1. 58

अनर्थ *a.* [न. व.] I Useless, worthless ; दुःखः पुच्छविषयार्थं पदित्वं वर्धयति Pt. 3. 97.—2 Unfortunate, unhappy.—3 Harmful, disastrous, bad ; चित्त-क्षान्तावृत्तिनोऽनर्थो अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160 ; wicked (opp. दक्षिण).—4 Not having that meaning (but another) ; having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.—5 Poor.—**वै** : [न. त.] I Non-use or value.—2 A worthless or useless object.—3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune ; R. 18. 14 ; रक्षोनिपत्तिनोऽनर्थोः S. 6. ; एकैकमदनवीच किमु यत्र बहुद्वयं H. 1 ; cf. छिद्रेष्वनर्थो बहुकी-र्भवति &c. ; Ms. 4. 193, H. 4. 92 ; harmful object, danger ; अर्थवन्तं साधकं मित्रं Mōha M. 2.—4 Nonsense, want of sense.—5 N. of Vishnu (आद्यसर्वकाम-त्वात्तस्य तथात्वं) .—**COMP.**—**अंतर** [न अर्थाती] sameness or identity.—**अ** *a.* (ति. f.) 1 doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful, unprofitable, productive of evil.—**नाशि** *m.* N. of Siva (destroyer of calamities) .—**भाव** *u.* malicious.—**लुप्त** *a.* [हृद्येन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning, free from all that is worthless.—**संज्ञ** : [अनर्थकारी संज्ञः शाक. त.] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure ; प्रतिनिधित्वात्तास्मादनर्थसंज्ञात् Māl. 5. 2. [न. त.] not a risk of one's money ; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ, **अनर्थक** *a.* I Useless, meaningless ; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 11 आवात K. 108 ; not significant, as a particle used expletively.—2 Nonsensical.—3 Unprofitable.—4 Unfortunate.—**वै** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्थ *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अक्षिणिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2. ; free, unobstructed, permanent

अनर्थ *a.* [अर्ध-हिताद्यं कलिः ; अर्धो सपत्नः न. त.] I Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष) ; Rv. 1. 136. 5.—2 Having no horse.

अनर्थि *m.* [अनसा शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति विद्व-क्षिप, अहा ० रुहः] I One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c.—2 [अ-कर्मणि विष्, अर्धं भृत्यं प्रति विशति, विष्-क्षिप न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्धराति *a.* [अनर्धाय अपापिहाय ततिर्दैनं यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्ह *a.* I Not deserving, not fit not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.) ; अनर्हं गृहवासस्य Pt. 4. ; ताव ह्यवकथयतीति प्रागनर्हो मनुजमवात् Ms. 3. 150.—2 Inadequate, unsuitable.—3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनलः [नास्ति अलः पर्याग्निर्यस्य, बहुदाहोऽह-नेपि तुष्टिमावात् Tv. ; cf. नास्ति तुष्ट्याति काहनाः, said by some to be from अन् or to breathe] . 1 Fire.—2 Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि.—3 Digestive power, gastric juice ; मन्त्रः संवायतेऽन-लः Susr.—4 Wind.—5 Bile.—6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth.—7 N. of Vāsudeva.—8 N. of various plants ; चित्रक, रत्नाचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea ; भङ्गातक the marking nut tree.—9 The letter र.—10 The number three.—11 (Astr) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle.—12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका.—13 A variety of Pitṛideva or Manes (कलवाहोऽनलः सोमः) .—14 [अनाभं प्राणात् लाति आत्मजेन] The soul (जीव) .—15 N. of Vishnu (न नलति मन्त्रं प्रकटयति न वदते वा न नृ-अन्) .—16 The Supreme Being.—**COMP.**—**द** *a.* [अनलं क्षति] I. removing or destroying heat or fire ; क्षतिना जुदे सनलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25.—2—अग्निद q. v.—**दग्नि** *a.* [अनलं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic.—**प्रभा** [अनलस्य प्रमेयं प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मती) Helicababum Cardiospermum.—**प्रिया** N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा.—**सादः** loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* I Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful ; R. 9. 15.—2 Unable, incompetent.

अनलि : [अनिति-अन् अनः अलियेन व. शकम्भा.] N. of a tree (वक्त्रक) Sesbana Grandiflora (तपुष्याणां मधुपर्णतया तन्मधुमिश्रम-रणां जीवन्माराजास्तथात्वं Tv.) .

अनल्प *a.* I Numerous.—2 Not a little, not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.) ; Ki. 14. 18 ; much ; अनल्पं नृपाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136 ; profusely, in many words ; विवक्षितवः कामनृपपत्न्यपि Bv. 1. 100 ; 2. 138.—**COMP.**—**वोष** *a.* very clamorous or noisy.—**वन्धु** *a.* greatly enraged

अनवकाश *a.* [न. व.] I Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. -शः [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* [न. व.] Irresistible, uncontrollable, impetuous, resistless; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहित) Māl. I. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* I Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. -3 Undefined; दिक्कादि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1; undiscriminated, unmodified. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य *a.* [न. अवयः लिङः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable; Bh. 2. 21; R. 7. 70 — छा N. of a damsel. -COMP. —अन, -रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (—रि) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवद्राण *a.* Not sleepy.

अनवधान *a.* [न. व.] Careless, inattentive. -नं Inadvertence, inattention; *ता carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रसाद); कर्मव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्या भवा क्रिया । उच्यते द्वितीयं तत्र प्रसादोऽनवधानम् ॥

अनवदोष *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवय *a.* [न. व.] Affording no help or protection.

अनवयामित *a.* Not lowered or bent down; श्वैर्यतः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

अनवयुग्म *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवग्रह *a.* [अवग्रह-अन् व वादेशः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित); speaking authoritatively.

अनवद्य *a.* [न. अंशते वा. ड. Tv.] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अवशेशशून्य); शतम् Rv. I. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवय *a.* Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुवर्णवयसो सप्त R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवतर *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; अन्वयवर्तमानकूरपूर्व S. 2. 4.—तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवराज्य *a.* [अवराज्यम् अर्थे भवः, वत् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवशङ्क-जन *a.* [न. व.] Having no prop or support; not dependent. -वः स्वतन्त्र Independence.

अनवलोमनः [: न. अवलुप्यत पुमान्मयेन, अवलुप-रुद्रुदृष्टौ पश्य मः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस *a.* [अव-अवस्य अवसः भोजनं प्रीति-क-त्वात् न. व.] Ved. Having no (whole-some) food to eat (पद्याशनरहित); Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?)

अनवसर *a.* I Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. -2 Ill-timed, inopportune. -3 Out of place, baseless; शैव्यं वंतादः H. 3.—रः I Absence of leisure -2 Ill-timedness, unreasonableness; के यावे यत्र तत्र भुवनवसरस्त एवाभिभावः Māl. 9. 30.

अनवसान *a.* [न. व.] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

अनवसित *a.* [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined —ता N. of a kind of Trishtubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady; स्थो निष्कण्ठम् Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; स्थो वायुः Si. 11. 28.—स्था [न. त.] I Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. -2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. -3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (दृष्ट्याद्योपपादकयोरविश्रुतिः); एवमव्ययवस्था स्याद्या मूलनितिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसङ्गः S. B. —4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहमायः).

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle.—नः Wind. —नं I Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपरा-जयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161.—2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* I Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; स्थितमित्युद्धवृणन्नयनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes Ku. 4. 28.—2 Changed, altered; अहोस्तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2-3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिण); गतिरुन्मादवस्थिताः Ms. 11. 139.—4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवहृत् *a.* [अवहृत्-कौटिल्य-अन्, न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवोत् *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवशङ्क *ind.* [आवातः श्वातोऽनवशङ्कः स वधा स्वतन्त्रा] Without breathing be-

tween, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenere*.

अनवभा *a.* [अव-इ- वत् अवभावः अवयवः न. व.] Without parts (निरवयव); uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-ज्ञान-अनवेक्ष-ज्ञा q. v.
अनवेक्षण I Carelessness, inattention; अनवेक्षणोदधि कृषिः Pt. 1. 169.—2 Want of supervision.

अनव्रत *a.* [न. व.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances.—तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनवशनं Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; श्वं च शत्रावित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast; शत्राविति Pt. 4.—*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनवज्ञाय *a.* Ved. Not hungry.
अनवश्रत *a.* Not eating; श्रतमयः the sacrificial fire in the sabhā which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनवश्व *a.* Having no horse or horses.—शः Something that is not a horse.

अनश्वर *a.* (री f.) Imperishable.

अनसू *n.* [अमिति शब्दायते अन्-असू] I A cart । दृष्टान्ता चाप्यनः क्रये Ms. 8. 209; Y. I. 184. 3. 269; Si. 12. 26.—2 [अमिति जीवत्यनेन] Food, boiled rice.—3 Birth.—4 A living being.—5 A kitchen.—6 A parent (father or mother); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayibhāva Comp. अनसू is changed to अनस ; as अधमस &c. ; also at the end of Tat. Comp. ; महासस &c

अनसूय-यक *a.* [न. व.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; अश्व-जानोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158; Bg. 18. 71.—या [न. त.] I Absence of envy, charity of disposition; freedom from spite or ill-will ; न गुणाय गुणिनो हृति स्तेति चाप्यगुणानाम् । न हृतेस्त्वाप्यदोषां सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता.—2 N. of a friend of Sakuntalā.—3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion, [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasūyā created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Māṇḍavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as he passed by, whereupon Māṇḍavya cursed her that she would become a widow at

sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuyā, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuyā changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the *Ramayana* she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sītā whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14. 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvāsas].

अनसूय *a*. = अनसूय; इदं तु ते युद्धात्मं प्रवह्वा-
यमसूयवे Bg. 9. 1.

अनास्थ-स्थिक [न. व.] Boneless.—स्थः
I A boneless limb or member.—2
Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of
the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहृ *n*. [न. अहः अप्रशस्तमहः] A bad
or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, in
deed.

अनाकार *a*. Formless, shapeless,
epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] I In-
opportune time. —2 [आ सम्पद् अत्रादि-
पङ्क्तः कालः आकालः न. त. Tv.] Famine (per-
haps an irregular form for अत्राका-
ल). —COMP. —भूतः one who, to save
himself from starvation in a famine,
voluntarily becomes a slave of
another.

अनाकाश *a*. [न. व.] I Opaque, no
transparent. —2 Having no trans-
parent atmosphere; differing
from it.—अः-अ Not an atmosphere,
one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a*. I Not perplexed or con-
fused, calm, collected, self-possessed.—2
Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a*. I Not prevented (अनि-
वारित); unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a*. Unassailed.—ता [आ-
क्रान्तिवशात् सत्तैः कटाक्षवृत्त्या, न. त.]

Prickly nightshade, *Solanum*
Jacquinii (कटकाश्रितम्).

अनाधित्व *a*. Ved. Not staying.

अनाध *a*. [न आ सम्पद् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन
नागः अपर्धैः; न. व. Tv.] Sinless; Rv.
10. 12. 9 (अनाधत् = अपापात्). —ना N.
of a river.

अनागत *a*. [न आगतः न. त.] I Not come
or arrived; तावद्भवस्य भवेत्तव यावद्भवमनागतं
H. I. 57. —2 Not got or obtained;
वर्षिष्णुनाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5. 14; so
आगतैः.—3 Future, to come; see com-
pounds below.—4 Not learnt or
attained, unknown.—तै The future
time, future; तै वः कुर्वते स जीवते Pt.
3. 164 he shines (the virtuous prosper)
who provides for the future; अनाग-
तवर्ती चित्तावसंभारो करोति वः Pt. 5. 71.—
COMP. —अवश्यं looking to the future,
provident thought, foresight.—आ-
वाहः [अनागतः आवाहः दुःखः] future
(physical) trouble or calamities,
illness &c. affecting the body in
times to come; अतिवेचनीयं N. of
chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in
Susruta.—आर्तव [आपुष्पविकासं आर्तवं,
न आगतमर्तव्यं यस्याः] a maiden who has
not yet arrived at puberty.—विषाद
m. [अनागत उद्विग्न विद्वधाति] one who pro-
vides for the future, provident,
prudent (used as the name of a
fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागत
विषादो व प्रत्युत्पन्नमर्तव्यता । इवेति सुखमेवेतं
यत्सुखविषो विप्रश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peter-
son translates the three names by
'Mr Provider-against, -a-future-
evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr
What-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f*. Non-arrival, non-at-
tainment, no-access.

अदाय *a* I. Not come, not present.
—2 [न. व.] (In law) Without the
title-deed or document of possession
(such as purchase deed &c.),
anything possessed from time im-
memorial and without any docu-
mentary Proof उपभोगः enjoyment
of property without such a deed.
—मः I Non-arrival—2 Non-attain-
ment.

अनागम्य *a*. Un-approachable.

अनाशास्त्रिन् *a*. I Not coming, not ar-
riving. —2 not future, not likely to
return.—m. An epithet of the third
among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागत्युक्त *a*. Not likely to return.

अनागम्यित्व *a*. Not smelt; (fig.) not
touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागम्यितं प्रति-
पन्नमाह Sankara.

अनागम्य *a*. I Innocent; blameless;
आर्तव्यानां वः शब्दं न प्रहर्षमनागम्यं Si. I. 11.
—2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a*. Devoid of customary
observances or duties, improper in

behaviour, unprincipled, regard-
less of custom, law or propriety
&c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense.—पः
अनाचार्यः Absence of due observances
or customary duties, improper
conduct, departure from establish-
ed usage or principle; अनाचार is
of two kinds विहितस्य अनुष्ठानं विधिद्वय
चातुष्टयम्

अनाज्ञात *a* I Unknown, not prop-
erly known.—2 Surpassing all that has
yet been known.

अनीतप 4 I Free from or devoid
of heat or the blaze of the sun, not
exposed to heat, cool, shady; वाङ्मन्दे-
शमनातपं विविधशास्त्रालस्य मूलं ततः Bh. 2. 90.
—पः Coolness, shade.

अनादुर *a*. I Not eager, indifferent;
शौकितमनसः v. 1. for अनादुर M. 3. 15.
—2 Not fatigued, unwearied; येन
वर्षमनादुरः R. I. 21.—3 Not ill or diseas-
ed, well, healthy, in good health;
अनादुरः सप्ताराममकोणितं चरेत् Ms. 2. 187;
4. 144.

अनात्मम् *a*. [न. व.] I Destitute of
spirit or mind. —2 Not spiritual,
corporeal.—3 One who has not re-
strained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वृत्ते-
तात्वेन शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6.—m. [अप्रशस्तो
मित्रो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another;
something different from आत्मन् (spi-
rit or soul) i. e. the perishable body;
अप्राप्तः प्राप्तये योचमत्यर्थं त्यज्यतः सधवा । जानीयात्
मनास्मानं बुद्ध्यात् वदुर्दिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्ध्या
साविद्या परिकीर्त्ता ॥—COMP. —ज्ञः, —वेदिन
a. 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge
or true wisdom. 2. not knowing one-
self, foolish, silly । मा तावदात्मज्ञे S. 6.
कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मायं ज्ञः M. I;
स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदितं Si. 15. 22—प्रत्यक्षा
reflection that there is no spirit or
soul (with Buddhists). —संपन्न *a*.
foolish, destitute of qualities (of
the soul), not self-possessed; न
स्वेवानात्मसंपन्नादुत्तिमिहेतुं पठितः Pt. I. 49.

अनात्मक *a*. [नस्ति आत्मा स्थितो यत्र] Un-
real, transitory, of an unenduring
character, an epithet (with Bud-
dhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीय *a*. Not adapted to, or for
the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a*. [आत्मा बुद्ध्यात्वेन नास्त्यस्य]
Not self-possessed; having no con-
trol over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशुवत्
भुञ्जते वेदप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a*. [आत्मनः इदं आरम्भं क्षीरं न. व.]
Impersonal, incorporeal (अक्षरी).
—रम्भं Want of affection for one's,
own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a* I Not constant or per-
petual, not final.—2 Intermittent
recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. व.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथ-वत्सल्यया कोडास्त्वमनाया विपर्ययसे U. 1. 43; R. 12. 12-य Ved. Helplessness.—COMP.—पिहदः, पिडिकः 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils.—समा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. व.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15.—रः [न. तः] I Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; यदा चानादरे P II. 3. 38, मन्वकर्मणि अनदरे विमोक्षाऽप्रा-णिषु 17.—2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care,' see the word); 'कश्चित्तोऽकारा-सप्तः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the how of the great god'); अनादरोपात्तधृतैकसायक Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

अनादरिण *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिनादादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिर्गोदेगोविन्दः सर्वकारणधारणः; also of द्विरप्यगर्भे.—COMP.—अनन्त, अन्त *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (नः) N. of Siva.—निवन *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—मध्यत *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादितात्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत् *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वा सुदेवेनादी-नमनादीनवमिरिते Si. 2. 22.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised; Ms. 2. 234; 'स्वकार' not accepting the hospitality.—2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनाहतस्यामरस-विकेष्वापि Ki. 14. 10.—त Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not fit to be taken, un-acceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादादादयस्य च वनेनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेशः Absence of direction or command.—COMP.—कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आ-देशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाय *a.* 1 =अनादि q. v.—2 Not eat-able; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an

epithet applicable, according to the Naiyāyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedāntins.

अनाथि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष्ट *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट्य *a.* 1 Invincible, un-checked, irresistible.—2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [अनु ददाति : दाक न, त., घृ. दीर्घः] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुकृत्यदात्त).

अनानुपूर्व्ये I Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others.—2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूतिः *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* [आप्येते-आपु कर्मणि इन् आपिः आपो बंधुश्च न. व. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained.—2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get.—3 Unfit; not apt, unskilful; दुयस्यः; प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे देव्याः ज्ञानं ज्ञाते Ms. 8. 294.—प्रः A strange.

अनाप्तिः *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्तु *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तु-सि Si. 16. 38 not touched by sfti.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [आभिभेति आभो-उणा-इति, आभयिर् न. व.] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted; अनाभयिन्निरा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभूः स्तोता न. त.] Not praising or worshiping, irreligious (अस्तोत्र); not coming in front.

अनाम्य *a.* 1 Nameless—2 Infamous.—*m.* 1 The nameless month, an intercalary month.—2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below —*n.* [अना-मनः] अन् जीवन् अवयति हनति, अम्-कनिघ् Tv.] Piles (अशरीरिण).

अनामक *a.* [न. व. स्वार्थे कन्] Nameless, infamous.—कः=अनामन् above. अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्ध्यायु-विदु यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि ज्ञेयेन ब्रह्माक्षिगच्छिन्नं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रमाविता; अन्-एव तस्याः पवित्राकारार्थं यज्ञादौ पवित्रानामक-कुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामकाधृता दर्भा ह्येका-

नामिकयापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्य दर्शपवित्रके ॥; also पुरा कर्त्तव्यं गणनापसं कां-दिकाभिहितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकक्षेर्भावा-दनामिका सार्थवती बभूव ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमयः रोगो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्ममोक्षविमुक्तौ; पदे गच्छतः नामयं Bg 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness.—यः-य Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स भवतमनामयप्रश्र-पुष्कमाह S 5; महाश्वता कादंबरीमनामं प्रश्नश्च K. 192 inquired about her health; अनामयस्य राज्ञ Mv I how does the king do? बाह्यान् कुशकं पृच्छेत्स-त्रभुमनामयं । वैद्ये श्रेमं समागम्य जुष्टमाराग्यमव च Ms. 2. 127.—यः [नास्ति मयं यस्मात्] N. or Vishnu (of Siva according to some); पुण्यकोटिरनामयः; विष्णुर्हि बाह्या-म्यतरपोडा निवारयति तस्मादनामयः.

अनामयत *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting—*n.* Health (?).

अनामारिण *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; इत्याभ्यामनामारिणु स्या Rv. 10. 137. 7.—2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृणक. न. व.] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिंसकाहत).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनायक *a.* Without a leader, disorderly

अनायत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked—2 Not propped or supported—3 Not long, of short duration; अनायतस्त्वमात्रमयुगाणि सुकानि K. 175.—4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत *a.* Not dependent; 'तं रोष' म्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrolled independent; एतावज्जन्मसाक-र्य यदनायतवृत्तता H 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independ-ence of life.

अनायान *a.* [न आयनं चालनं यत्र] In variable (एकतः).

अनायस *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; समाप्यकस्मिन्स कर्मणि त्वया सहयेन भवितव्यं S. 2.—सः 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं दीकृत्य येन सुखेनापयुजेन वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायासः स उच्यते ॥—2 Idleness, neglect; 'सैन easily, without difficulty, readily.—COMP.—कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (न) an intrusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फट्.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषं न हितं न. त.] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनयोग्यमनायुष्यमवयवं चातमोजनं Ms. 2. 57. 4. 134.

अनास्था *a. I* Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था *अन्यस्तु* Ku. 6. 63; विवेकनास्था *अलु मौ-केतु* R. 2. 57; 1, 11 दुर्मायित्वनास्थैश्च वृत्तं हि हतं तस्मै Ku. 6. 12, a male or female noco- sideration &c. 1 Ki. 4. 34-2 want of faith or confidence, want devotedness, disrespect; अत्यदु- म हतश्च तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39. diffi- nence.—*a* (स्थ) Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site.—2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. I. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid—*दः* Insipidity.

अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.
अनास्वाव *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, in tact.—2 [आहत छेदो भोगो वा तन्नाशित वस्तु] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. करे).—3 Not produced by beating (as sound).—4 Not multiplied.—*त-तः* The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तन्त्रशास्त्र प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामण्डपस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं) 1 शब्द ब्रह्मण्यः शब्दोऽनाहता यत्र हृदयते । अनाहतात्वं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परि-कातितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—*तः* 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापाद-यित्वाभि H. I.—2 Non-production.—3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिण *a.* Fasting

अनाहार्य *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural; not producible.—2 Not eatable.

अनाहुतिः *f.* Not eacrficing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.—*COMP.*—अपजणित्वा an uncalled for speaker or boaster.—अप्राहित *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25. 43.

अनिष्टः [न इष्टः, तादृश्ये अप्राप्तस्य वा नष्टः] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontan-
neum.

अनिषाज *a.* 1. Not swallowed.—2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अपहृतमर्थः) । e. g. in अश्वः श्वेतो बाधते, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निषाज or hidden.

अनिग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable.—*दः* 1 Non-restraint.—2 Non-refutation.—3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; *स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिर्द्वय *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिष्ट, -च्छद, -च्छ, -च्छुक, -च्छक *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिष्टवन्ति वा against my will.

अनिच्छा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [अन्-इत] Not gone with' unattended, destitute of; अना- having no splendour; अनित्यमित्यत्र अनित्यः R. 9 38; Si. 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable (नश्वर) (opp नित्य); गन्धवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्यः; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यशः कथंन लभ्येत तत्र लब्धं भवेत् किं ॥ H. I. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मो नित्यः सुखदुःखित्यनित्ये जीवोऽनित्यो हेतुस्त्वाप्य-नित्यः Mo.—2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.—3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्णं नानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (आहितकः कोपिन अन्यथा तु हेतवर्जं इति भावः); आगटयोऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादादीन्येतदनित्यश्च सततमप्यवलनत् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147—4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यावन् रूपं H. 4. 68; *हृदया हि ताः Rām.—5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् हृदये बुध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; वि-जयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22—*त्ये* *adv.* Occasionally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102.—*COMP.*—कर्म-*न*—क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act.—*दत्तः* दत्तकः—दत्तमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption) —प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away.—*भावः* transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability.—*समः* a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं).—*समस्तः* a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful.—*ज्ञा* sleepless-ness, vigilance.

अनिष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इम).

अनिद्र *a.* [न. व.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इन्द्रोपासनाशून्यः) । मामनिद्राः कृण्वन्ननुकथाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिद्रियं 1 Reason (that which is not the senses).—2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपल्लवान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not bound, incoherent; प्रकापितः prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिषाध *a.* Unobstruoted; Rv. 3. 1. 11.—*वः* Liberty.

अनिमृत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden.—2 Immodest, bold.—3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; अस्वेवाक्षेपस्तु प्रियवु Me. 68. श्वेताक्षीचिवाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13 66; असौ स-ध्याशकचवाचिरानिमृत. अ विचरति Māl. 2 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 66. See निमृत also.

अनिष्ट *a.* [नि-अन्-श्रु-क्त, निपातः न. त.] Unobstructed unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4. 10. 116. 6.

अनिष्ठ *a.* Not wealthy (इष्ट).

अनिष्टकः [अन्-जीवेन शब्दे च, अवे बाहु-इमन्, इत्यनेनः जीवन्, तत्र कायति प्रकाशते, कै-क. Tv.] 1 A frog (तस्य मरणेपि पुनरुज्जीवनात्).—2 A cuckoo.—3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्).—4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकोशर.—5 N. of the tree मयूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अगरिच्छिन्न); ओ वूमकेतुः Rv. I. 27. 11.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलस्यदंष्टमुकुलानि-मित्तहासैः S. 7. 17, १९ मित्रं disinter-ested, Dk. 25; *छलं M. 3. 9.—*त* Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, ground-lessness.—2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चारुदत्तस्यैव दर्शनेनानिमित्तं प्रमादो विद्यते Mk. 6; मवानिमित्ताणि हि हृदयंते 9. 10; श्रमार्थे आनि-मित्तस्य Ve. 2. 3.—*adv.*—*त* Ground-lessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमित्तुवदने विमत्रममतः पराङ्मुखी भवति M. I. 18; Ms. 4. 144.—*COMP.*—नि-*त*—क्रिया averting ill-omens.—*निषनासः* a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिषं—*वाः* मेघं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly, incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) *a.* [न व.] 1 Not wink- ing, steadfastly or intently fix- ed; कोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; *पद्मजा 131; श्वेतस्तमपद्मजामनिमिषाशोभिः R. 3. 43; *दर्शनमनोभिः K. 20 fixed and twinkles glances.—2 Vigilant, watchful.—3 Open (as eyes, flowers).—*वः* 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Si. 5 27.—2 A fish.—3 Vishnu.—4 N. of Mahākāla.—*COMP.*—*हाट*, *नयन*, *लोचन* *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनेमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनिवर्तिः a. 1 Brave, not retreating; also an epithet of Vishnu and the Almighty God.—2 Not returning. यौवनमनिवर्तिं याते तु K. P. 10.

अनिविशमान *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पुनाना यत्यनिविशमानाः Rv. 7. 49. 1.
अनिवेशन *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

अनिश *a.* Ved. *t* Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशा तद्वैतुक-रत्नोपचारात् चष्टिविनाशः सा नास्ति यस्य) —2. Ever afraid.—श *ind* Incessantly, ceaselessly, अनिशमयि मकरकुतुमनसो रुजमा-वहन्भिमतो मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिशित *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; सनं incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

अनिविद्ध, अनिवेष्ट Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed

अनिष्कृत *a.* Unfinished, not settled. —COMP.—एकस-पाप having the guilt not settled, *i. e.* unexpiated.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1. Unwished, undesirable, unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); दयायत्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चिदपानिग्रह-स्थेतसा Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband. —2 Evil, forbidden. —3 Bad, unlook, ominous. —4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —ष्ट An evil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; एकबुद्धि Māl. 8. 12. भयत्यनिष्टादपि नाम दुः-सहानमनाद्विनीति प्रतिपत्तिरुद्दिष्टा Ku. 5. 42. ill-omen; प्रागेव दर्शनं जातं H. I. —Comp. —अनुवर्तिर *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपयोगं विबुधः यः सुखबुद्धिमाशेषति K. 155.—आपत्तिः *f.*—आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence.—आशंसिर *a.* (‘सूचक’) indicating or boding ill.—ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet.—दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind.—पसवः *i.* an undesired occurrence.—2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule.—कलं an evil result.—शका fear of evil.—हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्टेष्ट *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिष्टत *a.* Ved. Unhurt
अनिष्टपत्तिः *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्टपत्रं *ind* [निःसृतं पत्रं पक्षो यत्र तादृशं न भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* no with great force.

अनिष्टार्ण *a.* 1. Not crossed, set aside or got rid of.—2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge) —COMP.—अभिचोः a defendant who has

not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीक-क [अनिज जीवयनेन; अर्. ई. क. U. 4. 16-17] 1. Army, forces, troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पादबानीकं Bg. 1. 21 पदातीक्ष महोपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80. —2 A collection, group, mass; नवांशु-दानीकमुहूर्तलोके R. 3. 53. —3 Battle, fight, combat. —4 A row, line, marching column. —5 Front, head; chief; येषु नोऽनीकेऽवशिष्यः Rv. 8. 20. 12, (‘सेनामुखेषु’); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं Sat. Br. ; अग्निमनीकं कृत्वा. —6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मु. ३) (तस्य प्राणायामानुतिस्साराणां तयारवं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस). स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved in these two senses). —7 Edge, point. —COMP.—स्थः 1. a warrior, combatant —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch —3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer —4. a war-drum or trumpet. —5. a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवत् *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकशः *adv* In rows or columns.
अनीकिनी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयो-जनतया अस्त्रयस्या दातुं वा, अनीक-इति] 1. An army, host, forces. —2 Three chariots or one-tenth of a complete army (अश्वेहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots. —3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1. Not low or vile, decent, respectable. —2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent. —COMP.—अनुवर्तिन *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (—*m.*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* 1. Impropropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. —2 (न ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. —COMP.—श-विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c. 1. वाजिर *m.* ‘white-horsed’ N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* 1. Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुनीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20. —2 Not a master or lord; having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.) powerless; गन्नाणामनीशोऽस्मि सं-भूतः S. 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हृदये स्ववशं माये न्यतं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. —3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र —शः N. of

Vishnu (सर्वविद्यता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः) —श Helplessness. (दानभावः); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुमुक्षुः Mund.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1. Having no superior, uncontrolled. —2 Unable 1. शयिता स-विधेयनीश्वरा सक्रीकुरुमहो मनोरथार Bv. 2. 182. —3 Not relating to God; द्यवनि-नानीश्वराय गुणाय दहेत् Ms. 6. 72; —4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. —ई The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas). epithet of the world; जगदाह्वानीश्वरम्. —COMP.—वाद्: atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler. —वादि *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —हः N. of a king of Ayodhyā. —श Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2. 10. carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant. —तं Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनार्थः) 1. After, behind, along, after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदसूनु उपाविशन्ति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुभा नृपतिः सः R. 8. 72; तं नक्षत्रं ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाश्रया Mu. 1. 14; असौ कुप्यास्तमजोयुगातः R. 6. 78; रथा च सशकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुसामनु संविशन् सुसोपस्थितां प्रातःपूदतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्टुः—विष्टोः पश्चात् P. 11. 4. 18. Sk; तदनु कथयेन्नीधवीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26 afterwards —2 Along, along side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयामः); जलानि सा तीरनिष्ठातयुषा वड्डयथो-ध्यामन् राजधानी R. 13. 61; सोऽथमधस्तनेष्टु यमुनाय नु वीर्यवार । त्रिजलाशाय सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःसताम् Mb. ; अनुगमं याराणसी = बंगामन्वा. वर्त (गंगादेयसहजदेव्यापिकक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. 11. 1. 16 Sk. ; आतिष्ठेतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदकीश्यानुकृष्टं Me.

21; गिरिवि अनुतटपृथिव्यतर्किकावष्टिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes. —3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्तत P. 11. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतु-भूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्णनं) । 50 इक्षमनु विद्योतते विश्रुत —4 With, along with (सहार्थे) . connected with ; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. I. 4. 85. Sk. (गद्या सह संबद्धा) । उमास्तनोद्धे-दमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसेनु-मित्रममाद्विषयं 9. 17.—5 Inferior or subordinate to (ह्येने) मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हारि सुतः—हरीणाः P. 1. 4. 86 Sk. —6 In a particular

अनर्कर्मम् ॥ २ imitation.—2 [पाश्चात्, तं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

अनुकारः [कृ-भञ्] Imitation, resemblance; अनुभावाकारः अनु गति वेवसे नि-
र्माणसंनिवेशः Māl. 9.

अनुकारिणः *a.* Imitating, resembling
(with gen. or in comp.) ; भियायाः
किञ्चिदनुकाराणां कृतास्तु इति विलोभयामि S. 6;
अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तकपिदिं त्वामि S. 2. 16;
I. 21; R. I. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्यः, -कर्णीयः, -कर्तव्यः *pot. p.* Fit to
be imitated. -यः, -अनुक्रिया A subse-
quent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रोः [अनु-कृ लण० वा. ई. किच Tv.]
A kind of sacrificial rite called
साधरक.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize
or console with.

अनुकृष I P. To drag after one-
self, to attract (in gram.) ; see अनु-
कर्ष below. — *Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्षः -र्षण I Dragging after, draw-
ing along; attraction in general.
-2 Summoning or invoking (by
means of spells). -3 Grammatical
attraction, application or attrac-
tion of a word in a preceding rule
to a subsequent rule, word &c.;
नयवन्तु कर्षणार्थं श्रुतः Mbh. on P. II. 2.
4; see also Sk. on P. VI. I. 127. -4
[अनुकृष्यते स्वसंभवेन चक्रेण] The axle-
tree or bottom of a carriage. -5
Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकृष्य *m.* The bottom of a
carriage.

अनुकल्प I A. To follow duly. — *Caus.*
To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] I A
secondary direction or precept,
a substitute or alternative to be
used in times of necessity when
the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not
possible as the direction to use
शौचम्; or तदुक्त in the absence of यव;
प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य बोधनकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. II.
30; 3. 147. -2 A work connected
with kalpa (one of the six auxili-
aries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* Unuttered, unsaid (in
gram.) — अनभिहित q. v. under अभिधा.
-2 Unheard of, extraordinary. — 3
Not told; असाधुनोपि सहाय एव Ku.
3. 21.

अनुकथ *a.* Without hymns or
songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनुकृष्य *a.* [अनुगतः कर्षणं] Serrated,
dentated like a saw.

अनुकृद I P. To cry after, reply to
the sound; । वाङ्मोहकयोतजितमनुकृदं त्वयो
उवाचः Māl. 9. 7.

अनुकृदन् A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम *a.* U. 4 P. I To go after,
follow (fig. also); महाभिरनुक्रांतिं
वर्षेयमात्रमास्थितः Rām.; to betake one-
self to; तथैवात्रानुक्राम्य Mb; ध्ववसा-
यमनुक्राता कान्ते त्वमात्रशोभनं Rām. -2 To
count up, enumerate, state or go
through in order; यद्वा अनुक्रांतिं यद्वा अनु-
क्रांतिं Mbh. on P. I. I. 72; give a
table of contents, used frequently
in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [अनुगतः क्रमं] In due order.
— *m.* I Succession, order, se-
quence, arrangement, method, due
order; प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70;
श्रुमज्जनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण I. 4. 60 Y. 2. 41.
-2 A table of contents, index,
such as that of the Vedic Sam-
hitās.

अनुक्रमण I. Proceeding in order.
-2 Following. — जी, -णिका [स्वार्थे कृ]
A table of contents, an index
showing the successive contents
of a work.

अनुकृष I P. To shout at or after.
— *Caus.* To join in lamenting, con-
dole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः I. Pity, compassion,
tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्काश-
देव न ते मरयन्नुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. II 5; किमपि
सानुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent S. 4;
न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः S. 3. -2 One who
has gone over a krośa (2 miles)
(अनुगतः क्रोशः).

अनुक्षण *ind.* Every instant, con-
stantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्त *m.* (ता) The attendant
of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain
temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुक्षया 2 P. Ved. To descry, see
from a distance.

अनुक्षयातिः *f.* I Descrying. -2 Re-
porting, revealing

अनुक्षयात् *m.* (ता) A discoverer ;
reporter.

अनुगम I P, I To go after, follow,
attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां
वो न भूतैर्व्यागमयते Pt. I. 73; बोद्धकान्तरिस्व-
ग्यो जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4; केकारवैरनुगम्यमानो
भूषणमितादः K. 84; नार्थं अनुक्षेत्रवर्षपत्नी
श्रुतेरिवाथे स्मृतिरन्वयगच्छत् R. 2, 2; जायेव
तां भूपतिरन्वयगच्छत् 6; Ms. 12. II 5; Ki.
5. 2. -2 To follow, practise, observe,
obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजत्वम्.
मनुगच्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; धूर्तैर्यमाभिज्ञे
गता मार्गाऽनुगमयते Rām. विपत्तौ च मह्यं लोके
विरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44. -3 To seek,
wander through; कान्ते वापि शैलं वा यं
रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Rām.; कूररमां घृष्टवानुग-
च्छत *ibid.* go in quest of. -4 To
come, arrive, approach, present
oneself (as time); काले त्वनुगते Bhāg.

-5 To answer or respond to; cor-
respond with, be suitable to;
imitate, resemble; अनुःश्रियं नात्रभिदो-
ऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाक-
रिभ्युर्द्वयसोरनुगच्छति मन्त्रवच्छत R. 16. 13; न
चापि कादंबरीं लक्ष्मीरनुगमलं K. 203. -6 To
go or die out, be extinguished;
यद्यपि उद्योऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् Sat. Br. -7 To
enter into. — *Caus.* [-मयति] To
cause to follow, follow; उदग्निवैरनुग-
मितस्य पुत्रकस्य M. I. 21 followed or
accompanied in sound.

अनुगम *a.* [अनुगच्छतांति, गम्-इ] (In
comp.) Following, going after;
corresponding or tallying with,
adequate to; सदा घृष्टानुगः पुं Pt. I.
59; गीतानुगं वारि घृष्टगवाहं K. 16. 64; Me.
47; कामकोषवानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्र-
रिक्थानुगः पिबः 9. 142 governed or re-
gulated by; 8. 239. — *m.* A follower,
(obedient) servant, companion;
तद्युतनाथानुग R. 2. 58. 9. 82; बहू followed
by an army, being the head of
an army.

अनुगत *p. p. I.* (Used passively)
(*a*) Followed (lit. & fig.), attend-
ed; अनुगतमलिहृदयं मितां विहाय R. 12.
102; M. 3. 9; Ms. II. 71. (*b*) Full
of, filled with; दग्निहृदयाभिभूतं त्वस्ने-
हानुभूतं च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षाचरकलमुकानुभूतेन
परिभूतेन K. 159 consisting or made
up of; चित्तानुगतसंवातरं Mb. (*c*)
Covered, as by a dress hanging
behind; शिवविवागुगतं नृजन्मया Ki. 5.
2 (यद्वा नृद्वयां) (*d*) Extinguished
&c. (*e*) Acquired, obtained -2
(Used actively) (*a*) Following,
obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुगतः
Mu. 5. 19; विभवागुगता माया Mk; 3.
28; दिग्विजयप्रसेनानुगता भूमिभिर्मा K. 19.
come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu.
6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (*b*) Cor-
responding or tallying with, adap-
ted or answering to, in harmony
with; सुखानुगतं भवति S. B.; पादन्वयसो
लभमनुगतः M. 2. 9, in accompaniment
to the musical tune; घृष्टं तः संगीत-
मनुगः Ratn. I; वागीः Si. II. 10. (*c*)
Adequate or suitable to, fit for;
प्रस्तावानुगतं घृष्टः Pt. 5. (*a*) Imitating;
परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगता वतसः M. 5. I am
glad that the boy takes after his
father. — *m.* Moderate time in music,
— *Comp.* — *m.* *a.* having a cor-
responding or easily discoverable
sense.

अनुगतः *f.* I Following; वक्रस्य चतुरन्-
स्य नायकानुगतिर्नयः Rām. । गतानुगतिको लोकः
following, imitating; see underगतः
-2 Consent, approval; अकामो forced
consent.

अनुगमः -मन् I Following; आत्मानुमन्
नो प्रवादयितुमर्हसि R. I. 88; बृहतेतिवाथी-
नुगमात् S. B. — 2 Comprehending,
grasping (as a sonse) स्तामनुगतः S.

D.—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating; approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance। अनुगच्छ S. B.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Following.—*m.* A follower=अनुग.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् *i.* P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित *p. p.* Roared.—*तं* A roaring echo. Ku. 6 40.

अनुगव *a.* [गोः सहस्रः आयायः, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the Oxen. अनुगिरि *ind.* By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुग गोः पश्यात्पर्यायं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः ; अनुग ख P. V. 2 15 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिर् *a.* [मद-णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण *a.* [अनुगो गुणो यस्य] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; अनुगतापसाविष्णु वंशकातुगुणो स्मृतां Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोदयस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चोदितं Mv. 7. obedient to the will; 7. 78; गुणसंपदातुगुणता गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; अन्न-लाभात् Dk. 64. 94; अनुगुणावर्णनां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; (वीणा) वत्कठितस्य हृदया-नुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes ग्ना to mean तन्मयिकत्वात् itself); अत्र द्वावप्यु-पक्षान्गणितेव न तांतातुगुणो R. G. ; रसानुगुण-तामेति S. D. ; ग्णं सर्वास्वस्थासु यत् U. 1 39.—*गः* A ntural peculiarity.—*गं* *adv.* I Favourably, conformably to one's desires; चिरेणातुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रति-पत्तिपराहमुक्तां Bk. 8. 95.—2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.) तदा देसातुगुणं भवदानमनमभूत् Dk. 11.-3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable conciliate; bring about, secure। संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखेतिषां Ki. 18 44.

अनुगुप्त *a.* Covered, sheltered.

अनुगैः 1. P. 1 To sing after (a person), sing to (a tune) ; follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिदुद्विगतापचरामां Git. I; अनुगच्छतिद्विषं दुदुग्भिर्वाजनाः Ki. 3. 60. sent back, echoed.—2 To sing, to celebrate in song.

अनुगीते Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः *f.* N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32 mātṛās a species of the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. (Ved.-गृष्णाति). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness। शिलातलेकदेशमनुग्रहणानु वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विहरोऽनुग्रहता V. 5. be pleased to sit down &c.; महेन्द्रेण पुनरनुग्रहीता V. 3 favoured (by modifying the curse) ; with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुग्रहीतोऽह-मनया मभवतः संभावनया S. 6; कतरकुलमनुग्र-हीतं भवत्तया जन्मना K. 135; अनुग्रहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेक्षाद्भवतः V. 4. I am much obliged to you &c. (अनुग्रहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of ' much obliged ', ' many thanks ', ' I thank you ', ' I esteem it a favour ').—2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire) ; अग्नि-कियातुग्रहीतः स्यात् Asval.—3 To receive, welcome.—4 To hold up; support, uphold.—5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving.—6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आकृतिसनुग्रहन्ति गुणाः Vb. 2 स्नात्रवर्ध्यानुग्रहीता भवति U. 5.—*Caus.* To cause to favour, or to favour । अयस्य दर्शननात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः.—हर्ण 1 A favour, kindness, obligation । showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह) । निग्रहादनुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1. पादार्पणातुग्रहपूतवृष्ट R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेवमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.—2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादियोगे) .—3 Facilitating by spells.—4 Acceptance.—5 Rear-guard.—Comp.—कातर *a.* anxious to please or for favour.—सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य *pot. p.* Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्य-मिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक *a.* 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting.—2 Gracious, kind. अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुवर्तन् Linking together with; हिता कथानुवर्तनाय यथापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुवर्त्त 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; विनाः पादानुवर्त्त K. 368 serving.—2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander.—3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुवर्त्तः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुवर्त्तेनोः R.

2 4। आत्मानुवर्त्तय भावं जिज्ञासयाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वातर, राक्षसः &c.—2 Following a spy (चरम-नुगतः).—*ती*—*रा* 1 A female attendant.—2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुवर्त्तित *p. p.* Followed &c.—*तं* Walk; walk in life, conduct.

अनुवर्त्ताकः A follower, servant &c.—*रिका* A female servant.

अनुवर्त्तिः *f.* Ved. Repeating (in a chorus).

अनुवर्त्ति *a.* 1 Wrong, improper —2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुवर्त्ति 10 P. To consider, think of, call to mind; भवतिभुवमनुवर्त्तिव वपुश्च तस्याः S. 2. 9। Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुवर्त्तिता, -चित्तं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon.—2 Recalling, recollecting.—2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुवर्त्तादः The part of a man's undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to feet (Mar. निष्ठा).

अनुवर्त्तातिः *f.*, अनुवर्त्तेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुवर्त्तिष्ठ *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused; योगिना Dk. 112

अनुजर्त्त 1 A. To be born after; arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु योऽत पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 5. 9. 134। अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छी-लमनुजायते Mb.—2 To take after (one's parents); to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात *p. p.* Born after, later, younger; राममनुजातः P. III. 4. 72। असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; पुमांस-मनुजस्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk.; so लघुनुजा.—*जः*—*जातः* 1 A younger brother; Ms 5. 58.—2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later.—3 Taking after.—4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread.—*जा*—*जाता* 1 A younger sister.—2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाण-लता).—*जं* N. of a plant (पर्वीद्रीक).—*Comp.*—अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मर्त्त *m.* [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother; जननाय तवानुजन्मनो Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13 2. 14.

अनुजीव् 1 P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something) । ये च त्वावनु-जीवंति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rām.; स तु तस्याः पणिग्राहकमुक्त्याविहयति Dki. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under; live as a subordinate to—2 To see without envy; यो तां विष-

मस्यामः पुरा हृष्ट्या युजिहिरे अथ तामनुजीवामः Mb.-3 To live for any One.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 v. 1-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a* Dependent, living on or upon.-*m*. A dependent, servant, follower; अन्वययोगः प्रभावोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. I. 4, 10; अनुश्रितानुवातिन् सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a*. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3. 50 let me go; सोऽयं यतिः शकुंतला पतिगृहं संवैरनुज्ञायतां S. 4. 8. permitted to go; Dk. I. 23; M. I. 19, Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया धीमतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed-to.-2 To betroth, affianc; मां जतमात्रं धनमित्रान्नेऽन्वजानाद्धार्यो मे यिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive; अनु-प्रवेक्षो यदीर कृतवर्त्ये ममाभिषे सवे तदनुमानायि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg; त्वां साह-मनुजानामि न गतव्यमितो वनं Rām.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण वशसा...अबैश्वर्यमन्वजानत Mb.-7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*), —*Caus.* (ज्ञाययति), I To ask or beg for, request.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽयि तच्छ्रुत्वा ...गानरमनुज्ञाप्यः स्वाश्रयगतः Pt. 4. तं चक्रवर्तु-ज्ञाप्य स्वयङ्गुहगतः 5; Ms. 4. 122, 9. 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्विन मनो दत्ते। जगमनुज्ञ यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्पर Mb.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञान [ज्ञा-अङ्-शुद्धा] I Per-mission, consent, sanction; शुरो-रनुज्ञामधिगम्य मातः R. 2. 66.-Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An Order, command.-Comp.—एवणा-प्रार्थना requesting per-mission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismised.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* I Authorising—2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठ] Next to the eldest.—*adv.* According to seniority.

अनुजप् I P. I To heat, vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A. or pass.) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; त्रिष्विधेभ्यः पश्यते दयितानुनयेनैव नित्यः V. 3. 5. (v. l. for निमित्तैर्यपवर्षते &c.). Ki. 17. 40.—*Caus.* To pain, afflict,

distress; विरहः किमिमानुतापयेद्द बाह्ये विष-शेषविपश्चितं R. 8. 89

अनुतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुतापः I Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जतानुताप्य सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. II. 228.-2 heat.

अनुतापन *a* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुतृ.

अनुतर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] I Thirst, desire to drink; सोऽपचारमुपशान्तिवारं सानुतर्षमु-तर्षपदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire.-3 Drinking spirituous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). 5 Lipuor itself.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field). —लं *ind.* Grain after grain *i. e.* by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुर *a* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den. P To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P III. I. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतृ I P. I To go across or to the end.-2 To stretch length-wise.

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; वरणे अप्] Fare, freight

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, no repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत *a* Ved. [उद्-कृत् न. त.] I Not moistened or wet; दुष्यमिद द्विदोऽनुतं Rv. I. 80. 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged (अपेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] I Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्वेषेषु विद्येन द्रव्यमाहुर्नुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांश्च गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242, Y. I. 87; अदस्त्वया उन्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. I. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 158; 8. 81.-2 Not the best -3 (in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.—*m*. N. of Siva or Vishnu. —Comp. —अभसू-अभसिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy, said to mean 'indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरा यस्मात्] 1 Principal, chief, -2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विशिष्टानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed.-3 [नास्ति उत्तर यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यन्वज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चरति).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean, -6 Southern. [न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—*रा* (pl.) A class of gods among Jains (उपपातिक).—*रा* The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपादिवाहामनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पाति / Failure, non-production. *a.*, लिक *a* Not yet produced.—Comp. अन्वेषातिः preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come.—*सम-*—*मा* a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect. Comp.—*क्षन्ति* see अनुत्पात्तिचमक्षान्ति.

अनुत्साह *a* Destitute of energy or determination.—*ह*: Want of determination, energy &c. listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not overea-ger, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सृज *a* Not deviating from the Sutra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular, अपदन्वा-सा सदृशः सन्निरवचना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्तेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; *को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty; *को ललु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; cf. "Modesty is the handmaid of heroism."

अनुत्तेकिर *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; भाग्येभु अभिव S. 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [न उदति or अनुददाति तुष्यं ददाति दा-क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुष्यकपदात्); see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.* I Waterless (as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle). -3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of आद).

अनुदग्र *a* I Not lofty, low -2 Soft tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* I Having a slender waist; thin, lank; राजकन्या Sk. (अ-रुपाद्यं नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore, to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेगे I Restoration -2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent) ; not elevated or raised (not pronounced) with the Udātta accent) ; उच्चैः रुदात्तः, नीचैरुदात्तः । accentless, having the neutral, general tone ; उदात्त-आनुदात्तश्च स्वारोक्तश्च त्रयः स्वराः । utterer with the grave accent (as a vowel) प्रत्यक्षप्रतिरोः वायुपदोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहताऽच्च निक्षपाद-यति स उदात्तः, एवमन्निक्षपरोऽच् अनुदात्तः । तत्तदात्तं सभ्यगे स्थायिनु नांभमि निक्षपतोऽच् अनुदात्तं पदं भक्त्यर्थम् Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udātta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). नः The grave accent.—Comp—आदिः a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त—इतः a verbal root having for its अनु-वैध the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only). —उदयः a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. —तरः *a.* more than अनुदात्त । still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or उचित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly, not high or noble. —2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great 3 (अनुगतो दाराः) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यस्मिन्महाद-सि पुनः स मन्त्रयुदगोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). —4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुकृपाः दाराः यष्टुः).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered. —2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिन-दिवस *ind.* Daily, day after day । पारावतः चतुः शिवाकाणमात्रमोना कामी मन्दगुणोद्वेग द्वादशोऽहः Udb. अनुदिवस परि-हास्येऽसौः S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P. To point out; assign. अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule ; यथाऽन्यमनुदेशः समानः P. 1. 3 10 ; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in सद्यःकृतजीवेण हृदयः P. III. 4. 36. —2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदिश *a.* Pointing or referring back ; being the object of an अनुदेश अनुद् 1 P. To survey, behold ; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect ; न च अयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमा-ह्वे Bg. 1. 31 । Bh. 3. 3. —Caus. To show, tell, inform as follows. सना-यतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदक्षयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शन Inspection, survey ; उचित-आप्रमत्ताश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rām. ; consider-ation, regard ; अन्ममृद्युजराहयाविदुः प्र-दोषादुदर्शने Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. —दृष्टिः *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्येननुगतः] Longitudi- nal, lengthwise.

अनुदत्त *a.* Not raised or puffed up तः संप्रवृत्तः समद्विभिः S. 5. 12 ; hum- ble ; modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्वारण I Not removing or tak- ing away. —2 Not offering, esta- blishing or proving.

अनुद्वागः I Non-partition ; not tak- ing a share (विभोद्धारश्चो विभागः). —2 Non removal.

अनुद्धत *a.* Undivided ; unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c.—Comp. —अभ्यस्तनवः taking place of sunset while the अहवनीय fire con- tinues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्धत *a.* 1 Not bold ; soft, mild. —2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यत Repeated playing or gam- bling ; N. of a part of the Sabhā- parvan.

अनुद्योग *a.* Lazy, not industrious — नः Idleness, inactivity.

अनुदु I P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany ; अनुवां रात्रिस्तुतुत R. 3 38 । 12. 67 ; 16. 25 । si. 1. 52 । 5 59. —2 To chase, pursue.

अनुदुत *p. p.* 1 Followed pursued (sometimes used actively). —2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —तः A measure of time in music= half *druta* or one-fourth of a Mātrā (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्रं द्रुतं इयं द्रुतार्थं चाप्यनुदुतं.

अनुद्वहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension — नः Security or free- dom from fear.

अनुवृत्त I P. 1 To run after, follow अनुवर्णा पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुवर्तते U. 1. 10. the sease, follows the

words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense) । स्वरुचि निश्चयतोऽनुवावति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. —2 To run up to, approach. —3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुवाचं I Going or running after, following, pursuing ; दुरश्च क्लेशितसेः S. 2. —2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth) ; re- search, investigation. —3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. —4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्वे I P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour ; प्रजाविभेकं मयि वर्तमानं सुगौरमुध्वायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60 bless । अनुध्वयुध्वये सांगध्वैः प्रति- मानतैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुध्या [ध्वै-अर्] Thinking or wish- ing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्याय *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c.—तत्तत्तं [ध्वै-अनुद] I Thought ; अनुध्यायानंतरमेव K. 262 ; meditation, religious contemplation.—2 Think- ing of, remembrance ; या नः प्रतिवि- रूपाश्च त्वदनुध्यायसंभवा Ku. 6. 21.—3 Wishing well of affectionate soli- citude for । अनुध्यायैतरेत्यर्थं वरसंघासं दुष्टस्तु बः U. 7. 11 ; सा त्वन्वं अनुध्यायामन्वन्तं वि- सीतायां शिवाऽनुध्यायपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ध्वै कर्तरि च्] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्वेय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of, अनुद्वयुध्वेय R. 17. 36.

अनुनद् I P. To sound towards or at (with acc.).—Caus. To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवीं चतुरिधं च सगरांश्चानुनादयन् । साधु साधिवति नादिन पृथिवामन्ववाद्यन् । बिहगेनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise ; Si. 7. 18 reverberation, echo.

अनुनादि *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय-नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिका] 1 Na- sal, pronounced through the nose ; मुखसाहतनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. ; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P. 1. 1. 8 । अर्धोऽनुनासिका न च्ही Sikshā ; अनुना- सिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the con- sonants य, व, र्, ल् (under certain cir- cumstances) ; *i. e.* the letters in- cluded in the पञ्चाक्षरं अम् except ह् and र्.—2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of य, व् or ल्.—कं The nasal twang.—Comp.—आदिः a conjunct conso- nant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; अनुसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामय कर्षणम् । क्रमसो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाया A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P. I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चातुर्नातः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54; वि-श्रद्वाच्च श्रवणे पराङ्मुखीर्नितुनेतुमन्वाः स तत्त्वे 19. 38. 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46; त्वत्संभवेन मम तत्तद्वातुर्नाते V. 3. 20. pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5; K. 168. 178; Dk. 3. 4. 7.-2 To cherish love; वि-द्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakespear 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'. -3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). -4 To train, discipline. -5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अन्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). -यः I Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; कथं तु शत्रुयोऽनुनयो महर्षिर्वाणना-ञ्जायपयस्विनीना R. 2. 54; कथं वा तेषा-मनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्त्रः स कथंवातुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुनयैर्दयित-तातुनयेमन्मिन्वः V. 3. 5; दयितजनः 2. 22; वाक्यैः स्मिन्नेरनुनयो संवदर्थस्य साधनं S.D. 458.-3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्रं प्रयत्नः । किंतु त्वदाभ्यप्रायापरिज्ञानतरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निवेद्य-वाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासातुनये खलु Ak.; *आमंत्रणं conciliatory address. -4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct. -यं adv. Fitly, suitably.

अनुनीय a. Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः=अनुनय q. v; सातुनीतिश्च सीतायैनाकुचपत् Bk. 8. 75. adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिका a. Conciliating; भियतमेवु बध्नुनायिका Si. 6. 7.-का A female character subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सर्वा प्रयोजिता दासी प्रेयसा भ्रात्रियिका तथा । अन्याश्च शिष्यकारिण्यो जिज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत a. Not raised or elevated, not lifted up.—Comp.—आन्नत a.

level (neither raised nor lowered) —आन्नत a. having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्नादः, **अनुन्मत्त** a. Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनुप q. v.

अनुपकारि a. 1. Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received.—2. Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित p. p. Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षोग).

अनुपशोत a. Not praised.—तं ind. So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपवातः Absence of damage or detriment; *अजित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपयोजनं y. a. Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ I P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपाठत p. p. Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपाठित a. Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् I P. I To fly to or towards. -2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also); pursue, chase; युद्धादनुपतति स्वदे; दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7; -कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्न-प्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चतः) Māl. 9. 8. does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it; यस्मैव भवतः कुटुम्बवृत्तिमनुपातना; Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.—2 To fall upon, attack; प्रावीणाननुपत्य Māl. 8. 9.—Caus. I To fly to.—2 To throw another down along with oneself.

अनुपतनं, **पातः** I Falling upon alighting upon in succession—2 following, going after, pursuit; उप-वनपवनानुपातदक्षः Si. 7. 27.-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence.—4 [अनुपत्यः त्रैरसिक्किन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three.—6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं ind. (regarded as a numeral from पत्) Following in succession, going after; कृतानुपातं कुसुमान्य-सृष्ट्यात् Bk. 2. 11 (कृतानुपातानुपत्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

अनुपातित a. Following as a result —m. A follower; मदनुपातितमिष पंथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a. [पंथाननुपगतः] Following the road.—यः A road, favourable road; अन्तरपथा अनुपथा; Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुह्रलमार्गः). —यं adv. Along the road.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife); दत्तयस्य यवोर्वास्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb.-3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); वसुधामन्वपद्येतां वातुत्पत्तिव दुर्मौ Mb.—5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितानिर्वयेव तानक्षानुपुनस्वान्व-पद्यत, ध्यानमेवावपद्यत Rām.; पुत्रा हृष्टां सुसंभ्राता नावपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else—6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घं दृष्टव्यो..... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg. —7 To lose (with abl.); महत्वाज्ञान्वपद्येता Mb. —8 To handle.—9 To fall to the share of (Ved.).

अनुपद् a. [पद्-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass —f. Food (got every day) (अनुदिनऽन्यमन्नं).

अनुपद a. [पदाननुपगतः] I Following the feet closely. —2 Following every word; *सूत्रेण a commentary (of a Brāhmaṇa) explaining the text word for word.—दः N. of a man or tribe.—दः A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals.—ind. [पदानां पश्चात्] I Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. —2 Step by step, at every step; Si. 9. 78.—3 Word for word —4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk.; गच्छतां पुरो भवती । अहमप्यनुपदमनात् एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you; अमुच्छलित एव K. 263, 264; oft with, gen. or in comp. in this sense; लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54] (तः) अक्षिपामनुपदं समन्वृत्तां पाणिना R. 11. 31; अमनाः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावच्छीनुपदमशिष I. 44. 14. 81; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a. [अनुपदमस्त्वस्य गंतुत्वेन, ठञ्] Following, gone-after.

अनुपदेन् a. [अनुपद्-ङिण P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकरोऽनुपादिभिः प्रचये Si. 9. 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनुत्पत्त्या-यामः तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदे बद्धा अनुपदीना उपायत् Pf V. 2. 9 Sk.).

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपवः 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि a. [न. व.] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्यं साक्षात्मानमुपधि विगुह्यं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः I Not mentioning ; non-statement. -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः f. I Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धमत्तावयानुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā, p. 82 (तात्पर्य being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 In conclusive reasoning ; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभाव) ; वानो देवदशी दिया न मुक्ति इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः वानत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनानुपपन्नम् ; see अर्थोपपत्ति also. -4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न a. Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम a. [न. व.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of ऊमुद्र).

अनुपमेयमित a. Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त a. 1 Not used (as food) -2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग a. Useless. —यः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपगत a. 1 Not dead. -2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध a. Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि f. Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाद्यभाव) ; नास्ति चटोऽनुपलब्धिः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतिबोध or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the चट) ; one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. —Comp. —समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलम्भः Want of apprehension ; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिर m. One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य a. Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहारण m. A kind of हेतुत्वभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकान्तिकहेतुत्वभास ;

वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं ज्ञेयं प्रमेयत्वात् । अत्र सर्वज्ञैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुः अनुपसंहारी अन्येव व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टतामवाप्नोति ।

अनुपसर्गः I A word (particle &c) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga. -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन a. Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपसृज्ज् a. 1 Unpolished (as silver). -2 Genuine, blameless -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार a. Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. 11. 38.

अनुपस्थान Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापने Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित a. Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् a. Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित a. Not present, absent, not at hand or near ; not current. —तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः f. I Absence ; सम * ते क्षमता भवेतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. -2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत a. 1 Not injured, unimpaired, uninvited. -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth) ; * ते दुकूलयुक्तं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा I P. I To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with ; (मधु पात्वा)... अनुपात्यसि चाप्यदूषितं जलोमलि R. 8. 68, कर्मभाषान्मक्षयन्मधु चानुपिबन्त Susr ; Bri. S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drink -3. (2 P.) = अनुपात्. q. v.

अनुपानि I A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भिषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किञ्चिन्मधुसूत्रादि विषये तत्), a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय a Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. —यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पात्वा 10 P. I To guard, watch over, protect, defend ; बालदोषादिकं रिकथं तावद्वा अनुपालयत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody, -2 To conform to, obey, observe ; दशरथचचनमनुपालयत् K. 21 ; सत्यानुपालयेत्सत्यं H. 4. 23 ;

so प्रतिज्ञा, वर्यं, मार्गं &c. ; keep, preserve ; अनुपालयती प्रभुशक्ति Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालन Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत a. Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes —Comp. —मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिष्ठ see under अनुपत्ति.

अनुपाद्य a. Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातक [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सहस्रं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnumṛiti ; Manu mentions 30 kinds ; See It. 54-58.

अनुपार्थ a. Lateral, along or by the side. —(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त a. Ved. Western.

अनुपूरणः [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरूपं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुगतः पृष्प-तद्विकारः] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व a. [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाठे क्रमं वा] I Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical ; वृत्तानुपूर्वं च न चातर्थाश्च Ku. 1. 35 ; ततोऽनुपूर्वयत्तु वाहुः Ki. 17. 50. (मापुच्छाकार Malli.) ; जंघे अनुपूर्ववत् Dk. 131 ; * ता-ग्र्यागुला बाहुल्ये ibid. ; * केशा who has regular hair ; पात्र having regularly shaped limbs ; so रंष्ट्र, नाभि, प्याणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession ; coming in the order, following. -3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण) ; अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty.-Comp. —ज a. descended in a regular line. —वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, —पूर्वेण adv. In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards ; from the beginning or first ; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8. 142 ; 3. 39 ; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व्य a. Regular, orderly, successive. —र्वा = अनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठय a. [अनुपृष्टं वध्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत a. 1 Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुम a. Not sown (as seed) ; लक्ष्य fallow, meadow (ground &c.)

अनुत्तिम a. Grown without being sown.

अनुपज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं I A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular

letters (वाङ्मयपत्र); एते आसातुप्रदाना
अवाप्राश्च विवृण्वते Sk.

अनुप्रातं-दे ind. Going in succe-
sion, वेह ते-दे, आस्ते वेह गेह अनुप्रातं-
दे P. III. 4. 56. Sk.

अनुपयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply,
employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repeti-
tion; P. I. 3. 63, III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduc-
tion of what has been said by the
teacher; *आदि a class of words
given in P. V. I. III.

अनुप्रविष्ट 6 P. 1 To enter into;
join; पथिकस्तथै विदिशागमिनमनुपावतः
M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रय लौकिकाः
संस्थापनमनुप्रविशति Mv. 1 enter into
familiar talk or conversation. -2
To accommodate or adapt oneself
to; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि ते नः
अनुप्रविष्ट्य मेधावो हि प्रमात्सवशं नयत Pt. 1.
68. सखे वामदेव त्वमपि भावेनंदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि
A. R. 1 you too share in his op-
inion, or think with him. -3 To fol-
low in entering; sleep with. -4 To
attack.

अनुप्रवेशः I Entrance into; पुषोप
वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदाक्षितेनप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3
22; IO. 51. -2 Adapting oneself to
the will of; बलवतामिभूतस्य विदेशमने तद-
नुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. 1. भजते विदेशमधिकेन
जितसेतदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -3
Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question
(having reference to what the
teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः f. 1 very close attach-
ment. -2 Very close logical connec-
tion (of words).

अनुप्रसद Caus. To propitiate, concil-
iate; प्रय V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, concilia-
tion; प्रय नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थः f. Latitudinal, following
the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण 2 P. To breathe after.
-Caus. To animate, support, feed;
help, mostly used in the statement
of Alankāras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षा-
प्राणिता स्वभावानिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, anima-
tion.

अनुप्राप 5 P. I To get, obtain. -2
To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीम-
प्रापः Mb. -3 To imitate; लालाकल-
मनुप्रापमहोक्षस्तस्य विक्रमं R. 4. 22. -4
To arrive, come (intrans.); कथयि-
तो भूमिमप्रापः K. 132; Ve. 6. -5 To
get back.

अनुप्रातः p. p. Reached, got,
obtained.

अनुप्रातिः f. Getting to, reaching,
arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुगतः रसाद्युगुणं प्रकृष्टमासं
वर्णन्यासं समवर्णानां समवर्णांशानां वा] Alli-
teration, repetition of similar let-
ters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यम-
नुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादयेऽपि ध्वजमसदृशस्यं
पद्योऽस्य रसाद्युगुणः प्रकृष्टो न्यासः अनुप्रासः शब्द-
साम्यं वैधर्म्यं स्वस्य यत् S. D. 633). अनुप्रास
is of 5 kinds; (a) ऐक्यं or single alli-
teration; वकुलं वानं वीकुं व कवेति वारिप्रासः
पवनः; मुहूर्तमुद्राकुशाविरुकरागल &c. K. P. 7.
(b) वृत्तिः or harmonious. (c) श्रुतिः
or melodious (d) अन्त्यं or final; as
मदं हसंतः पुलकं वहंतः; (e) लाटः; स्मेरान्नीव-
नयने नयने किं निमांशिते. For definitions
and examples see S. D. 633-38 and
K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुप्लु I A To run after, follow;
इदमन्तो वारद्वयं आयस्य पाणिप्राहमिव
संभ्रादनुप्लुवते A. R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower, servant; सानु-
प्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाक्षराणां R. 13. 75;
Mv. 2. 7. 19.

अनुबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten
to, attach, tie, connect; सीमंतं निज-
मनुबध्नात कार्म्या Si. 8. 69 forming,
arranging; उभयोरपि राजेन्द्र संबन्धेनानुब-
ध्नात (इष्टाकुलं) Rām. 1 सखीजानु-
बद्धा कथा Dk. 11. 4 connected with. -2
(a) To have in the train (fig. also);
न शिष्यामनुबध्नात Bhāg. (b) To bring
about, cause, lead to, result in, pro-
duce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति
कुशलं Mb; हे वृषल ते तथा विक्षोपःस्तु
यथा हिंसामनुबध्नात P. VI. 1. 141
Comp. -3 To press, importune, urge,
request; पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्नाता K. 69.
133, 207, 233 -4 (a) To attend or
follow closely, follow at the heels
of, follow; को तु सख्यमनुबध्नात-
पस्विनीभ्यामबालसखी बालः S. 7; मधुकर-
कुलेननुबध्नात K. 139; दिष्ट्या तावदय-
मने मादीव तमयमनुबध्नात K. 158,
194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv. 7. 18;
Si. 5. 26 (b) To chase; pursue;
तस्माननुबध्नात K. 120; अनुबध्नाता तुरग-
मुलमियुं 132 (c) To adhere or stick
to, cling to; वयसा विवलेला यामनुबध्नाति
देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To continue,
take up; तदेवानुबध्नात तपः 322; तान्त्र्ये
चिरपरिवृत्तान्तराणां मामनुबध्नाति U 3 v. 1
for अनुबध्नाति; वंशायनागमनालापभेवानुबध्नात
K. 262. (e) To follow, succeed,
come close upon; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादा
याद्विपद्विपदं संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73;
see अनुबन्धिव below. -5 To foster,
cherish, entertain, harbour; तेषु किं
भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नात मानसं Mār. P. -6
To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47. -7
Not to burst or break loose, hold
or keep together; भगोऽपि हि वृणाकाम-
मनुबध्नाति तंतवः H. 1. 95. pass. To be
related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध p. p. I Bound, attached
tied to. -2 Following in the train
coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धा
थीनश्च संशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41. -3 Con-
nected with, related to, relating, or
belonging to. -4 Constantly stick-
ing to, being in; continued, con-
tinuous; नित्यानुबद्धकुलैः Ve. 1; भुव-
काकलीहसितं U. 3; विवृजक K. 66.
*विदुमिरभूतः 135 constantly flowing.
-5 Fixed upon, directed towards;
कलहंस वक्रायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबन्धः I Binding or fastening on,
connection, attachment, tie (lit.
& fig.); यस्या मनश्चानुबन्धस्तस्यामुद्रिः
Māl. 2; एतद्व्यवहारेन दर्शने कौशे इदं दृश्य-
नुबन्धः इति न जानासि U. 3. state of
feeling; K. 257. -2 Uninterrupted
succession, unbroken sequence,
continuous flow, continuity; series,
chain; बाष्पं कुह स्थिरतया त्रितानुबन्धं s. 4.
14; मरणं K. 236 following up death,
desire for dying; अनुबन्धादुदरमेद्रा K.
280; यदात्याशीदेवानुबन्धे 309 (persis-
tence in) following me. 317; वै. ०
मत्स्य, Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यते देव शोकानु-
बन्धः K. 63 continuous sorrow;
दुर्लभजनप्राप्तिर्न Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सानुबन्धः
कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निपादः R. 1. 64 con-
tinuous, uninterrupted; परिबृद्धागम-
नुबन्धसवया R. 9. 69 continuous enjoy-
ment; अयं सोऽयं सानुबन्धः संवृत्तः V. 5
giving rise to a chain of evils. -3
Descendants, posterity; सानुबन्धा हता
हसि Rām. -4 Consequence, result
(good or bad); आत्मदोषानुबन्धेन
K. 319 in consequence of; यदयं
सानुबन्धं च सुखं B. 18. 39, 25; अनुबन्ध-
मजानतः कर्मणामिव बध्नात Rām. -5 Inten-
tion, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं
परिज्ञाय देशकाली च तत्त्वतः; सायणस्यो बालोक्त्य
दंडे दंडेऽपि पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; पापं of
evil designs. -6 An adjunct of a
thing, a secondary member (मुह्या-
नुयायि, अपयानं); a secondary symp-
tom, symptomatic affection, at-
tendant on the principal disease
(वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्य); मूर्धन्युबन्धः
विषमन्त्राः Susr. -7 Connecting link
or adjunct of a subject or topic;
theme, matter of discussion;
introductory reasons; (विषयप्रयोजना-
विकारसंबन्धः अनुबन्धः) (an indispen-
sable element of the Vedānta). -8
(Gram.) An indicatory syllable
or letter intended to denote some
peculiarity in the inflection, accent
&c. of the word to which it is
attached; as the ल in मल्ल, ए in हण;
रितुराय पशमवाय मध्ये प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोतियानुबन्धः
Ki. 13. 19. -9 Offence, fault, -10
An obstacle, impediment also the
clog or encumbrance of a family;
domestic ties or attachment. -11 A
child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent or teacher (सुर्यानुयायी शिषुः). -12 Beginning, commencement.—13 Repeated application or devotion (सौम्येन अभिर्नवेष्ट). -14 Course, pursuit.—15 A small bit or part, a trifle.—16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भानानु-बंधपूर्णकः.—17 Base, stem (स्कृतिः). १. १ [अनुबध्यते अतिशयिन व्यापितये अनया] 1 Thirst.—2 Hiccup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related,

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधि *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) 1 (*a*) Connected with, attached or related to; अहो सरस-णीयानुबंधिनी रीजनकया Māl. 1 having for its contents or subject matter &c.; परिचयानुबंधो Dk. 101 continuing. (b) Mixed or blended with; नील-कंठकैकानुबंधिना मंद्रङ्कुतेन मामनुमन्यते Māl. 9.—2 Followed by, accompanied with; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; तदियमावसततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60 1 अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधो 67; शाश्वं शाश्वतरानुबंधि 156; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1, 20; Bg. 15. 2; गुणा गुणानुबंधित्वस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with.—3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted; अपि त्वदावाजितवारिसंपूर्णं प्रवलमासामनुबंधि वारुणो Ku. 5, 34; ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 303.

अनुबंध्य *a* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). 2 [वधार्थं बन्धः अनुबन्धः कर्माणं प्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; गौरानुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चारिस्थत् बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—*Caus.* 1 To remind, put in mind of; अयं सम्यगनुबोधतोऽस्मि s. I well reminded.—2 To advise, inform; इति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection.—2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a

Brāhmana (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिक, क *a.* [तदधीते वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it.—2 Repeating what has been said.—3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषित् *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7. A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things); suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds); मेवमुक्तविशदो स भद्रिवा अनुभुंक्त R. 19. 39; सा मंहान्मंहनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment.—2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P. 1 To enjoy, taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अनुभवं च भुङ्क्ते इव नवमासिकामात्रसुखमसं Dk. 121; असक्तः सुखमनुभूतः R. 1 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; अतस्कुतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्खो पादपस्तीरमुपसं S. 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; सवत्सरमात्रं प्रवृत्तमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; षष्ठमनुभवत् वर्षे K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old.—2 To learn, hear, understand; वदन्तानुभवति Ch. Up.—3 To try, test, put to the test; न न्वं तेनाप्यनुभविष्या नान्वभावितव्याप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभावितव्यः ॥ Bk. 5. 35.—4 To comorise include, grasp द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up.—5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mosty Ved. in these senses) —*Caus.* 1 To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6. 15; स्नातभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125 । आभेदो न हि कस्तूर्याः सपथेनानुभावयन् Bv. 1. 120.—2 To reflect on, meditate, think of; मनसा तमेव वृत्तान्तमनुभावयत् K. 176, 279.—3 To infer, know; तस्मात्पराश्रुत्तीर्णां फलेः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विषयं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right and अयथार्थं wrong. see T.

S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अर्थोपपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sāṅkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Charvakas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas—संभव 'equivalence'; ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony,' and वेष्टा 'gesture.')—2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा सचि ह्युपति N. 4. 105.—3 Understanding.—4 Result, consequence.—*Comp.*—सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमेयपुरुःसत्ते) अनुभावविशेषात् सेनापरिवृत्ताविव R. 1. 37; संगवर्तीयानुभावो अस्याकृतिः S. 7. अनुभावसोमायमात्रपरिवेषवृत्तायोः U. 1. 3 16. 20, 41, 4. 22. K. 108, 240 1 V. 1 1 Ki. 1. 6 1 Dk. 29, 113; Mv. 6. 53; अहो महानुभाव पाथिवो दुह्यतः S. 3. of great might or power; जले वा क्षुप्तक्रीडावनुभावपरिक्रमैः R. 10. 38. 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c., valour; Ki. 6. 28; महा-नुभावपशुतः कापि तत एवागतवती Māl. 1 very noble or dignified.—2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न); भावं मननितं साक्षात् स्वयत् व्यज्यति ये तेऽनुभावा इति वचनाः । यथा भ्रमेणः कोपस्य व्यङ्ग्यः; उन्मुक्तं कारणं ह्येः स्वेवंहिर्भावं प्रकाशयत् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काव्यमाश्रयोः ॥ S. D. 162. 163. &c.; शिखरे रमणीयतो त्वदनुभावमावाहते Māl. 9. 35.—3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; अनुभाववत् गुह्यस्थित्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative; ता understanding, knowledge; वत्पदेन विना यस्याननुभाववत्ता भवेत् Bhāṣhā. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभावि *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling.—2 An eye-witness; अनुभावो तु यः काश्चित्कथो-त्साह्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69.—3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding.—*भूः f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception; अयमात्मा सवानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience.—2 (In Nyāya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāṣhā P. 51-52.—3 Dignity consequence.—Comp.—प्रकाशः N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

अनुभू 1. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभू m. Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभूतु m. A younger brother (अनुवृत्तो भातरः).

अनुभू 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुभूत p. p. Intoxicated with joy.

अनुभाष pot. p. To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुम 4 A. 1 To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमनुमुत्सरे मोचयति कलभस्य चाष्टम् R. 11. 39; M. 1. 12; राजन्याय स्वपुत्रिभुवसिः-नुमेने R. 4. 87; 14. 20; शुभ्रयमाणां गिरि-शोभने Ku. 1. 59. 3. 60. 5. 68; कृता-भिषयामनुमन्यमानः सुतां S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यदीयसीं मे कुमुदतां नाहं नानुमं R. 16. 85. be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22.—2 To follow, have recourse to; व्रमायां वामसंत्यज्य संरथं योनुमन्यते Mb.—Caus. 1. To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराजः V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सर्वो जगन्मनुमानायश्यामि S. 3.—2. To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240.—3 To honour.—4 To put to account.

अनुमत p. p. 1 Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं हृष्टं वा वैरिदं शुभ-पातकं Ve. 3. 22; यमना S. 4. 9. allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5. 10; वम्येतः साक्षा Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c.—2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृष्टे च कर्षकजना नुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72—3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वनमतो नमतो-नुतमाय भियाः Si. 6. 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमतं चोरितमेतत्तवया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुमतिः f. 1 Permission, consent, approval, assent.—2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājasuya sacrifice (कणादीनर्षद्वयोः शुक्रच-तुर्दशीयुत पूर्णिमादिभिः); अनुमत्यै हविषाकपालं

पुरोडाशं निर्वपति Sat. Br. 3. Ms. 3. 86-87.—Comp.—पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance.—2 Independence.

अनुमंनु a. Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent) f Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमंत्र 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्ट्य वाचदे-वानुमित्रतोऽश्वः U. 2. (v. I. for आभिमित्रता); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन वयं कणांनुमंत्रतः M

अनुमंत्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरः A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिङ्गां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिकैरनुमिमीमे Mb. ; conclude, guess, conjecture; व्रमादयिमनुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगमंगो-नुमीयते Ku. 2. 25; R. 15. 77; 17. 11; तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधानः 2. 7; 68; 5 12; Ki. 5. 47.—2 To reconcile, equal—Caus. (—नापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुवृत्तां K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [मा-अह] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानु a. One who infers; न हि करिणे हृष्टे चाकारेण तमनुमिमितनुमातरः

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system (अनुमितिकारणमनुमानं तच्च वृत्तौ वह्निध्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं); प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधानाम्. त्रयं सुवि-दिष्टं कार्यं त्रयमुद्दिष्टमधीपताम् Ms. 12. 105.—2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इतिरेनुमानेन मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Rām.—3 Analogy, similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षते S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादंतेमुपप्रेक्ष्य K. 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यनलानां दृष्टिर्निशिताः परंति तत्र शराः। तत्रापरोपितशरो वायव्यानां पुः स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमाने तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोरर्थः K. P. 10.—Comp.—वर्ति f. reasoning; logical inference.

अनुमापक a. (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः f Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान. परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञान-मनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमितता Desire of inferring.

अनुमेय pot. p. Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयः प्रारंभः R. 1. 20.

अनुमार्ग adv. Along the way; according to a (particular) way on or in the way; अनुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाष adv. Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month.—स ind. Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद 1 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with; सुदितामनुमोदते Bhāg.—2 To express approval; तदेव राममातृभिरनुमोदिते U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेधुमासदनुमोदितुं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुमोदितमाचयः K. 77; अनुमोदितता मात्रा 160.—Caus. To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोदः 1 The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure.—2= अनुमोदनं see below.

अनुमोदनं 1 Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance.—2 Causing pleasure.

अनुम 6 A. To follow in death; रुद्रता कुतश्च सा पुनर्मवता नानुमतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85. followed in death by you; नानुमितामसादभिरवा नः शुचा नानुमृतेष्व लभ्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरणं Following in death; तत्प-रणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि अनुमृतादितरिदरणे देहाद्यभाष-एव); देशतर-मते परयो साध्वी तत्प्रायुकादयं निवायेरसि संशु-द्धां प्रविशेज्जातवेदं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmana women पुण्यं चित्तां समाह्वय न विषा ननुमहेति Bāna—severely condemns this practice; see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also) अनुयाहं सायुषद्वौ Bh. 2. 77; अनुयाग्यनुमितनयां S. 1. 29; त्वामनुयागि यद्यपि Ku. 4. 21. 2 To imitate, equal; न विलायुषयुक्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुंशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated.—3 To attend, accompany; इयं मुसलमनुयाति कलेन हुङ्क-तन Mu. I. 4. अनुयाताश्चेत्तौ वसिष्ठः U. 348.

अनुया *a.* Following —या: Vcd. Food.

अनुयातु *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रे—*त्रा* Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राज्ञः वने वन्येन जीवतः । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām.—*त्रे* *adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्र । अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य ठङ्] A follower, attendant; S. 1; 2.

अनुयाने Following.

अनुयावित्र *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. —2 Like, similar.—3 Following a principal person as a teacher (भुक्तवस्य अनुयतां शिशुः).—*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्येषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 4 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-घञ्, कृत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञां); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 No ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्मन्मुने प्रदेयं त्वया किंयेति तमन्वयुक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुक्तं शुरुमांशः क्षितिः 11. 62; Si. 13 68.—2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79; 250.—3 To impart or give as instruction. —4 To order, enjoin.—5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c —2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिर *a.* [अस्पर्धे इति] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतेन अभिधीतः.

अनुयोज् *m.* An examiner, interrogator; inquirers; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भूतकाव्यापकः).

अनुयोगः *m.* A question, inquiry, examination; आविर्बज्जानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1; निगृह्यानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94; वार्ता मधुगुप्ताया च वाचा R. 13. 71.—2 Censure, reproof.—3 Solicitation.—4 Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना नैकं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 142.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union.—6 Comment.—Comp.—कृत् I. an interrogator.—2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतं तपि प्रभविषयसंज्ञं विनति).

अनुयोगिर *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on.—2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोय *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof.—उयः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उमाभ्यामपि वासवाः नुयोऽप्यो दृष्टं प्रणमति S. 7; Ms. 8; 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुयुज् 4. U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्व रज्यद्वयार्कः Si. 9. 7; (became red or attached)—2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रदुष्यत्यनुयुज्यते च Bg II. 36.—3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्तमनुयुज्यति विश्वमस्त्य त्यजते च Rām; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राशि जनता नानुयुज्यते Pt. 1 301; भानुसुतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुयुज्यते कामतः Ms. 3. 173.—*Caus.* 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाकितलव्यानुयुज्यते Si. 7. 64. 8, 17. 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23. 4. 27, —2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied. अनुयुक्तः प्रजापतिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरेजयत् Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुञ्चनेरनुयुज्यते U. 1. 14; विश्वयुगानुयुज्यते Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुडलमणिप्रमानुयुक्तगंडरवल्कः K. 170.—2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुयुक्तः शुचिर्देवः Ms. 7. 64; युगानुयुक्तमनुयुक्तमधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; प्रजः—लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc.); आप वृषभमनुयुक्तः प्रकृतयः—अथ हिमचन्द्रस्येव ददमनुयुक्तः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंत-सेना आयुषार्द्धतमनुयुक्तः Mk. 1 एषा भवेत्तमनुयुक्तः S. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुयुक्तवान् कथय किमु नारी जन्म Mu. 6.

अनुयुक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुयुज्जने Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुयुज्जने स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुयुज्यते *p. p.* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुयुज् *a.* Become red, reddened.—गः 1 Redness.—2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपराधः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.), आविर्भूतानुयुज्जः Mu. 4. 21; कंठकितं प्रथयति मध्ययुगं कथयति S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; इतिर्गता gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्वादु-रुरागजः Ak.

अनुयुज्ज, अनुयुज्ज *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुयुज्जवाच H. 11 सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुयुज्जवती बभूव *ibid.*—2 Causing or inspiring love.—*ण* Personification of a musical note.

अनुयुज्जने 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells,

anklets &c.—2 The power of words called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमश्चैव तद्वादानुयुज्जनरूपो यो व्यंजः S. D. 4.

अनुयुक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुयुज्ज्या [रथामन्वायते स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणाद्यै च निशावनन-शंकया । दीपवृक्षास्तिया चकुरानुयुज्ज्या सर्वशः Rām

अनुयुज्जित *a.* Sounding, echoing; उद्युज्जितैरनुयुज्जितस्य प्रकाशस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुयुज्जः, अनुयुज्जिते Echo, reverberation; गुरुं magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुयुज्ज [अनुयुज्जिते रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). —2 A secondary flavour; लवणं saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रसं लवणानुरसं लवु । नायास्तु मधुरं सत्यं कषायानुरसं हिंसं Susr.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* [अनुयुज्जितः रहः] Secret, solitary, private.—सं *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; Si. 7. 50.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* Following the night.—*त्रं* *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनुयुज्जः इदं वयमनुयुज्जं हवामहे Av.—2 Born under the asterism अनुयुज्ज P. IV. 3. 34.—*चा* [अनुयुज्जता राशौ विशाखा] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राशौ or विशाखा). It consists of four stars.—Comp.—यमः—पुरं the ancient capital of Lanka or Ceylon; also called अनुयुज्जपुरं, described by Rājasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon " with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called ' The Great Brazen Palace ' said to have been built in 161 B.C."

अनुयुज्ज 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathise; गुरुशोका मनुयुज्जितो बभूव Ku. 4. 15; अनुयुज्जितो बभूवेन पतिर्गतां Si. 4. 47.

अनुयुज्जने Condolence, sympathy.

अनुयुज्ज 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्गुणैः मार्गमनुयुज्जति Mb. 1 to, surround, hem in; हस्तानुयुज्जमेवो महार... अन्वरेण्यते Bhāg.—2 To bind, fasten.—3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise; अनुयुज्ज्यादयं ग्रहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुनर्गमनं नृह्य जाता पुननुयुज्ज P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male.—4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्तनुरुयुज्यते वि-

यमस्यं त्वयंति च Ran. 1. सद्भूतिमनुरधयंतां भवतः Mv. 2 follow or adopt. स्वयमे-
मनुरधयते गतिरूप Ki. 11. 78; नातुरोस्ये
जगद्भूमी Bk. 16. 23 love, like.—5 To
conform to, obey, follow, adapt
oneself to, act up to; नियतिं लोक
इवातुरधयते Ki. 2. 12; हतं तिर्यक्ताऽपि
परिचयमनुरधयते U. 3. remember or
cherish (act up to it); मद्भवनमनु-
रधयते वा भवान् K. 181, 298; वारसक्य-
मनुरधयते महात्मनः Mv. 6 feel the force
of compassion; तेनापि रावणे वैश्वामनुरधय-
त्यपेक्षते Mv. 5. 35 following up;
यदि सुकुरुमनुरधयते Mv. 3 regard with
respect, obey; अनुरधयत्य भगवतो वसिष्ठ-
स्यादेश U. 4; चन्द्रकोटीचन U. 5.—6 To
coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्या-
दोभः प्रियशतंनुरधय मुखा U. 3. 26; अभि-
नयनेककनेनेऽपि एवमनुरधयते K. 207 please
by carefully attending to &c.;
show regard for; 248.—7 To urge,
press, entreat, request; आश्रमनाथ
अनुरधयमानः K. 277; तथा चाहमनुरधयमान-
स्तां वकुलमातां दूतवा Māl. I; सा च भूमि-
धनना बलवन्नुद्धा Dk. 122 courted,
wooed.—8 To assent or agree to;
approve, like, comply with; प्रकृ-
तयो न मे ध्वसनमरुधयते Dk. 106; यदि भग-
वाननुरधयते Mv. 4 agree with me.

अनुरध *a.* [रुध-कृप्] I one who
obeys, conforms to &c.—2 Obeyed,
observed, practised, wanted (अपे-
क्षित), written ar अनुरध Rv. 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोधः—चर्न I Compliance, grati-
fication, fulfilling one's wishes &c.
—2 Conformity, accordance, obe-
dience, regard, consideration; धर्मा-
नुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192; अत्र नातुरो-
धं तन्मे Mu. 7 please or gratification;
आमातुरोधात् Mu. 1. 2 out of regard
for; कविप्रमातुरोधाद् Ve. I in consid-
eration of; Mv. 5. 3. 28; तदनुरोधात्-
वेन accordingly, in accordance
with it; वद्विप्रश्निन्महतोरोधात् Pt. 1. 100
after great consideration; humo-
uring H. 2. 103; reference (of a
rule).—3 Pressing, urging, coax-
ing, entreaty, solicitation, request;
क इवातुरोधाः K. 209; तदनुरोधात् 135;
विनातुरांश्चास्त्याहतेरुधय Si. 20. 81.—4
Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिनः—धक *a.* Compliant, com-
plying with, obeying or conform-
ing to, having regard to, caring
for; पतिव्रतायां सप्तयानुरोधिनी Rām

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सहशः योग्यो वा] I
Like, resembling, corresponding
to; शब्दातुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भावितव्य Pt. 1;
worthy of; आत्मानुरूपं वरं S. I; रूपानु-
रूप K. 192, 203.—2 Suitable or fit,
adapted to, according to; with gen.
or in comp. 1 तदनुरूपं भवतः K. 146,
158; भव विदुःरूपस्य गुणैर्लोकहतेः V.

5. 21; काममनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वरकलं S. I;
स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः सेचनचटैः *ibid.*; Bg. 17.
3; R. 1. 33; Me. 13.—य I Rese-
mblance, likeness, conformity. 2
Suitability, fitness; U. 6. 26.—यः
The antistrophe, having the same
metre as the strophe or strophe;
the second of the three verses (रुध)
recited together, the other two being
strophe and पयोस; एकस्तोत्रियंरुधस्तु योऽन्यो-
ऽन्तरः सोऽनुरूपः Asval.

अनुरूपतः—वेणः, पशः *adv.* Conform-
ably or agreeably to.

अनुलम्प *a.* Attached to, intent on,
seeking or pursuing after; येन आर्वा-
यः सुसिम्भा दृष्टिमुक्ता Mk. 4 intently
fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलातः—हयः [रुध-नर्तने-वम्] A
peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear
(with perfumes &c. after bathing);
sinear, daub, cover over; वपुरान्वलिप्त
न वपुः Si. 9. 51, 9 15; प्रमातुलिप्त श्रीवर्धन
R. 10. 10 covered with; तच्छाया-
तुलिप्तधुतकी K. 131; हरिभिराश्रमसा तेजसा
चातुलिप्तैः S. 7. 7; so स्नातानुलिप्तः तिमि-
तातुलिप्तः enveloped in darkness;
स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 besmeared
with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः—लेपनं I Unction, anointing
smearing.—2 Ointment, unguent
such as sandal juice, oil &c.; any
emollient or oily application; आर्द्र-
वृद्धगधनि K. 28 rubbed with paste;
सुखिकुसुमधूपातुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलेपकः—लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints
(the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to,
attached; Si. 5. 46; जनांनुलीनः Dk.
104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.]
I 'With the hair,' regular, in
natural order, successive (opp. प्रति-
लोम); (hence) 1 favourable, agree-
able; सुलो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām. 1
त्रिरनामनुलोमामनुवाहि Sat. Br.; कुट्टं क्षेत्रं
प्रतिशेषं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the
regular direction.—2 Mixed as a
tribe —मा A woman of the lower
caste than that of the man's whom
she marries; Y. 2. 288.—यं *adv.*
In regular or natural order; प्रतिलोममा-
लिपेत्तानुलोमं Susr.—माः (pl.) Mixed
castes.—COMP.—अय *a.* having for-
tune favourable.—अयः *a.* speaking
in favour of; जहानप्यनुलोमार्थां प्रवाचः
कृतिना गिरः Si. 2 25.—ज, जन्म *a.*
born in due gradation, offspring of
a mother inferior in caste to the
father; said of the mixed tribes;
Ms. 10. 25; Y. 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं I Regular gradation, se-
nding or putting in the right direc-

tion.—2 (In medicine) Carrying
off by the regular channels, such
as purging, alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den. P. 1 To stroke or
rub with the hair or with the
grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रति-
लोममनुलोमयेत् Susr. —2 To evacuate,
purge, carry off by the regular
channels.

अनुलवण *a.* I Not excessive,
neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त,
अन्यूनाधिक); smoothed, free from
disturbing circumstances (?).—2
Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तः] I A
genealogical table; यत्रानुवंशं भगवा-
जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ M. 7.—2 Modern
race or species; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relat-
ing to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very
crooked; somewhat crooked or
oblique; २२ Moving somewhat
obliquely or retrogressively (said
of planets)

अनुवच् 2 P. I To say or speak
after or for one; वेषां द्विजानां सवित्री
नानुव्येत यथाविधि Ms. 11. 191.—2 To
repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनुरु-
मातुष्कामस्य Ait. Br.; learn, study;
परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुव्येत Sat. Br.; अरण्येऽनुव्य-
मानस्यादाण्यकं Say., see अनुवाच below.
—3 To concede the point, assent
to, yield.—4 To name, call.—Caus.
To cause to recite, to read to
oneself (before reading aloud);
oft used in dramas; वने नाम मुद्रा-
राण्युवाच परस्परमलोकयतः S. 1; निपु-
(गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां; देवो—अनुवाच्य तावत्
यथाविदुः श्रोण्यामि V. 2; Mu. I; अनु-
वाचितलोकमात्ममवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्त *m.* Repeating, reciting (उ-
दुलोवाचितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c.

अनुवचनं I Repetition, recitation,
teaching, instruction, lecture. Y. 3;
190 2 A chapter, section; lesson;
division.—3 Repetition of Mantras-
or texts in conformity with प्रेर or
injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुव्यते इति, वच् वच् कुत्वं P.
II. 4. 29. Vārt.] I Repeating, re-
citing, reciting. 2 A subdivision
of the Vedas, section, chapter.—3
Chapter or section, referring to a
compilation from the *Rigveda* or
Yajurveda (अयजुःसंह) COMP.—
अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents
attributed to Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-प्यत्-कुत्वं] A verse
recited by the Hotri priest, in
which the god is invoked to accept
the offering prepared for him, or
a sort of priest, Si. 14. 20 (प्रशस्तु-
पाक्या तदभावे होतृपाक्या देवताह्वानी अक्ष
Malli.).

अनुवाच *f.* [वच-णिच्-क्रिप्.] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचन. — *m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं १ Recitation of passages of the *Rigveda* by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (विधे) of the अध्वर्यु priest. — २ Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. — ३ Reading to oneself; see above.

अनुवृत् *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. क. - क्ति: *f.* १ Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. — २ Study of the Vedas.

अनुवचन *a. or n.* [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनुवान् Sk.] १ One devoted to study, learned; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनुवानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24; इदं अनुवानः Ku. 6. 15. — २ Modest, unassuming; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सतः [अनुवृत्तो वत्सरो द्वागद्विधेशोऽयम्] १ A year. — २ The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the *Bṛhaspati* cycle.

अनुवद् १ P. I To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.). शिरं नः... अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंत्रवाक् पञ्जस्थः R. 5. 74 repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk.; (P. & A.) to resound, echo; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदतः कठः कलापस्य *ibid.*; सभाभिनिप्रतिष्ठानिर्मयादन्ववदन्तिव Si. 2. 67. echoed; and approved also; घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव कंठा पुनःकृतो, पुनः Bk. 8. 29. — २ To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. 1. 74; 2. 6. — ३ To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदत्या Dk. 21. — ४ To abuse, rail at—*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः १ Repetition (in general); नृणः K. 206. — २ Repetition by way of exalation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपपन्नाते Sk.). — ३ Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the *Bṛāhmanas* which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previous; *y* laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधिः 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः; नातुवाद् अनुवक्तव्योः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. it is of 3 kinds :—सूतार्थः (सदेव सौम्ये-दमत्र आसीत्); स्तुत्यर्थः (वायुर्वै शेषिण देवता)

and गुणः (अविशेषं गृहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना गृहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also. — ४ Corroboration, confirmation. — ५ Slander, abuse, reviling. — ६ Advertisement, notice; report, rumour. — ७ Commencement of speech (वाचनप्रारम्भमात्रं).

अनुवादक, -वादित्र *a.* १ Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरम्भ सहसामुदायी Dk. 95 bespeaks. — २ Conformable to, in harmony with, -like; युक्तगीतानुवादिना Rām. तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30. — *m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pol. p.* १ To be explained or illustrated. — २ (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्तत्वेन न विधेय-मुदिरियतः; इद्विरादेच् आदेच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिर &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुवशतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient. — शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस १ P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवसिन *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवस्ति *a.* [वस्-क्त] १ Dressed, clothed, wrapped up. — २ Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The wind—ward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c.; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत् सुगण सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास १० P. १ To scent; perfume. — २ To use the oily enema (see the next word); treat by using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नातु-वास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः, -सनं १ Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c. — २ Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. — ३ (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्यादेवाऽनुवा-

सत्वात् Susr. १ द्विधा वासिनः परिक्षेपो निरूह-श्चानुवासनं । कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवास-नम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासनं वा दीयते अनुवस-न्नपि नुवृत्ताते अनुवादनं वा दीयते इति अनुवा-सनः).

अनुवासित *n.* १ Fumingated, perfumed. — २ Administered as an enema; treated by this operation.

अनुविद ६ U. To find, discover, see, obtain. — २ To deem, consider. — ३ To marry.

अनुवितिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद् See under अनुवृत्.

अनुविधा ३ U. १ To lay down a rule, regulate. — २ To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; see अनुविधायिर् पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in. — ३ To resemble, imitate. — *pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधान १ Obedience. — २ Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिर् *a.* १ Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders. सा सा विदुर्विधायिणी H. 2. 141 । अविदुर्व्यानुविधायिनीद्विधाणि V. 3. — २ Resembling; निजवृक्षसितानुविधायिनि Si. 6. 23, 15. 69.

अनुविनश ४ P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविष् ६ P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः -शनं १ Following, entering after. — २ Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (यद्येकस्मिन्नेकमेव कान्दस्य विवाहः); यद्वी-यसोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिः शोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश्य *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविधः (pl.) N of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् १ A. (sometimes P. also) १ (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वामित्त-श्रितमनुवृत्तमनुवर्तित्य S. 2. तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्त- K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशाङ्कलेन कामनुवर्तते S. 3. approve of her choice; औषिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense । न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मयुः क्षिरैः कुसुमैकपात्रे पयौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126 ।

कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude ; प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41 ; Mal. 3. 2. (b) To imitate, resemble ; equal ; त. 5. स्ववर्तनं पितृसर्वं यज्ञसा च बलेन च Mb. (c)

To gratify, humour, please ; Dk. 65.—2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after ; संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave. (d) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sūtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows) ; e. g. in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sūtra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.—Caus. I To cause to revolve, turn round ; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नावर्तयति ह यः Bg. 3. 16.—2 To act up to, follow, obey ; तथापि लोकयात्रावर्तनीया Mv. 7 ; पुत्रैः पितरौ लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3 ; K. 367.—3 To favour, oblige ; comply with one's request ; निश्चिनापि भवत्येव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73 ; यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः Māl. 7.—4 To put in, carry out.—5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sūtra ; केचित् विज्ञायते इति नावर्तयति P. V. 2. 13. Sk.—6 To use, employ.—7 To lead one to, attach to.—8 To speak in favour of, speak for ; to approve.—9 To imitate, do after one ; सती चरिताम्यनुवर्तिता नि वेदियाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं I Following (fig. also) ; attending, compliance, obedience, conformity ; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तते Ak ; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकभित्तयनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4 ; दाक्षिण्यं Dk. 161.—2 Gratifying, obliging.—3 Approval of, concurrence in.—4 Continuance ; result, consequence.—5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिनं a. I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp. राक्षसाश्चापि गृह्णीते नित्यं श्रदानुवर्तिभिः Pt. I. 69 ; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383.—2 Guided by, following the advice of ; obedient, faithful, compliant ; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. I. 101. 298.—3 Like, resembling ; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्तयति a. [अनुगतो वर्तते] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्तं p. p. I. Obeying, following &c.—2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued ; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगवत्पश्येह प्रसादः U. 7.—3 Rounded off ; tapering round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार) ; दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179.—4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c.—2 Conforming to the character (शीलगुणतः).—3 Obedience, conformity, compliance ; मूर्खेऽप्यनुवृत्तेन (गृह्णीयात्) Chāp. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f. I. Assenting to approval ; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65.—2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्तिः) taking up ; continuity ; व्येष्टा-नुवृत्तिर्लाटं R. 13. 78 by following the example of ; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमादुपगतः Dk. 100 service ; ततान वदन्ति ; पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of.—3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence ; gratifying, pleasing ; कीर्ता चातुर्धर्मपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3 ; Māl. 9 ; Si. 9. 58 ; Dk. 55 ; K. 265 ; M. 2. 9 ; राज्यं हि नाम राज्यं सं परस्य वृत्तेर्महदप्रतिष्ठानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct ; U. 7. 5-4 Remembrance. Ki. 18. 18.—5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule ; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.—6 Imitating, resembling &c.—7 Repetition ; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं ind. Ever and anon, constantly ; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमाहृतः R. 3. 5 ; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लिनं a. [वेल्क] Bent in conformity with ; bent under.—2 Securing with bandages, bandaging ; a sort of bandage (वर्णलेपनमैव भेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य a. [अनुव्ययति अनुवच्छति ये क] Following (अनुगत) ; व्यविवाहः Kāty. (न्ययभूमि प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यञ्ज 4 P. To hit or pierce again ; विद्धमनुव्येच्छतः Ms. 9. 43.—2 To wound, pierce ; कामशरानुव्येच्छतः &c.—3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.—4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्धं p. p. I Pierced, bored ; कीटानुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काष्ठयता S. D.—2 Overspread, intertwined ; surrounded, full of ; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed ; सरासिजमनुविद्धं सैवलेनापि रम्यं S. I. 20 ; कवित्प्रभालेपिभिर्हिन्द्रीनैर्मुक्तामयी पश्चिवावुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18 ; अलके बाहू-कुंदावुविद्धे Me. 65 ; सौरभ्यं Mk. 1 ; कोपावुविद्धां चित्तौ नाटयन् Mu. 3 ; Ku. 3. 35 ; पांडुतावुविद्धं देहच्छविः Dk. 112, 137 ; Māl. 1.—3 Connected with, relating to ; adhering to ; देशवार्तावुविद्धा संख्या Dk. 117, 124 ; उद्गृह्णीतेऽहलुदेः परितोऽनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.—4 Set, inlaid ; variegated ; रत्नानुविद्धाणवमकलाया

दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिण्याः R. 6. 63, 14 ; Si. 4. 49.

अनुवेषः, -व्याधः I Hurting, piercing, perforating ; न हि कीटानुवेषादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतुमर्शाः S. D. I. 2 Contact, union ; मुलामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याघमुद्रम R. Si. 2. 20.—3 Blending, mixture ; fusion.—4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception, (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुवृत्तं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मंत्रविवरण) ; especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहारणं, -व्याहारः I. Repetition, repeated utterance ; mentioning along with something else.—2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारि R. Cursing ; execrating. अनुव्रज् I P. I To follow, go after ; तौ व्रजेतीमनुवव्रजान् K. 132, 210 ; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water ; lake, &c. ; as a mark of respect Y. I. 113)

तं मातरौ देवमनुव्रजंयः Ku. 7. 38 ; यमि-च्छेत्पुनरायातं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.—2 To visit in order, seek.—3 To go to or near ; betake oneself to, घृणा घृतेः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. I deer herd or associate with deer.—4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest ; Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्रज्य p. p. To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत a. [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] I Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.) ; पियतमा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103 ; वैश्याः श्रममनुव्रताः Rām.—2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत) .—3 A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशक्ति a. Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred ; *अदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20. where both members undergo Vridhhi.

अनुशयः, -शायिन् &c. See under अनुशी.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशखं [अनुवर्तते शखं शखायै प्रयुक्त] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail ; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास् 2 P. 1 (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address ; इति ध्रुवेष्टामनुशासती स्तुतिं राजाक मेना न विवेतु-मुष्टमात् Ku. 5. 5 ; पूर्वोक्तं हि निजनाद भोज्यो R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin ; to teach, instruct (how to act) ; दशरथममवानुशिक्षः R. 13. 75 । वस्ते रवन्धुनाऽनुशिक्षायासि S. 4 ; राजपरानीविद्योम-स्थमनुशाधि पुरजिन् Bk. 20. 17 ; को तु खलु मसिन्नुशाधित V. 4. tells, directs ; मसिन्ना वरमनाय वृत्तुद्धिं भवतमनुशाधित V. 5 tells, directs ; माजवर्षं वरमनुशाधित Sk. ; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct ; इयमे ताव-रममनुशासनीया Ve. 2 ; अविदुःमनुशासनीय 3 ; स्वर्गं दद्यापयः दद्यात्मां भवाननुशासिष्यति Ms. 11. 100. 9. 233-4 To praise, extol.-5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक, -शासिन्, -शासृ, or शासितृ a. One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler, पञ्च भोरानुशासं गजेति मयादुत्प-तितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command ; instruction laying down rules or precepts ; a law, rule, precept ; treatment (of a subject) ; (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.) ; भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice ; नमनोऽनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139 ; 6. 50 ; 2. 159 ; यौवनं K. 146 ; नामलिङ्गं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c. ; शब्दानुशासनं Sk. ; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66. Sk.-Comp.—पर obedient.—पर्वण N. of the 13 th book of the Mahābhārata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशिक्षः f. Instruction, teaching ; order ; command.

अनुशिक्षिन् a. Practising, learning.

अनुशिशुः f. [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुश्री 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with ; lie upon, close or along ; lay oneself down ; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to ; शयानं चानुश्रीते हि तिष्ठतमनु-तिशति । अनुश्रवति आवर्ते यमं वृष्टते नरे ॥ Subhāshita.-2 To repent, grieve for ; दुःखमिहमपि नान्वशेत सः Si. 14. 45 पुराणुश्रीते तत्र चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Repentant, remorse ; regret, sorrow ; दुःख न-शयमालमेत Māl. 8. ; दुःखस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sor v ; वाप्यं प्रमूय विगतानुशयो भवेत् S. 7. 25 ; इतो नतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4. Si. 2. 14-2

Intense enmity or anger ; शिशुपालो-ऽनुशयं परं नतः Si. 16. 2 ; यस्मिन्नुक्तानुशया-सिद्धे जायति भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.

—4 Close connection, as with a consequence ; close attachment (to any object).—5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births (१. स्वर्गीयकर्मणो मुक्तपलस्य भवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम मोहादुत्सारिस्मिहदत्त, दत्ता हि स्नेह-भावे विरिचयमानं ह्योत्तमा न विरिचयते मोहा-नुशयैव काश्चित् स्नेहशेषोऽवातिष्ठते तथापि योऽपि Tv.) —6. Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission ; Ms. 8. 222 see क्रीतानु-शय.—७ A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान a. Regretting &c.—ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः) ; ohe who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इहामिजनितानुतापवती).

अनुश्रियि a. 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful.—2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry.—3 Hating intensely.—4 Connected as with a consequence.—5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds ; epithet of the soul.

अनुश्रीलनं Intent or assiduous application ; constant ; pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study ; विज्ञातसारण्यनुश्रीलनेन Ki. 16. 28.

अनुश्रीलित a. Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

अनुशुचि P. To bewail, mourn over, regret ; कथं तमेन वै रत्नकमनुशोचांस Mk. 3 ; नष्टं मृतमातिक्रान्तं वानुशोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333 ; शौचं तं स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि K. 333 ; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with —Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret ; तुणामि वने शून्ने त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोका, -शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret ; अनुशु (शो) चित् in the same sense.

अनुशोचक, -शोचिन् a. 1 Regretful, penitent.—2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear (= श्रु) ; वानु-श्रुम जावतत Ms. 9. 100 ; तद्यथाश्रुयते Pt. 1 heard, related.—2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्रोक् [अनुश्रुयते गीयते, श्रोक्, कर्मणि अच्] A kind of Sāma (महावतस्यः सामभेदः).

अनुषंज (* संज्) 1 P. To adhere or cling to, follow closely.—pass. (-प-ज्यते) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also) ; यमं पूते च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुषज्यते Dk. 43 ; sometimes occurring as अनुषज्जते (from सज्ज् also) ; यदा हि नैद्विषं न कर्षयन्नुषज्जते Bg. 6. 4 ; 18. 10.-2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement.—Caus. 1 To fasten or attach (something) to.—2 To supply (as an elliptical expression) ; इति पदमन्त्रानुषंजन्यं.

अनुषक्-द् adv. In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुषक्त p. p. 1 Connected with, closely related or attached to ; निर्यञ्-वतः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever- arising —2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used) मृत्युरेव च व्याधिर्दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुषक्तं सदा देहे Mb. ; इदं नि-र्यानुषक्तं सतिताशेन तत्पते U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart ; * मदाकिनीपवित्रमसलं Mv. 4.

अनुषंगः 1 Close adherence or attend-ance ; connection, conjunction, as- sociation ; सानुषंगानि वरुणाणामि U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another).—2 Coalition, commixture —3 Connection of word with word.—4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis.—5 Necessary consequence, inevi- table result.—6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.—7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रस-न).—8 Yearning, eager longing.—9 Compassion, pity, tenderness.—10 (In Nyāya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निमन or conclusion by the use of the pro- noun इदं (उपनयवान्यस्यैव अयमिति पदस्य निमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं) —11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुषंगिक a. Following as a neces- sary result, consequent, concomi- tant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुषंगिन् a. 1 Connected with adhering or sticking to ; अनिक्रजे रज-सि मुखाऽनुषंगिणि Si. 17. 57.—2 Follow- ing as a necessary consequence ; य-स्यानुषंगेन इमे भोगादयो भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76.—3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुषंगे प्रसक्त) ; सप्तकस्याय-वर्षस्य सर्वत्रैवानुषंगिणः Ms. 7. 52 ; विमुक्तानुषंगि भयमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35. connected with, natural to, greatness.—4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुबजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुबेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुष्टुप् I P. (ऋष्टुम्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुप् *f.* [अनुनिरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप वाक्] I Following in praise; speech: -2 Sarasvatī.-3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टुभति the gāyatrī, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टुभनादनुष्टुप. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पञ्चमं लघु सधेन सप्तमे द्विचतुर्थयोः । गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां त्रिविधमिति मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्टा I U. (ऋष्टा) I To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विधा-दृष्टाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7. 1. 17; विमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारिचः S. 7; आज्ञायतु अर्थः को दियोभोऽनुष्टुष्टीयतामिति S. 1; य मे मतामदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वामनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business.-2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin).-3 To rule, govern, superintend, appoint.-4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms II. 12. sit on; occupy; अनुष्टास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām.-5 To follow, go after (lit.) स्वर्कातामनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नाराजके पति भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāshī follow, obey.-6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानुतिष्ठति पूर्वेषां पूर्वैः कृतं Bhāg.-7 (Intrans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.) अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणान् M. 5.

अनुष्टा *a.* [स्था.क.पठवं] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्टातु, शाप्ति *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं I Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities; कौशिकी यथोपायशिक्षित्यां यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. I;

नानुष्ठानैर्वैहीनः स्युः कुलजा विषया इव Pt. 2. 95; H. I. 103-3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरागुष्ठानं कार्ये Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं माहेशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किंचित्पुष्टानिर्त्ययत्वं रक्ष. तत्त्वमपकथति U. I. 8; Mv. 4. 33-नी Performance, doing &c.-Cmp.—करीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the शूल or gross body.

अनुष्टापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्टापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्टापिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संस्थाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; तथापुष्ठितं that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न पुक्तं हि त्यक्तं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Rām.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्टुः *f.* [स्था.कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); ष्टु, अनुष्ठया अनुष्ठया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेयं, शातस्य *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to त्वदभगतमनुष्ठेयं M. 5. what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* I Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णोर्गन्दाश्चिन्तुमः R. 12. 62.—2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस).—ष्णः Cold touch or sensation.—ष्णा N. of a stream.—ष्णा A water-lily, blue lotus (वरपल).—Comp.—शुः (शं ray) having cold rays, the moon.—वाल्मीका N of a plant नीलदूर्वा.

अनुष्वद्य *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food—च *adv.* I I through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice.-3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्यतः A hind wheel.

अनुसंयणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसर I P. I To walk along side, follow, join.-2 To pursue, seek after.-3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse.-5 To become assimilated.

अनुसरणं Following, pursuing—*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसृज I 8 U. I To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसृततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंसा 3 U. I To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्य स्थानमनुसंक्षीयतां H. 3; Ms 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंवेदि शोकचर्चा च पारिहृ H. 4-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकृतंयमनुसंक्षीयतां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मद्योक्तं Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतो-पालभेन द्रष्टुमनुसंक्षीयतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुगावृत्तमनुसंधाय Malli. on Ku. I. 21 should be sought or referred to.—4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सायस एवं दुर्ममनुसंवेदि, दुर्गशीघ्रमनुसंधारय्य H. 3-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधायमातः Mu. 6, कर्ते निर्वधः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. I; एतो नौ मामनुसंधेतः Mk. 2 are after me-6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्रमवशसायऽनुसंधातः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं I Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7-2 Aiming at; H.-3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गानुसंधाने को नियुयतां H. 3. equipping with the necessary materials.-4 A plan, scheme.-5 Suitable connection.-6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानि, संसायि *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा संवेधमनुसंहिता Mb. ; अधेधमनुसंहितं वाक्यं Rām.—तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसामि 2 P. (ऋ) I To go to Or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंनद्ध *a.* Connected with, अनुसवनं *ind.* I After a sacrifice.-2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions.-3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसाय *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसारकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचने Indication, pointing out.

अनुसू 1 P. I To follow (in all senses) ; go after, attend, pursue ; to practise, observe ; betake oneself to ; पूर्वादिष्टानुसारं पुरी Me. 30 go to ; उद्वेगं देहि 57.-2 To go over or through—*Caus.* I To lead, forward ; बाधुनुसारयतीव मां Rām.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसारः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसारणं 1 Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after ; कंदानुसारणं क्रियतां H. 3 ; कनकसूत्रं प्रवृत्तौ राजपुत्रैः Pt. 1.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.) ; इंदोस्त्वदनुसारणिक्रि-
टकतिः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (fig. also) ; pursuit ; व्याख्यानसारचकि-
ता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17 ; शब्दानुसारणं अवलोक्य S. 7 looking in the direction of the sound ; कपटानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage ; किरणानुसारगलितेन K. 137, 194, 204 ; वर्मशास्त्रानुसारो Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice ; अनुसा-
दाधिका (बुद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law.-5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency, prevalence.-7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः, अनुसारणे (in comp.) In accordance, with, conformably to.

अनुसारकः, -सारिण *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on ; तामभ्यर्च्य च द्वादशानुसारी R. 14. 70 ; द्वाग-
नुसारिणे पिनाकिने S. 1. 61 ; पारिमलः पवनानुसा-
रि Dk. 91 ; कृपणानुसारी च अने Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.-2 According or conformable to, following ; यथाशास्त्रं Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising. Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit ; तस्मात्प्राप्यमानानां कुप्यन्नात्यनुसारणा Mb.

अनुसारी *f.* 1 Going after, following ; conforming to, accordance with.-2 [अनुसारी कुलतरे] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा).

अनुसृप *i.* P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being ; a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Creating in order or succession.-2 A ready-witted woman

अनुसृजि *c.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसैन्यं [सैन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कंदे *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession ; अहं नेहमनु-
स्कंदे Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round.-णी [करणे रुयुद] 1 A cover (आच्छादने such as leather) ; अनुस्तर-
ण्या वपामुत्तिष्ठ शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् Asval.-2 A cow ; (सेयं गोः स्तुतं दीक्षितमनुस्तुतत्वा-
दिंसितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणोत्तुच्यते Sây.) ; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनु-
तीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे रुयुद प्रवो-सुद Tv.).

अनुस्तोत्रं Praising after ; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

अनुस्तेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

अनुस्मृ 1 P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.) ; वारप्रार्थनानुस्मृत्य S. 11 यदैव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7 ; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनु-
स्मर युध्य च Bg. 8. 7 ; ह्यपवन्तमदरागस्यानु-
स्मराम लक्ष्मी Ki. 4. 38.-*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret ; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering.-2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollec-
tion ; thinking of ; अनु-
स्मृतेर्नादतिः S. B.-2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुसृष्ट *a.* [सिद्-क्त-ऊद्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.-2 Sewn on, fastened to.-3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing ; follow-
ing.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to.-2 An after sound ; echo ; see अनुगणन and K. P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्व-अप् स्वारः ; स्वरवर्णा एव स्वारः ; अनुगतः स्वारम् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel ; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3. 4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुक् 1 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to ; अनुहुकुरते घनध्वनिं न हि गो-
मायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुह् 1 P. I To imitate, resemble ; देहवन्नेन स्वरेण च राममद्रमनुहरति

U. 4 ; Ki. 9. 67 sometimes with gen. of person ; मातुःनुहरति Sk. ; see below.-2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गतता-
च्छील्ये) ; पैतृकमाशा अनुहरति मातुर्क मातः P. I. 3. 21 Vārt. : (गतं प्रकारः, पितृमातृश्रयात् प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयति Sk.).

अनुहरण, -हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्य *pot. p.* To be imitated.—यः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अन्वाहार्य).

अनुहोडः A cart (?)

अनुकः क [अनु-वच् समवाये क निपातः कृत्वं ; or fr. अनुच् with अनु] 1 The back-
bone, spine (वंशायावः आयतः पृष्ठादि-
विशेषः) सदैव चातुर्कं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनुकं मूत्रवतिः
स्यात् सामर्थ्येकं वर्दति च)-2 A kind of sacrificial vessel ; according to some, the back part of the altar ;
अयुरमाणमध्वमानुके.-3 Former birth or state of existence.—क 1 Family, race.-2 Disposition, temperament, character, peculiarity of race ; व्याधर्षाङ्गुलानुकः पैतिका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनुकाशः [अनु-काश-वच् उपसर्गस्य दर्विच] Reflection (of light).-2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनुकी, अनुचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनुचीन *a.* [अन्वच्-व] Ved. Coming after, successive ; अहं day after day, on the following day ; एतमे (मो) born in successive order.

अनुच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्द्विं कट्वनि अनुच्यसंज्ञे Sankara) ; अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्ष-
व्यान्मनुच्यानि Ait. Br. ; (अनुच्ये=पार्श्वद्वय-
वर्तिनी रुक्रे Sây.)

अनुद *a.* 1 Not borne or carried.-2 Unmarried परिवेतानुजोऽनुदे उवेहे दारप-
रिग्राह् Ak.—डा An unmarried woman.—Comp.—मान *a.* bashful, modest.—गमने (डा) Fornication.—भ्रातृ *m.* (डा) 1 the brother of an unmar-
ried woman.-2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुतिः *f.* [वे-क्ति, न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनुदकं Want of water ; drought, aridity ; यथा वर्षमनुदके Rām.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order', N. or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes ; यथासंख्यमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनुय, अनुदित &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनु *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood) ;

not wanting or lacking in (with instr.). इन्द्रावे वैत्रधादन्ने R. 6. 50; अनु-मसरं निषात्राग्रैर्द्राव् I. 1 आकृतिप्रत्ययादेना-मनूनवस्तुकां सभावर्यामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff. इमान्मनां सुमेवोहे R. 2. 54; गुणै-रनुनां 6. 37; निषिद्मन्मन्त्रे R. 10. 1.-2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षमन्त्र-वनमन्त्रकं Ki. 14. 40; great; Si. 4. 11 (before adjectives) very 'गुरु-लितम्; S.D. excessively big or heavy. -3 Having full power.

अनुप a [अनु-अप बन्दोर्देशे P. VI. 3. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन्] situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy.—प-पे I A watery place or country; रवेन्द्राक्षेः समे बुद्धेर्द्वे नौद्वेपेस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानादुमलनावीश्वरिणैरप्रातशीतले; वने-ध्यासतमन्त्रं तत्संस्वर्गादिबवादिभिः -2 N. of a particular country (-पाः pl.); R. 6. 37.—3 A marsh, bog -4 A pond or tank of water -5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain); सागयस्त्वैवता-नृपात् Rām. ; नदीं गोयुतां नदीं अतरत् *ibid* -6 A buffalo.—7 A frog.—8 A kind of partridge.—8 An elephant.—Comp -ज moist ginger. -प्राघ a. marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य a. [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनृबन्ध a. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनृबन्धव-मालभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबन्धयेद्वा Asval.

अनृवाज, अनृवाज=अनुवाज, अनृवाज.

अनृ a. [न. व.] Thighless.—रः Aruza, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —Comp.—सारथिः the sun (having अनृ for his charioteer); गते तिरश्चीन-मनृरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2.

अनृमि a 1 Not strong, weak, powerless.—2 Free from pride.

अनृध्व a. Not high, low; भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनृधि a. 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Inviolable.

अनृवृन् m. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनृधर a. 1 Saline, the same as ऊधर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. -2 Not saline.

अनृह a. Thoughtless, coreless.

अनृशर a. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनृष-च a. [न. व.] I Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rigveda; अनृष साय P. V

4. 74 Sk.-2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यद्य अश् सभासः] Not conversant with, not studying the Rigveda; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यद्य अश्वेऽफलं दानं तपः त्वयोऽनुचाऽकलः Ms. 2. 158; अनृबो माणवकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनृव; अनृववहृच्चावय्येतयेव Sk.; but sometimes अनृष also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनृरे हविर्देत्वा न दाता ऊमते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृवो यव भुजते 131); अनृक also in the same sense.

अनृनु a. Not straight; crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपाद्वपलो न नेत्रचक्रेऽनृनुः Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृण a. Free from debt; who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एवाम-नृणां कर्तामि S. 1; तवाङ्गामि U. 7; प्राज्ञेर्दक्ष-रथप्रेतेरनृणं (यश्च) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितृणामनृणः Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to sages, gods and the Manes; cf. ज्ञायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्मिन्निर्-णवाञ् जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणर्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृण (free from debt); एव ब्राह्मणः यः पुत्रो यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also अग्नि-देवगणस्त्वामुज्जां भुतयागमस्यैः स पाषिणः। अ-नृणस्त्वमुपैयवान्मन्त्री परिधेर्मुक्त इवोऽणदोषितः R. 8. 30.

अनृणता, अनृण्य Freedom from debt; नाकृत्यमायकारां कुरुष्वामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; मन्त्रेभिः प्रियैर्भुतारुण्यमस्तुमितः M. 5. 11; येन स्वाधि-प्रसादस्य अनृणतां बद्धावः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृणिण a.=अनृण; एकमनृणं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदेत् । पुत्रिभ्यां नास्ति तद्दृष्ट्यं यद्दृष्ट्वा सोऽनृणी भवत् ॥

अनृत a. [न. त.] I Not true, false (words); तं वनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; पियं च नातुं ह्यात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating, deception, fraud; सत्यानृते अवपश्यज्जनाम Rv. 7. 49. 3; अतानृते Ms. 1. 29; साहसेऽनृतं वद 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशुं, भूमे, नो, पुत्रं giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्यागते हतिं दश हति गवानृते । शत-मश्वानृते हतिं सप्तं पुश्वानृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत personified is the son of अधर्मे and हिंसा husband and brother of निकृति, father of मय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (Opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5.—Comp.—देव a. whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv.

7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?)—यद्वर्ण, -साधर्ण, -आख्यायं lying, false- hood. वादिर्, वाच् a. a liar.—त्रत a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक, अनृतिर a. Lying, a liar.

अनृतुः [न. त.] I Unfit season; improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाभद्रं Ms. 4. 104.—2 Time before menstruation.—Comp.—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक a. I Not one, more than one, many; ओकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो मायक-रुपता Y. 2 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तपत्येकोऽन्येनेक Y. 3. 144.—2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multifarious, आक-वार several times, many a time; and oft; भार्ये having more wives than one.—Comp.—अक्षर, अश्च a. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic.—अग्र a. I engaged in several pursuits.—2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.—अंत a. 1. [न. त.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable स्वादिश्यव्ययमनेकतया वक्तुं.—2.—अनै-कांतिक q. v. (-तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence.—2. uncertainty, doubtfulness.—3 an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. आदः scepticism; आदिर् m. a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jains.—अर्थ a. 1. having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous; अनेकाथस्य सन्देहः K. P. 2.—2. having the sense of the word अनेक.—3. having many objects or purposes. (-र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—अश्च a. having more than one अश्च (letter) P. 1. 1. 55.—आश्रय, आश्रित a. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य) । एतेऽने-काश्रिता युजाः Bhāṣā. P.; dependence upon more than one.—इच्छं m. 'do- ing much', N. of Siva.—युज a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकयुजं Ki. 6. 37.—युजः N. of a king; अश्रितपादपूजः K. 3. गौर a. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted) i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—चर a gregarious.—चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded । अमंत्रः not following the counsels of one । H. 4. 31.—ज a. born more than once. (जः) a bird (गर्भोऽप्यन्यं जातयात्) ।—पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विपः वन्येतरादिभे-ददर्शनेन R. 5. 47; Si. 5. 35; 12. 75.—मुख (खी f.) a 1. having many faces, many-faced.—2 scattered, dispersed,

going in various directions, taking to various ways ; (बहानि) जगहिरिजे-कुमुदानि मार्गाः Bk. 2. 54. —पूर्तिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities. —युद्धविजयि-विजयि *a.* victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9. It. —रूप *a.* I. of various forms, multifarious —2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature: बहव्यभिचारे नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425 (—पः) epithet of the Supreme Being. —कोचनः N. of Siva ; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c.—वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities *x y z*, &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काक &c.) । समीकानं simultaneous equation ; गुणनं, व्यवकलनं, भागः multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities. —विष *a.* various, different. —शकः cloven-hoofed. —सदृश *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously ; जगत्कुलं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg. 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind* [वीप्सार्थे कारके शब्] I Several or many times, frequently ; अनेकशो निजितराजकत्वं Bk. 2. 52. —2 In various ways or manners. —3 In large numbers or quantities ; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिर *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत्] Not moving, immovable ; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदेकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or ५ To make or be manifold ; to divide or be divided into.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. —मूक *a.* I. deaf and dumb ; मूकतायैव यत् दोषैरसंमत्तार K. P. 7. —2. blind. —3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेह *a.* Ved. I Not to be blamed, praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान). —2 Not near ; infinite.

अनेह *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sây.) ; without a variegated set (of horses) ; Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेष *a.* Sinless, blameless ; not liable to error.

अनेयः 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount, lord.

अनेय *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेह *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, घातोः एहदेशः नासि हन् एह च U. 4. 223] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed ; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible ; a obstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured ; संयुतं सर्वं देवा अनेहस Rv. 1. 40. 6, 41. 6. 50. 3.—*m.* (हा-इसौ&c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed).

अनेकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady ; occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects).

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की f.) I Unsteady, uncertain ; not to the point, not very important ; भूत्वोऽस्य इति 'कमेतत् Pt. 1. —2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुभास (fallacies,) otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds :—(a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं I Existence of many ; absence of one, plurality. —2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, of that which is without such sanction ; अनगतमनैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो *ind.* No, not ; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak.

अनोकशायि *m.* (घी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [अ-शोकस्-हा] Not leaving the house. —इः [अनसः शकटस्य अकं गतिं इति, हन्-इ] A tree ; अनोकहाक-वितपुष्पगो R. 2. 13 ; 5. 69.

अनोकृत *a.* I Not attended with the sacred syllable अम् Ms. 2. 74. —2 Not accepted.

अनोद्वन *a.* Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह *a.* To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाहः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety ; अनौचित्यादौ नान्यद्रस्तभेगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength ; S. D. thus defines it ; दीर्घव्यतिरेकीजस्य दीन्यं मलिनतादिद्वयं.

अनौद्वत्यं I Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. —2 Tranquillity,

placidity, calmness ; नशीनौद्वत्यमप-कता मही Ki. 4. 22.

अनोरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अपे I P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अन्-तन् U. 3. 86] I Near. —2 Last. —3 Handsome, lovely ; Me. 23 ; Si. 4. 40. (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). —4 Lowest, worst. —5 Youngest. —तः (*n.* in some senses) I End, limit, boundary (in time or space) ; final limit, last or extreme point ; स सागरातां पृथिवीं प्रशस्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea ; अपांकी नेत्रयोरेतो Ak. ; उद्युक्ता विद्यातपविगच्छति H. 3. 114. goes to the end of, masters completely ; श्रुतस्य वायाद्यदमंतमयैरस्तथा परो युधि केति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means end or destruction) ; जीवलोकसुखानामं.

नं यवो K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures ; आलोकितः कलु रमणीयानामं. तः K. 124 end, furthest extremity ; दिग्गते भूयते Bv. 1. 2. —2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct ; a place or ground in general ; यत्र रम्यो वनोत्त U. 2. 25. forest ground, skirts of the forest ; ओद्व्यतात् किमपि जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4 ; उपवनोत्तलताः R. 9. 35 as far as the borders of skirts ; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनां R. 2. 58. 2. 19 ; Me. 23. —3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment ; वस्त्रः पवनप्रनातितांदेशे दुर्बले K. 9 (by itself in Veda). —4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence ; नाधीयांत इमं ज्ञानंते ग्रामांते Ms. 4. 116 ; Y. 2. 162 ; I. 143 ; वंग-प्रपातांतविरुद्धशयं (बह्वर्चः) R. 2. 26 ; पुंशो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama ; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यारस्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D. ; यां तु कुमारास्थाने वाचमभाषायास्तां मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four senses are allied). —5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरंभ or आदि) ; सेकांत K. 1. 51 ; इदानीं निहितं R. 4. 1 ; आस्तांत, पश्चात्, दशाहति, &c. ; एकस्य दुःखस्य न या-वदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिषाणेवस्य Pt. 2. 175 ; व्यसनानि दुरांतानि Ms. 7. 45 ; दशांतमुपे-यिष्यार R. 12. I going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick) व्यसने वर्षवत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt. 2. 180 ; oft in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end' ; तदंतं तस्य जिवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it ; कलहांतांति हर्म्याणि कु-वास्यांतं च सोऽहं । कुराजंतांति राष्ट्रानि कुकर्मिंतं यशो गुणां Pt. 5. 76 ; फलोदया-ताय तपःसमाजये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit ;

यौवनांत वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62. 14. 41; विपद्ना हाविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांत ब्राह्मं युगमहर्विदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांत दंड Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंत Bk. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांत तदुत्पत्तिर्जा R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदेत 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंत S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांत करिष्यति Udb.; ओषधयः फलपाकांतः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंत ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुवंत, तिडंत &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टोतस्त्वनयोस्तस्वदशभिः Bg. 2. 16. (सक्तोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (n. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; युष्मदीयं च जलांतं गृहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुपयुक्तस्य दम्भस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आसक्तितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; युद्धांतः [cf. Goth. *andais*, and; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -Comp. -अवशापिन् m. [अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवरोधे] a chāṇḍāla, अवसापिन् [नक्षत्रशान्तमंतं अवसातुं छेदुं शिल्पमय, सो-गिति] 1. a barber. -2. a chāṇḍāla, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage, see अत्यावसापिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, -कण, -कारिन् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि चिक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतो द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -कर्मन् n. death, destruction; यो अंतकमोहि Dhatupatha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमुच्छति Mb. -कृत m. death; वज्रयेदंतकुम्भस्य वज्रयेदंति लो-नलं Ram. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शास्त्रांतगमयाचर्चुः Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; मारुतस्य न

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -2. death, perishing, dying. -चर a. 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers. -2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). -ज a. last born. -दीपक a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -पालः 1. a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गे M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंघं गृहीतः ibid. -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज a. being at the end, last. -लीन a. hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (ते) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [अंते युक्तसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a chāṇḍāla (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -वेला=कालः q. v. -व्यापत्तिः f. change of the final syllable, as in मेघ from मिह Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2. the last bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सङ्ग m. a pupil; तदुपासते शुक्रभिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक a. [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयंभिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1. Death. -2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तुष्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिमभावा-न्मपि नांतकोऽपि मधुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -दुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः ind. [अंत-तसिद्] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मत्तु] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवत् इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb. स हेतानंतवत् उपास्तोऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते ind. (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमंसेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिचस्व Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; इतानि शृण्वन्वयसां गुणोऽंतेवासित्वमाप स्कुडमंगना-र्त्ता Si. 3 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि ind. in a state of pupilage, (in statu pupillari) -वासिन=अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तदुपा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर ind. [अम्-अन्तं तुङागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुद्] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'हन्', 'धा', 'भृ', 'धृ', 'इ', 'ली' &c. (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अदृष्टान्तः R. 2. 32. burnt within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विह-रन् दिवानिशं R. 19. 6. in the palace in the harem; so 'भिनं' ध्रमति इदं Mal 5. 20. अंतविभेद Dk. 13; यदंतस्तज जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतयस्य सुगम्ये V. 1. (a) Internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंत-हेत्वा गतः (हन् परिग्रह). -3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसकंतर्दादिणि लघ्यो बह्विः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वेदमनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्यंतरमुत्तमप्यु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7. 87. 2; अंतर्वेषाव मस्याश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्यमप्योहं कुस्योरंतरव-हित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरोर्वायमाजे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकंचुकिर्कंचुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; बहिरंतरश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्रे सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिभूत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गते बहिरंतरश्च सुपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीयं यदंतर्बोरिणस्तं Ak.; oft in comp. at the end; कृपांत पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्रासाव Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्तबोऽतनदभृतः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वा-सिनी ते सरस्वती Ka. 4. 11. -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internal', 'inside', 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', 'having concealed within', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal', 'secret', 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds; कुदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah.comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; 'तोयं' (Bah.comp.) Me. 64; अंतगिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तदमंतर्दाहं (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so 'कोपः' 'कोणः' 'आकृतं' &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the इ of अंतर is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.

undar; Pers. *andar*; Gr. *entos*].
 —**Comp.**—अंस: the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.).—अग्नि: inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; अंतर्गत-अग्नि-परिष्कारकोष्ठ: Susr.—अंग *a* 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); अंगमंतरंग पूर्वव्य: Pat. Sutra.—2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिर्ग); धातुसंगर्ग: कार्यमंतरंग P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.—3. dear, most beloved (अन्यत्रिय); स्वपति सुखभित्ता-निर्मंतरंग: कुरंग: S. 4 v. l. (-गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; सतुष्टांतरंग: Dk. 11; वृत्ति 21; the interior.—2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मर्दतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93. 101; राजांतरंग-भावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159.—3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयव: an inner part; P. V. 4. 62.—आकाश: the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—आकृतं secret or hidden intention.—आगम: an additional augment between two letters.—आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31.—आत्मन् *m.* (स्व) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंशुमन्त्रादुपयंतरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञितरात्माभ्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मरुतेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकाशं..... अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.—2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21.—आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town.—आयः, आल See s. v.—आराम *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योतः सुखेतरात्मास्तथांतर्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24.—हृत्त्रियं an internal organ or sense.—उर्यं Ved. a secret abode.—करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सदाह्यं अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; दयार्द्रभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणेविज्ञाके R. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds.—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चिच्छं करणमांतरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं विविधं Sankhya 33, i. e. बुद्धयहंकारमनोसि; सातःकरणं बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता.—कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुडिल *a.* in-

wardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (-लः) a conch-shell.—कु (क्रि.) मिः a disease of worms in the body.—कोटपुष्पी—अहंकोटपुष्पी.—कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3. —2. inward wrath, secret anger.—कोशे the interior of a store-room.—गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore)—गडु *a.* [अंतर्गते गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतर्ग-दुना Sar. S. (प्रियापदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोरथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्).—गम्य-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्य.—गर्भं *d.* 1. bearing young, pregnant.—2. having a गर्भं or inside; so गभिन्.—गिरं-रि *ind.* in mountains.—गुह्यलपः the sphincter muscle.—गुह्य *a.* concealed inside, being inward; घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—गृहं, गेहं, भवनं [अंतःस्थ गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house.—2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृते पापमर्तर्गेहं विनश्यति.—घण-गं [अंतर्गते कोडीमवस्थसिन्धु, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्तर्गवे पश्यन् प्रधाणे सौधसन्ननः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशपदेशः सौतर्गणः). (न-गः) N. of a country of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहिक-गामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.).—घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—चर *a.* pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.—ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.).—जठरं the stomach, (-*ind.*) in the stomach.—जंभः the inner part of the jaws (सादृश्यं जंभः, दातृकयोतरालं).—जात *a.* inborn, innate.—जातु *ind.* between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिश्च *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (-च *n.*) the inward light, light of Brahma.—ज्वलनं inflammation. (-नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety.—ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (-पः) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13.—दहनं [अंतर्गते आधीयते मादकतनेन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.—दशा a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशार्तगते ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः).—दशाहं an interval of ten days; हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; हे 5. 79.—दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति

तनुर्मंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; हेन दहनः सतापयति राघवं Rām.—2 inflammation.—दुःख *a.* sad or afflicted at heart.—दुष्ट *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart.—दृष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself.—देशः an intermediate region of the compass.—द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (कोष्ठद्वार).—धा, -धि, हित &c. See s. v.—नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. पुरं; दशाननांतर्गर्गं दृष्टं Rām.—निहित *a.* being concealed within; अंगैरतनिहितवचनैः सूचितः स-स्यगर्भः M. 2. 9.—निष्ठ *a.* engaged in internal meditation.—पटः—ए a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united: (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives.—पथ *a.* Ved., being on the way.—पदं *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word.—पद्मी—सुषुम्नामध्यगतः पद्माः.—परिधानं the innermost garment.—पर्श्व *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh).—पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel.—पशुः [अंतर्यामये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy. (सायं पशुं ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादग्निःसुतेषु com.)—पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.). —2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वण दूधं परित्यातःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Katy.—पातित, पातिन् *a.* 1. inserted. —2. included or comprised in; falling within; दृढकारण्यं ति आभमपदं K. 20.—पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel.—पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace.—पुरं [अंतः अन्तरं पुरं गृहं, or ग्रस्तातः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); व्यायस्यापुत्य मयाहं भोक्तमंतः पुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्पतिशति Pt. 1.—2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; बिरहपुस्तकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरं स्व-गृहमानीयाम्यचितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्वा-ज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलक्रीडा-भुक्ते ibid.; मन्धाराः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; सभागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिद्-स्मृत्याप्यनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचसुचितमंतःपुरेभ्यो वंशं S. 6. 4. —जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः, बर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain;

इन्द्रः इलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । रा-
जामंतः पुरायक्षी विनीतश्च तथेष्ट्यते ॥ (of these
five sorts are mentioned :- बामनक,
जघन्य, कुब्ज, महलक and सामिन् see Bri.
S.) सहायः one belonging to the
harem. —पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः, ठक्] a
chamberlain = चर. (—कः, —का) a
woman in the harem; अस्मत्पार्थनामंतः-
पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेद्य Chand. K.
—पुण्यं [कर्म.] the menstrual matter
of women, before it regularly begins
to flow every month; वर्षद्वादशका-
दूर्ध्वं यदि पुण्यं बहिर्निहि । अंतःपुण्यं भक्त्येव
पन्तस्तुंबरादिवत् Kaasyapa; 'पुण्यं' is there-
fore the age between 12 and the
menstruation period. —पूय a. ulcerous.
—पेयं Ved. drinking up. —प्रकृतिः
f. 1. the internal nature or consti-
tution of man. —2. the ministry or
body of ministers of a king. —3.
heart of soul. *प्रकोपः internal dis-
sensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति
विग्रहः प्रभुमंतः प्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2.
51. —प्रकोपान् sowing internal dis-
sensions, causing internal revolts;
H. 3. 93. —प्रज्ञा a. knowing one-
self, with an enlightened soul. —प्रति-
ष्ठान् residence in the interior. —बा-
ष्प a. 1. with suppressed tears; अंत-
कोष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यो Me.
3. —2. with tears gushing up inside,
bedimmed with tears; कोपात् 'स्पे' स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (—स्पः)
suppressed tears, inward tears; नियु-
ष्ट 'स्पे' Bh. 3. 6; Mal. 5. —भावः भावना
see under अंतर्ध्व separately. —भिक्षा a.
split or broken inside, perforated,
bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4; (also
torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. in-
terior of the earth. —भेदः discord,
internal dissensions; 'जजरं राजकुलं
Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions;
अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्विनशिष्यति 'a
house divided against itself can
not long stand.' —भौम a. subterra-
nean, underground. —मदाचर्य a. hav-
ing the rutting state concealed with-
in; R. 2. 7. —मनसु a. 1. sad, discon-
solate, dejected, distracted. —2. one
who has concentrated and turned his
mind inward, lost in abstract me-
ditation. —मुख a. (—खी f.) 1. going
into the mouth, pointing or turned
inward; Mv. 5. 26. —2. having an in-
ward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-
परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्ता
दि). —3. an epithet of the soul called
ज्ञान, when it is enjoying the sweet
bliss of sleep (आनंदयुक्तं चैतोमुखः प्राज्ञः
इति श्रुतेः). (—खं) a sort of surgical
scissors (having an opening inside),
one of the 20 instruments mention-
ed by Suaruta in chapter 8 of Su-
traethana. —मातृका [अंतःस्थाः पदचक्रस्था
मातृका अकारादिर्वाः] a name given

in the Trantras for the letters of
the alphabet assigned to the six lo-
tuses (पद्म) of the body. *न्यासः a
term used in Tantra literature for
the mental assignment of the several
letters of the alphabet to the dif-
ferent parts of the body. —मुद्रा a.
sealed inside; N. of a form of devo-
tion. —मृत a. still-born. —यागः men-
tal sacrifice or worship, a mode of
worship referred to in the Tantras.
—यामः 1. suppression of the breath
and voice. —2. पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel
(ग्रहर्षणं सामांपरास्वयं यज्ञियपात्रं); accord-
ing to others, a Soma libation made
during the suppression of breath and
voice; सुहवा सूर्यायातयाममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait.
Br. —यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul
or internal feelings, soul; Provi-
dence, Supreme Spirit as guiding
and regulating mankind, Brahma;
(according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंत-
यामिन् 'the internal check' is the
Supreme Being and not the in-
dividual soul; 'who standing in the
earth is other than the earth, whom
the earth knows not, whose body
the earth is, who internally re-
strains and governs the earth; the
same is *thy* soul (and mine), the
internal check अंतयामिन् &c. &c.); अंत-
राविश्य भूतानि यो विभक्त्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतया-
मीश्वरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. —2. wind; *ब्राह्मणं
N. of a Brahmana included in the
Bri. Ar. Up. —योगः deep meditation,
abstraction. —लंब a. acute-angular.
(—बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp.
बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from
the vertex or लंब falling within
(अन्तरं the triangle). —लीन a. 1. latent,
hidden, concealed inside; *नस्य दुः-
खाशेः U. 3. 9; *मुञ्जगम Pt. 1 —2. in-
herent. —लोम a. (P. V. 4. 117)
covered with hair on the inside. (—न्तं)
[अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अञ्च] the hair to
be covered. —वंशः = *पुरं q. v. —व-
शिकः; —वासिकः [अंतर्वेशे वासे नियुक्तः ठक्]
a superintendent of the women's
apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण
(वन) a. situated in a forest, *णो देशः
P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (—णं) ind. within
a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् a. being
in the interior; having something
in the interior. —वती (बली) Ved.
[अंतःस्थस्यां गरीः] a pregnant woman;
अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वसिः
[अंतः स्थित एव उद्धारशब्दं कारयति, ह्य
इन्] indigestion, flatulence; belch-
ing —वतिन्, —वासिन् a. being or dwell-
ing inside, included or comprised
in. —वस्तु N. of a Soma sacrifice (for
राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वस्त्रं —वासम्
a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —व
a. [अंतः अंतर्गमभावः अंतःकरणं वा बाति गच्छति
स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &c
*वत् a. (अस्त्यर्थे मत्तु मस्य वः) having
progeny, cattle &c.; अंतर्वाक्स्थाय वृधे
Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with pre-
cious things inside. (—adv.) inwardly.
—वाणि &c. [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाग्यात्मिका
वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scrip-
tures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्), —वि-
गाहः—हनं entering within, penetra-
tion. —विद्वत् a. Ved. (विदुषी f.) know-
ing correctly or exactly (knowing
the paths between heaven and
earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward
uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever.
—वेदि a. pertaining to the inside of
the sacrificial ground. (—adv.) with-
in this ground. (दि-दी f.) [अंतर्गता
वेदिश्च देशे] the tract of land be-
tween the rivers Ganga and Yamu-
na, regarded as a sacred region and
the principal seat of Aryan Brahma-
naa; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां मूल-
मायतनमंतर्वेदिषुर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते
A. R. 7; it is supposed to
have extended from Prayaga to
Haridvara and is also known by the
names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त (—m. pl.)
inhabitants of this land. —वेदमन् n.
the inner apartments interior of a
house. —वेदमिकः a chamberlain. —शरः
internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं in-
ternal and spiritual part of man; the
interior of the body. —शस्य a. hav-
ing in the interior an arrow, pin or
any such extraneous matter, rankling
inside. —शिला N. of a river rising
from the Vindhya mountain. —श्लेषः
—श्लेषणं Ved. internal support (soaf-
folding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणा-
नि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br. —संज्ञा a. in-
wardly conscious (said of trees &c.);
*ज्ञा भवत्येते मुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1. 49
—सख a. having inward strength
&c. (—स्वा) 1. a pregnant woman —2. the
marking nut. —संतापः internal pain,
sorrow, regret. —सरल a. upright at
heart, or having Sarala trees in-
side; K. 51. —सलिल a. with water
(flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतः-
सलिला सरस्वती R. 3. 9. —सार a.
having inward strength and vigour,
full or strong inside; powerful,
strong heavy or ponderous; *रमन्निभि-
र्धायंते राज्यं सुस्तर्भैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126;
*साराणि ह्यधनानि Dk. 132; *हं वन तुल-
यितुं नानिलः शक्यति स्वां Me. 20. (—रा)
internal treasure or store, inner store
or contents; बमस्तुचेरंतःसारं H. 2. 105
internal matter or essence (and pus).
—सुख a. whose delight is in self,
inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24. —सेन ind.
into the midst of armies. —स्थ a.
(also written अंतरस्थ) being be-
tween or in the midst. (—स्थः—स्थाः)
a term applied the semivowel⁶

इ, ए, ऊ, ऋ, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ह्रस्वसंघट्ट अंतस्थानो); or they are so called because they stand between ह्रस्वो (ह्रस्व) letters and उच्चम् (उ, ऋ, ए, इ).—**स्था** 1. a deity of the vital organs.—2. N. of one of the Rigveda hymns. सुदूरः the malleus of the ear.—**स्वेदः** [अंतः स्वेदो मज्ज-लस्यं दं यस्य] an elephant (in rut).—**हृणन** striking in the middle.—**हसन** N. of a country बाह्य P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk.—**हस्त** ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand.—**हस्तीन** a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand.—**हासः** laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile.—**हृदयं** the interior of the heart.

अंतर a [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चांतरो धर्मः S. D.—2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्णा युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9.—3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तद्वेतमेयः पुत्रात् मेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यद्यमात्मा Sat. Br.; अन्तर्यतरो मम Bharata.—4 Similar (also अवृत्तम्) (of sounds and words); स्थानेऽंतरतमः P. I. 1.50; हकारस्य धकारोतरतमः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दोऽर्थांतरांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com.—5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽप्यु तिष्ठद्भ्योऽंतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्थावाचोतरोऽप्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्व-बाहः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other, उदयेतरे पारं Ram.—6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहियोगोपस्थानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्वे in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा युहाः बाष्पा इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायं पुरि, अंतरायं नद्ये, नमोतरस्मि अमेधसा Bop.—7 (a) The interior, inside; ततोतरे सांत्तराचारीकः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगतं भागो Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंघिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि जनांतरे अयति V. 4. 26; लीयते मुकुलांतरे Ratu. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58, अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्रकारपरिखांतराचिर्भ्युः Rām.; अंतरे in, into; बन्, कानन, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of anything, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरे ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु

बहु सुप्ताव शोणित.—2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरे वर्णयत्यंतरे Ki. 5. 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धमतिहातरेः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सहजं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3.—3 The Supreme Soul.—4 a. Interval intermediate time or space, distance; रस्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किंचिदंतर-मगम Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; कोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरे R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरेतरे वतं betwixt life and death; अक्षयो-गांतरेषु Rām.; तन्मुद्रकं बाणसालांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदायं पुत्रं U. 3. in the intervals of weeping; बाणविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावतिशुभा-शुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं; सरस्व-तोदृषद्भ्योऽयंदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावा-पृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि ब्रह्म तं स्वयंकेन Bg. 11.20; न मृणालमुत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तप-स्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेदुर्बिम्बं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; वज्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वज्रांतरः P. VI. 2.166 Sk.; महानद्यंतरे यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरपेक्षितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; चिदांतरं अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमपि विलम्बमंतरांतरांतरं क्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or inter-vene; किञ्चिदंतरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्यमा-चंदस्य दर्शनं U. 3.—5 Room, place, space in general; मृणालमुत्रांतरमप्यलस्य Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे ननुवा-गुलमंतरं Rām.; मूर्खिके कृतंतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्याचि-दंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरे 84 room; पौरुषं अयं शोकस्य नांतरे दानुमर्हासि Rām. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरे मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way.—6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभंतरे चेतासि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरोऽपि मेहे 16. 7.—7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सतेते मनवः स्वे स्वेतरे सर्वमित्युत्पाद्याधुश्रारं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वतर; इति तो विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a mo-ment.—8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमलोकयंती तिष्ठति । तस्मि-न्नेतरे भर्तृपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याये

समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time; अस्मिन्नेतरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरे संभावयिष्ये Mā. 6; कृतकृत्या लब्धांतरा भैरवस्यति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; यावत्सामिन्द्रयुगे विवेदयितुं अंतरात्वेपी भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा काला-तरप्रेक्षणा वस्तव्य Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतरे दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rām.—9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरे H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्लवोरिकांतरे M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्वपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं त्रायसवैनतेय-योः Rām.; दुमसानुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 80; 18.15; rarely with instr., त्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; नेह विनिर्वादि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरे सूक्ष्मं Sān. K.—10 (Math.) Difference, remainder.—11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कस्यांतरे (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरे (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरे (अन्यदृग्गृह); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्था-ंतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो गृहादेवाद्भवांतरे Pt. 1. 121; जननांतरा-हृदानी S. 5. 2 friendships of another (former) existence; नवै वारांतरे विधास्यते H. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदानं हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case; देश, राज, क्रिया. (b) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदर्शान्तरेषु S. 4. 2; मक्षिमिसान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; symetimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरे गत्वा Pt. 1.—12 Distance (in space); व्याप्तो बाह्योः सकस्योस्तयोस्तियगंतरे Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80.—13 Absence: तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगनां Rām.; तस्यांतरे च विदित्वा ibid.—14 Inter-mediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरे Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरासु जातानां 7; एकांतरमामन्त्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55; तत्तद्व्युत्पातं S. 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरे also.—15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; व्रीक्षांतरवेषुः Trik.; मीनो राश्यांतरे, वेणुर्द्वयांतरे ibid.; प्रासंगो युगांतरे &c.—16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; ग्रहरेवृत्ते रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृशंते Ki. 2. 52; असहजिर्मामित्रैर्नित्यमतरदक्षिभिः Rām.; परस्यंतरदक्षिणा *ibid.*; कीटकैर्नवांतरं मार्ग-यमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; हृदयतो वेति न राक्षसोंतरं न मातृतिस्तरं च राक्षसोंतरं Rām. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you; आत्मानमंतरेऽपितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्व्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधर्मण्योंतरं यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk. -18 Regard, reference, account; न चेत-दिष्टं माता ये यद्वचोचक्ष्मदंतरं Rām. with reference to me; त्वदंतरेण क्रणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणोतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधानं). -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर-इ. q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतरिभेदादर्थः) [छिद्राणीयविनाबहिरवसमर्थंतरावधि च Ak.] (cf. L. *alter*) -Comp. -अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चक्रं a technical term in augury Bri. S. chap. 86. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु मियैरासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 14 not knowing the difference. -तत् a. spreading havoc. -द्व a. cutting the interior or heart. -दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -दृष्ट a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्). -पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यति स्वस्वैरांतर-पूषः Ms. 8. 85. -पूजा=अंतर-पूजा. -प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापित्र्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतर-प्रभवाणां च धर्मास्तौ बहुमहसि Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. -शाश्विन-स्थ, स्थायिन-स्थित् a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; स्थयुषेः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केन चित् Pt. 1. 221. -2. interposed, intervening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.)

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. -मः A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अंतर a.

अंतरिय [अंतरे भयं ह] An under garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरियं Dk. 69; संज्ञे युतकमिवांतरियमूर्वाः Ki. 7. 14; 9 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाहायति जानुनी । अन्तरियं प्रशंसं तद्विजयमुभयोरयोः ॥

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अन्तर (1).

अंतर्त्य a. Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6. well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose, prevent; नैनमंधकाराशिरंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैरंतरयोऽबभूवरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महानवोद्यः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अन्तर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्विन्तरा मोत्साह्य कोपितो बृहत् Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमंतरा प्रतिबन्धीत S. 6 do not interrupt him in the middle; अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृज्यमंतरेव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडुकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलालुभिः । अंतरा गमने ४. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिवैदर्भीपांचालयोंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्यदि सैद्वा विबौकसः । स्थास्यति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहिनियति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway; विलेख्यां च मांतरा Mv. 7. 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा स्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममाप्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्तं त्वदीयैर्नांतरेणालेन अवस्कंध्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न दृश्यामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Rām. approaching or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly, almost. (f) In the mean time; नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-and (when repeated); अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालपं K. 118; अंतरांतरा निपातितः here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजापुरागद्वेत्तोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलि-दूतनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामस्ते) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अन्तरा त्वां च मां च कर्मदलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चकयोरिच

चांतरा Rām.; पादयोः शकटं चक्रुःंतरोरा-बुलुखलं Rām. (b) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (c) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -Comp. -अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ ०से अभिमृद्य जपति Sat. Br. -भवदेहः -भवस्वरूपं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतराभवसत्त्वः). -दिशु see अन्तरदिशु. -भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. -वेदिः-दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -हृणं *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अन्तरांतरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरि-मंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकार-मंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुकुलतां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रुमुच्छिन्नामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापरधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकाल-मृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरदाणामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं बहुमतीमंतरेण महदु-पालभनं गतोऽस्मि S.; 5. किं तु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैज्ञपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c., ततस्तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मां चांतरेण कर्मदलुः Mbh; अंतरेण हृदनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनी वा भुवी वा विमुञ्चयात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At heart; अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Bk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालक [अंतरे व्यवधान-सीमा आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लवं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दृष्टांतराललक्ष K. 30; आस्यंतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोऽंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिभिरिक्षणविशेषः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदंतांतरालयोः Trik.; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; वस्त-जदंतांतरालराजवीथया Dk. 150; भु-वनांतरालविप्रकीर्णनं शावसंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the intervals;

बाष्पाभिः परिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; **अहमागच्छ** अंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; **कंचिलुरुषभ** अंतराल एवावलम्ब्य Dk. 15; **न मयान्येन वांतराले** इष्टा Dk. 123.-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; **छिद्रीकृतांतराले** Dk. 148; **विषमीकृतांतरालया** K. 223 -3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); **वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते**. -Comp. -**दिश** f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अत्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; **रात्रेरेतदंतरियात्** Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose; **ददुरुक उपहृत्य अंतरयति** Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः -रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; **स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः** R. 3. 45, 14. 65; **बहंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः** Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 1. Tv. standing in the way. -2 (in Vedānta.) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An intervention, a covering, screen; **दाहयेत्या सरसधिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः** Māl. 3. 12.-4 (With the Jains) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित p. p. 1 Gone between, intervening.-2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; **पादापांतरित एव विश्वस्तमेनां पद्यामि** S. 1 hid behind a creeper; **सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा** H. 3 screened; **विदयांतरितसिद्धि** S. 3; **नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यंती** S. 3; **शार्ङ्गलचर्मंतरितोऽरुपुष्टं** Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146 K. 28, 152, 200; **पर्वतांतरितो रविः** set Ak.; **त्वंगंतरितवृत्तीयलोचनं** K. 108, R. 10. 8; **उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि** Māl. 9; **तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः** कुपैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; **रुद्रिकभित्तंतरितान् शृंगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall**. -3 (a) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; **त्वदभिमायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः** Mu. 2 prevented from being made; **त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साधयानि** Mu. 4. 15. prevented from being actually effected

&c.; **द्विषत्यतापांतरितोऽरुतेजाः** Ki. 3. 45 obscured; **नोपालम्ब्यः पुमांस्तत्र देवांतरित-पौरुषः** Pt. 2. 133. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; **सुहृतांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना** Māl. 8; **भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विधांतरितानि** M. 3; **धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः** Dk. 36; **चंद्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः** K. 338; **प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजमसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन्** Māl. 2; **क्रियतां कथमत्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया** Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; **मेघेतरितः नियतव सुखच्छायायुक्तारी शशी** S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; **परलोकभयमौहिकदुःखेनांतरिते** Dk. 82 drowned; eclipsed, obscured; **बीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यरवः** Ve. 4. drowned; **विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्ताता** K. 322; **कार्यांतरितोऽकंठं** V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed; **इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोऽनुतुल्याः** R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light.-4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिन्नावरसेनापतौ K. 33; **नाथदेहस्यग्रेन अंतरित एव संतापः** U. 6. has disappeared, has been removed.-5 Passed over, omitted; **अये मध्यमांवाङ्मनांतोऽंतरित एवायं** U. 1; **कथांतरिणांतरितमिदं** M. 5 put off, delayed.-6 Slighted, despised.-7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder.-8 A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि री-क्षे [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि घञ्, अंतः कक्षाणि अस्य वा प्रोपेक्षे हेचः कक्षास्य रिक्त्वा वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षियते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यमाणं व्योम Śāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyā Mantra; योऽन्तरेणाकाश आसीत्तदन्तरिक्षमभवत्तत्तत् हतकाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat. Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life.-3 Talc. -Comp. -**उदर** a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-र) the interior of the atmosphere.-**क्षित्**, -**सद्** a. dwelling in the atmosphere.-**गः**, -**चरः** a bird (moving through the atmosphere).-**जल** water of the atmosphere, dew.-**ग्रा** a. [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere.-**गुत्** a. [अंतरिक्षं प्रवते गच्छति, गु क्ति] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.-**लोकः** the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव बाणवायं लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलीकः, प्राणोऽसी लोकः (heaven)

Sat. Br.-**शंसित** a. sharpened in the atmosphere.-**सद्य** [अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-ह्य a. [भवार्ये यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरीपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु. अवसमाप्तः अप इत् P. VI. 3. 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे, **रेण** See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम्य 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in.-3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only).

अंतर्गत p. p. -**गामिन्** a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.).-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; **श्वे ग्रामे** Ms. 4. 108; **लघुद्वीपा जंघदीपांतर्गत एव** H. 3; **पाथिबानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च** Rām.-3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; **अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः** Ku. 6. 60 inward; **सोमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकण्डः** R. 14. 53. with suppressed tears; K. 60; **तां हृदयच्छुद्धिं** 135 inward; **अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावम्** R. 2. 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; **फलारंभाः** 10. 59; **तो हृदयाभिलाषः** K. 143; **तेन चंद्रापीडेन** 198; **नेत्रवक्त्रविकारेभ्य लक्ष्यैः-स्तर्गतं मनः** inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; **बाह्येविभाषयेहिगैर्भावंमर्तर्गतं गुणं** Ms. 8. 25; **गतप्रार्थनं** S. 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same).-4 Slipped out of, memory, forgotten.-5 Vanished, disappeared.-6 Destroyed.-Comp. -**उपमा** a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted).-**मनस्**-अंतर्गम्यं q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U. 1 To place or keep within, deposit; **उदुवरशास्त्रामंतर्धाप्य अभिषिञ्चति** Ait. Br.-2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; **तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि** R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include; (ज्ञा-क्रमेत्) अंतर्धारयति तत्सर्वमेतद् कथितं मया Mb.-3 To indicate, exhibit, display.-4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of. (with. abl. and used in 4th.) ; **उपाध्यायाद्वर्धते** P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धस्व रघुव्याम्रात् Bk. 5. 32; **अंतर्दधाना रक्षोभ्यः** 8. 71; **मत्तो मांतर्धियाः सीते** 6. 15.-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.); **अवृतेनास्त्रामंतर्धापि** Ch. Up.; **भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे** लोकमावृत्य स-चित्; **प्रभां** Rām. enveloped, covered;

पितुरंतर्द्धे कीर्ति झीलइत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured of eclipsed.—*pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पेन्द्रिरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्द्धिरे नागाः *ibid.*; रात्रिरादित्योर्द्ध्यंतरधीयते Nir. disappears; अत्यन्तंतर्द्धे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c.—*Caus.* (—वापयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धी [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धीमुपययुस्त्यलावलीयु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धीन [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; अत्यन्तरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीय K. P. 10. धाम् of इ to become invisible, disappear.—*Comp.*—गत *a.* disappeared, invisible.—चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धीयक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-क्] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धी येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापयो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेषवानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु वर्धितहितेषु अप आसिष्य Aśval.; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेदर्हिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.—2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वधर्मतहितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)—*Comp.*—आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

अंतर्ध 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in; केचिद्वंतर्धत्वेषु K. P. 8.; गुणाधिरंतर्धत्वा ओजस्यंतर्धत्ते S. D.; अंतर्ध्व एवस्येषु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि तः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिकं कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्ध्वति क्रमशस्तस्मिन्तस्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms. 12. 87.—*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्ध्वितव्यर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्ध्व *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्ध्वः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणामाजोऽन्तर्ध्वः K. P. 8.—2 Inherent

or natural condition of disposition.—3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्ध्वं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्ध्वना 1 Inclusion.—2 Inward meditation or anxiety.—3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्ध्वत *p. p.* 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्ध्वतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैकमैक्येन कर्मत्वमुपजायते ॥ Hari.—2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एव वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्ध्वतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अंत-इ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही हुवो मरतो अत्यस्ते Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11.—2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); दुग्धमभीतवदुपेयतुरति मात्रोः Bhāg.—तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas).—*Comp.*—उति *a.* ready with help. (—तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (असमरक्षण) Rv. 1. 138. 1.—गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house.—देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7.—मित्र, वाम, युष्मन् *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थयना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place.—3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थः इत्; according to Nir. from आ-न्ति; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. of abl. P. II. 3. 34).—2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46.—3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36.—कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft in comp.; न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्णोच्चरः S. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne.—*adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैव चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; so जनान्तिकं, घृणान्तिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; राजःकणैः स्पृशद्भिर्ग्राभमंतिकात् Rām.; क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपर्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्ति

गृहमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयत्यास्तदांतिके निपेतुः Nala. 1. 22; के क्षियाः Ms. 2. 22.—*Comp.*—आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतितः *ind.* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a.* [अंते भवः; अंतं हिमच्] 1 Immediately following.—2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातमुत्तमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यो न चांतिमः H. 1.—*Comp.*—अंकः the last digit, the number nine.—अंगुलिः the little finger (इतिहिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c., अंताय रंतः; अंत-यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. 1. 1. 47; as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं कर्णं R. 1. 71 last debt; मन्त्रं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22.—2 Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टमं ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste, चंडालक्ष्मिः Ms. 11. 176; कीर्तिनिषेधिनः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं कीर्तने दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्यपोनयः (साक्ष्यं दुर्द्धः) . 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294.—त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste; see above.—2 N. of a plant (गुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic).—3 The last syllable of a word.—4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna.—5 A Mlecchha, foreigner, barbarian.—6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अन्यो नित्यव्यवृत्तिविशेषः परिकीर्तितः । Bhāṣā P.—त्या 1 A technical name for निज्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—त्यं 1 A measure of number; 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) —2 The 12th sign of the zodiac.—3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्थापयंतवर्गो द्विगुणान्त्यनिम्नः Līlā.—*Comp.*—अनुयासः see under अनुयास.—अवसायिन *m.* *f.* (°की, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇḍāla or a Nishādi woman; निषादकी तु चांडालाद्युग्रमंत्यावसायिनम् । स्मशानगोचरं सुते चाक्षानामपि गहितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्वपः क्षत्रा सुतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवी चैव सभेदेः त्ववसायिनः ॥—आश्रमिन् *m.* one who

belongs to the last or mendicant order.—आहुतिः इष्टिः *f.* कर्मन्, क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; °कर्म Ms. 11 198, 5. 168; अन्धाहुतिं हावयिषु सविमाः Bk.—कृणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अण्ण. —गमन् intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; जैष्ठभिः Ms. 4.61; °जि 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अन्धः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāṇḍāla &c.; रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नदो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमेषमिन्द्राश्च सवैते चांयजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्, जाति, जातीय *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; पतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्येत्यजन्मन् Ms. 10. 11.—2. a Sūdra; °तिता Ms. 12. 9. —3. a chāṇḍāla.—धन् the last term of a progression or series. —यद्-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square).—धं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.—2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces.—युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin.—लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः, वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female.—चिपुला *N.* of a metre.

अन्धकः A man of the lowest tribe. अन्धं [अन्धते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अन्धकरणे हन्; according to Up. 4. 163 अन्धः कर्तुं] An entrail, intestine; अन्धभेदनं क्रियते मध्यश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिः बाधः उत्पद्यते इत्यर्थः).—अन्धी *N.* of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach; cf. अजानी, छगलाजी).—Oomp. —आदः a worm in the intestines.—कूजः, कूजनं, -बिकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्षाशयस्थोऽकूजनं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susr.—पाचक [अन्धस्थं दोषं पाचयति] *N.* of a medicinal plant *Aeschynomene Grandiflora*.—मांसं a kind of roasted flesh.—इष्टिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain.—चञ्ज *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अन्धभिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अन्ध 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अन्धः Binding.

अन्धः-हृ *f.* [अन्धते बध्यते अनेन, अन्ध-हृ, हृप्रत्ययान्तः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अन्धका, अन्धकः 1 A chain or fetter.—2 A chain

for the elephant's feet; गजमन्दूरिव निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; °निनादः 11. 7. —3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अन्धिका 1 An oven, fire-place. 2 An elder sister (cf. अन्तिका).

अन्धोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अन्धोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक् चामरांशोलनात् Udb.

अन्ध 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अन्धयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरे जनस्य दृशमन्धयति 9. 21.—2 To be or become blind.

अन्ध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वात्रांधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; सज्जमपि शिरस्यंधः शितां धुनोत्य-दिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दग्धः, क्रोधांधः; कामं लोभं, अज्ञानं; सहजांधदृशः स्वदुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts.—2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीवन्धे तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See °कूप, तमसं infra.—धं 1 Darkness.—2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञानं or अविद्या q. v.—3 Water; also, turbid water.—धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो ब्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदा भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राज्य उच्यते ॥ —2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नटद्वयलामालामोपयोग्योको राशिभिः); मेघो बृषो सुगेंद्रश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिताः । नृदुर्धृक्कटकस्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥ —धाः ? (pl.) *N.* of a people; see अन्ध. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). —अहिः, अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) *N.* of a fish (कुचिका). —कारः [अन्धं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; कामं, मदनं; अन्धकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाणजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अन्धयन्तिर्यधः, अन्धः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.—2. [अन्धस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य रूपं इव] mental darkness, infatuation.—3. *N.* of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तामसं, —धातमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमन्धतमसात्कमोदितो R. 11. 24; अन्धतमसमिह मविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; मन्धसितांधतमसस्तत्रेदाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33.

(—सा) night.—तामिस्रः-श्रः (सं also); 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोदृशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sān. K. 48 (मयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामंधतामिस्रमव्यधयायत् Mv. 1.—2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्ट इति रूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (—सः, सं) *N.* of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अन्धतामिस्रा ह्यसुर्या नाम ते लोकान्धेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयते व आत्मवातिन ह्येव वसुषो मर्यते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death.—धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्रष्टुं स्तनमतिशक्तसहिष्णुद्वीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिर्यमानः । दुर्बलः सततमधःशयोऽन्येन गच्छति ब्रह्मरविमयौघ-पूतनात् Susr.—मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अन्धं दृष्ट्यभावं मुष्णाति, मुष्ण-शूल] *N.* of a plant or grass देवताऽ (तत्सन्नेन चक्षुष्मया भवतीति वैष्णवसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved.)—वर्त्मन् *m.* [अन्धं सूर्य-काशराहियाद्वलं वज्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अन्धकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अन्धमविष्णु, —भायुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अन्धक *a.* [अन्ध-कर्] Blind; अन्धकः कुञ्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. —कः 1 *N.* of an Asura, son of Kaśyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स ब्रजत्यंभयस्मान्दयोपि हि भारत । तमंधकोयं नामोति प्रोदुस्तत्र निघातनः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu*, *ari*, *dvish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of *Ganas* by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Parvati*.]—2 *N.* of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Kṛishṇa and his descendants, a grandson of Kṛoshṇu, son of Yudhājit who, together with his brother Vṛishṇu is the ancestor of the celebrated family of *Andhakavṛishṇis*; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.—3 *N.* of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of *Bṛishpasati*. —Oomp. —अरिः, —रिपुः, —शत्रुः, —याती, —अहङ्ग

&c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva-वर्तः N. of a Mountain.-दृणि m. pl. descendants of अंधक and दृणि.

अंधिका [अ-धृल्] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अथ इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =मर्षी, =मिद्धा q. v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिस्तु जायते इति वैद्यक-प्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind. blind; कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू 1 P. To become blind.

अंध्यस् n. [अ-अन् उन् धञ्; अदेर्दृश्चो च Up. 4. 205.] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतद्धसा Ki. 1. 39; विशेष एवांध्यसि असावितृष्यत् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अन् Up. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनोऽंधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation; वाष्पाणिष-द्वार्यवृत्तं ज्ञान्यादुर्मेनीविणः.

अंधुलः [अन्-उल्ङ्] A kind of tree, Acaia Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (pl.) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथार्च्यभागाद्वार्वाक् श्री-भ्रमरावकात्.] तावद्भूमिर्गो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kārāvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ma. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जतिः the Andhra tribe -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्ध [अ-न्ध; अन्धित्वेन, अन्-न्; according to Yaska from अन्ध, अन्धे अन्धि च भूतानि; or from आ-न्ध, आ आम्ने-दृश्येन सेतवत् प्रलीभते भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); अच्यतेऽन्धि च भूतानि तस्मादन्धं तदुच्यते Tat. Up.; मेघोऽ-दृष्टमांसमज्जस्थि वद्व्यकं मनीषिणः Ma. 3. 182; अहमन्धं भवान् भोक्ता II. 1. 54. I am your prey &c.; चरणमममचराः

Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीरं called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्धेन व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (broad corn); ता (आपः) अन्न-मसृजतं तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयि-डमन् भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्दृष्टेरन्धं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76; कृत 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्धेतुलादश्चन्द्राव्यता). -7 N. of Vishnu. -सः The sun (स हि अन्ध-हेतुर्दृष्टिहेतुः). -Comp. -अकालः =अनाकाल q. v. -अन्धु, -आदिन् -आहारिन् eating food. -अद् a. 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीक्षि). (दः) N. of Vishnu. -अयं proper food, food in general; Ma. 3. 82. 4. 112, 11. 144. -अच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः (अनायुः) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. -किट्टः =मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोटकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2 Vishnu. -3. the sun. -गतिः f. the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज, जात a. produced from food as the primitive substance. -जलं food and water, bare subsistence. -तेजस् a. having the vigour caused by food. -दः, दातु, -दायिन्, -प्रद a. 1. giving food; वारि-द्वृत्तिमामोति सुखमन्नमयमदः Ms. 4. 229. -2 epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durgā or Annapūrṇā. -दासः [अनेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food. Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the functions of the body; आलस्याद-अदोषाच्च सूत्यविमात्रं जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू a. purifying food; epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण a. filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty); ईश्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairavi. -वेयं =राज्येयं q. v. -मलय a. being dissolved into food after death. -प्राज्ञः, -प्राज्ञेन

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskāra* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उवाचन); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त a. [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] =अन्नदास q. v. -भुञ्ज् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय a. see below. -मलं 1. excrement; feces, p. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नात् Ma. 11. 94. -रक्षा precautions as to eating food. -रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्न-रसान् वन्यमूलफलाभ्यान् तेष्यो ददौ Rām. -वस्त्रं =आच्छादनं q. v. -विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. -3 seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अनादेनः संभवति. -व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. -शेषः leavings of food, offal. -संस्कारः consecration of food. -होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the *Avamedha* sacrifice.

अन्नमय a. (शरीरं) Consisting of or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; कोशः-वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीरं, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. -यं Plenty of food.

अन्नाश्च a. [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृद्धकरणे किं पूर्ववद्दीर्घः] Increasing food; lv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य a. [अन् अध्यादिं वः अग्न्या, ग्न्येते-ऽमात्; n. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति निश्चिन्नमेतत् Bh. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भाग-धेयमेते निर्वर्पति S. 2.; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः K. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft in comp. अन्यसंघात, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्य-साधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितान्दण्ड-दमिमतरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं वृद्ध-शेडन्यश्च कथंयेभ्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49; किमन्यद्वस्यः परिषद्ः क्षुतिमसादनतः S. 1; oft used in addition to अस्ते or विना; कृते सद्युद्धिन्यः को विभति वतवान् हः

5. 35 ; किं सु खलु मे भियादृशनादुते शरण-
मन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one
different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय);
बासश्च भूतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4
Strange, unusual, extraordinary ; अ-
न्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168 ; अन्या जगद्धित-
मयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69 ; धन्या मृद-
न्येव सा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one ;
निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचने Mv. 1. 31 ;
cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more ;
अन्यान् वक्ष्ये सुवर्णप्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another
ten (coins) ; अन्यदन्त्यक्षलिमदलशयनं
K. 157 new and new (changing every
now and then) ; अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे an-
other day ; one of a number (with
gen.) ; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and
again (used to connect sentences
together) ; एक-अन्य the one—the
other ; Me. 78 ; see under एक also ;
अन्य-अन्य one-another ; अन्यः करोति
अन्यो मुंके one does, another suffers ;
अन्यमुखे अन्यनिर्वहणे Ms. 5 ; अन्यदुर्ग-
जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 93 ; 8. 204 ; कर्णे
लभति बान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युप्यते Pt. 1.
05 ; अन्यदुर्गखलं सर्वमन्यच्छानैर्यंत्रितं
Si. 2. 62 ; अन्य-अन्य &c. ; one,
another, third, fourth &c. ; जल्पति
सार्धमन्येन पर्यवत्यन्ये सविभ्रमाः । इदूतं चित-
यंखन्यं मियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt. 1.
135 ; मनस्यन्यत्रचयस्यत् कर्मण्यन्यत्र दुरा-
त्मनाम् ; (in pl.) केचित् अन्ये some-
others ; एक-अन्ये-तथा अन्ये Ms. 10. 70.
4. 9 ; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alius* ; Gr. *allos* for *alios*, Zend *anya*].—Comp.
—अर्थ a. having a different meaning,
sense, or purpose.—असाधारण a. not
common to others, peculiar.—आश्रयण
a. going or passing over to another.
—उद्वय a. born from another. (—यः) a
step-mother's son, a half-brother.
(—या) a half-sister.—ऊढा a. married
to another ; another's wife.—कारुका
a worm bred in excrement (शूद्रकीटः).
—क्षेत्र 1. another field.—2. another or
foreign territory.—3. another's wife.
—ज, गमिन् a. 1. going to another.—2.
adulterous, unchaste ; वणिजां तु कुल-
कीच स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यया Ka. 21. 46 ;
19. 27.—गोत्र a. of a different family
or lineage.—चित्त a. having the mind
fixed on some thing or some one
else ; see मनस्.—ज-जात a. of a
different origin.—जन्मन् n. another
life or existence, regeneration, me-
tempsychois.—दुर्वह a. difficult to be
borne by others.—देवत, त्वय, ईदृश्य a.
addressed or referring to another
deity (as a Vedic Mantra).—धर्मन् a.
having another or different property.
(—यः) different property or charac-
teristic.—धी a. whose mind is turned
away from God.—नाभि a. belonging
to another family.—पदार्थः 1 another
substance.—2. the sense of another
word ; प्रधानो बह्व्रीहिः the Bahuvri-

hi compound essentially depends on
the sense of another word.—पर a. 1.
devoted to another or something else.
—2. expressing or referring to some-
thing else.—पुष्टा, भृता 'reared by an-
other,' epithet of the cuckoo, which
is supposed to be reared by the crow
(called अन्यभृत्) ; अन्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलश-
ब्दा Ku. 1. 45 ; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं
R. 8. 59. —पूतौ [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वो यस्याः]
1. a woman already promised or
betrothed to another.—2. a remarried
widow (पुनर्भू) see अन्यपूर्व.—बीज,
बीजसमुद्भव, समुत्पन्न an adopted son
(born from other parents), one who
may be adopted as a son for want of
legitimate issue.—भृत् m. a crow
(rearing another, it being supposed
to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and
to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22.
—मनस्, मनस्क, मानस a. 1. having the
mind fixed on something else ; inste-
tentive —2. fickle, versatile, unsteady ;
अन्यमनसः श्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-
minded ; possessed by a demon.—सौ-
तृजः a half-brother (born of another
mother) Y. 2. 139.—राज्य, राष्ट्रीय a.
subject to another king' or kingdom
(Ved.).—रूप a. having another form,
changed, altered ; पश्चिनी बान्यरूपा
Me. 83. (—र) another or changed
form ; वेणु in another form.—लिंग, न-
क a. following the gender of another
word (i. e. the substantive), an ad-
jective ; ऊबवान्धरो द्वावप्यन्यलिङ्गौ Ak.
—वादिन् a. 1. giving false evidence.
—2. a defendant in general.—वापः the
cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests
of other birds.—विबाधित a. = पुष्ट a
cuckoo.—व्रत a. following other (than
Vedic) observances, devoted to
other gods, infidel.—शास्त्रः-खकः a
Brahmana who has gone over to an-
other school (of religion &c.) ; an
apostate.—संक्रांत a. fixed on or trans-
ferred to another (woman) ; इद्वयः
आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4.—संसर्गः intercourse
with another ; illicit intercourse.
—साधारण a. common to many others.
—स्त्री another's wife, a woman not
one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-
sidered as one of three chief female
characters in a poetical composition,
the other two being स्त्रीया and साधा-
रणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel
or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one
not yet married, who is bashful and
arrived at the age of puberty. As
'another's wife' she is fond of festi-
vals and similar occasions of amuse-
ment, who is a disgrace to her family
and utterly destitute of modesty, see
S. D. 168-110]. —वा, an adulterer Ms.
8. 386. [Note. Some compounds un-
der अन्य will be found under अन्य.]

अन्यक a. Another, other (=अन्य)
अन्यत् a. (अन्य n.) Another &c.
—ind. Again, moreover, besides &c.
—Comp.—अर्थ 1. having a different
meaning.—2. referring to or expres-
sing another sense. (—यः) a differ-
ent meaning.—आशा desire of some-
thing else.—आशिम् f. another's bless-
ing.—आस्था devotion or attach-
ment to another.—उत्सुक a. longing
for another.—रागः attachment to
another.

अन्यतम a. [अन्य-इतम] (declined
like a noun and not a pronoun)
One of many, any one out of a large
number (with gen. or in comp.) ;
जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76 ; 6. 32,
4. 13 ; Y. 1. 22, 3. 253 ; (अन्यतम-
तमशब्दो व्युत्पन्नो प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pro-
noun) One of two (persons or things),
either of the two (with gen.) ; तयो-
मुक्तिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151 ; सतः परी-
क्षापरन्यतरद्वये M. 1. 2 the one of the
other ; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3 ; Ms.
2. 111 ; 9. 171 ; other, different ;
अन्यतर-अन्यतर, the one—the other ;
अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of त) either way,
in both ways, optionally ; fre-
quently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtras
in the sense of वा or विभाषा ; इकोरन्यतर-
स्यां, आत्मनेपदेभ्यन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two
sides ; दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेषु adv. [अन्यतरस्मिन्निति-पुष्टम्]
On either of two days, on one day
or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another ; न
चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4 ; तीर्थादिकं
च बलिश्च मान्यतः क्षुद्रिमर्हतः U. 1. 13 -2
On one side ; अन्यतः-अन्यतः, एकतः-
अन्यतः on the one side, on the other
side ; तपनमंडलक्षोपितमेकतः सततमैशत-
मोवृत्तमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतस्तु सकलानि
निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti.
-3 To another place, towards some
other person or direction ; गतस्य वा
ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200 ; अन्यतोपि नय-
ने प्रेरयत्या S. 2. 2 ; आर्ये ब्रजामेन्वतः
R. 6. 82.—4 From another ground or
motive.—5 On the other side ; on the
contrary.—6 Otherwise ; in another
place, elsewhere.—Comp.—अर्ण्य
Ved. a land which is woody here
and there.—एत, एतत्, एनी Ved.
variegated or spotted on one side,
—वातिन् a. striking in one direction.
—वात a. suffering occasional wind
(rheumatism.) (—तः) a sort of eye-
disease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्वय] An
enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र adv. [अन्य-त्र] (oft=अन्य-
स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1

Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अन्त्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्य-मात्रं गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयनन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोह-ति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place. -2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft (in comp.); मधुपर्कं च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिरया नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.-3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणान्द्वयं ॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नेमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाधिभ्यां सत्त्वं निषेदुः Kauś. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये). -4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; ह्यराज्ञि देवे राजन्वाय स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राज-वान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.-Comp.—मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेत् तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोऽन्यथा प्रवृ-त्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सर्वभंगभयाद्वाज्ञां कथयत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्य-थाविबुतायेषु स्वैरालापेषु मन्त्रिणः Mn. 4. 8. अन्यथा कृ (a) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तं नापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S. 6. 13; (b) to act otherwise, vio- late, transgress, go against; त्वया क- द्वापिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate baf- fle defeat (hope, plan, &c.), कर्तुम- कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथा Ys. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्या- द्यन्यथा K. 2. 195; (d) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भर- तेनाप्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राड्विवा- को वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; ग्रह-मन-संभावय-समर्थय-विकल्प्य &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा शु- हीत्वा न खलु मनश्चिन्ति मया प्रयुक्तमिदं H. 1. 20; अलमस्मान्मन्यथा संभाव्य S. 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनान्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकेते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); भू or ण्य to be other- wise, he changed or altered, he falsi- fied; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4;

शोकात्तरय प्रवृत्तौ मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.: तयोमहात्मनोवोक्तं नान्यथा याति मांप्रत Rām.-2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्त नास्ति कथमन्य- था वामत्यपि तौ न पश्यते U. 3; स्तोत्रान्य- था भवतु Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86.2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. -3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भ- दिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्य- था भट्टिन्य विज्ञापित M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचन V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा व्रते स याति नरक नरः Pt. 3. 107; II. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90.-4 wrongly, er- roneously, badly, as in अयथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also.-5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दु- वसिसः शपादियं त्वया प्रत्यादृष्टा नान्यथा S. 7. [cf L. aliuta].-Comp.—अनुपप- त्तिः f. see अपात्तति.—कारः changing, altering (-र) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27.—ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work.-2. wrong conception in general (in phil.).—भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch.Up.-वादिन a. speak- ing differently or falsely; speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness.—वृत्ति a. 1. changed, altered.-2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्य- न्यथावृत्ति चेत् Mc. 3.—सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circum- stances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a वट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are men- tioned in Bhāṣā P. 19-22.—उद्-सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣā P. 16.—स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथवति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यद्वा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यद्वा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73.-2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time.-3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to an- other.-2 Being or existing in au- other.

अन्यहि ind. At another time (=अन्यद्वा).

अन्यादृश-श-श a. [अन्य इव पश्यति, अ- न्यादृश, कर्मकर्तरि स्त, हिन्, कश् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like an- other.-2 Changed, unusual, strange; पात्रापातिनवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Māl. 1; अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशोयु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिह Dk. 106. K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वली- सुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येषु ind. [अन्य-एषु P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषु रात्र्यासु चरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26.-2 One day, once.

अन्येषुष्क a. [अन्येषुष्क, क्] Occur- ring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येषुष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr.-ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य a. [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्विवं, पूर्वोदेषे सुप्र] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं तादृयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं तादृयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्य as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहतः संतः सख्यु- भीमनिःस्वनः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति- लुनन्ति P. I. 3 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its no- minative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular com- pound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; शोभाजननात् Kn. 1. 42; 80 कलहः, दर्श- न, &c.-अन्ये ind. Mutually.-अन्ये (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुमेरोक- क्रियायाः करणं मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तत्त्वी तथा त्वमपि शोभते।-रजत्या शोभते चंद्रश्रेण्यापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724.-Comp.—अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अ- न्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जल्योष्मा घटाकाशो यथा सर्वेतिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोऽन्यो- न्याध्यास उच्यते ॥ -अपहृत a. taken from one another, taken secretly.-अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभवः it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-

Harity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नतियोगिकीभ्यो-
न्याभावाः, as वदः पदो न भवति; it exists
between two notions which have no
property in common. —आश्रय *a.*
mutually dependent. —(दः) mutual or
reciprocal dependence, support, or
connection: reciprocal relation of
cause and effect (a term in Nyāya).
—उक्तिः *f.* conversation —पक्षनयनं
transposition of numbers from one
side to another. —भेदः mutual dis-
sension or enmity; so कलहः. —मिथुनं
mutual union. —विभागः mutual
partition of an inheritance made
by the sharers (without the presence
of any other party). —वृत्तिः *f.* mutual
effect of one thing upon another.
—संश्रयः —संश्रयः reciprocal action
or influence: mutual relation of
cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, im-
proper; ईदः unjust punishment;
यः परदारपृच्छास्यवहारः *S.* 5. —यः 1 Any
unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय;
नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु *Ms.* 7. 16 acting un-
justly, following evil courses; अन्या-
येन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः
कस्मिन्दि ब्रूयात् चान्यायेन पृच्छतः *Ms.*
2. 110. —2 Injustice, impropriety.
—3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful.
—2 Improper, unbecoming, indecor-
ous. —3 Not authoritative.

अन्यत *a.* Not defective or de-
ficient, complete, whole, entire;
अधिक neither deficient nor super-
fluous. —Comp. —अंग *a.* not having
a defective limb.

अन्योक्त *a.* Not residing in
one's own house (dwelling in an-
other's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्यदृक् *a.* [अनुगतः अक्ष इन्द्रियं गतिसमा.]
1 Visible, perceptible. —2 Following,
close on the heels of, immediately
following. —अक्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards,
after; आतोह त्वं...सीता चारोपयान्वक्षं
Rām. —2 Immediately after, forth-
with, directly; *Y.* 3. 21.

अन्यक्षरसंविः A kind of Vedic
Sandhi, that of a vowel and con-
sonant.

अन्यच्च *a.* [अनु-अच्-क्लिपः; nom.
अन्यच्च *m.*, अन्यच् *n.* अन्यच् *f.*] 1 Going
after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्यच्चो मा-
सा यति *Sat. Br.*; त्वामन्यच्चो वयं स्मसि
Ait. Br. —2 Lying lengthwise, horizon-

tal; अन्यच्चि in the rear or behind,
from behind; आयच्छतोवृच्चि गजस्य
घटयोः *Si.* 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशः).

अन्यक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. —2 From
behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य वृक्षां *Si.* 9.
76. —3 Friendly disposed, favoura-
bly; अन्यग्भूत्वा, भावः-आस्ते becoming
friendly disposed *P. III.* 4. 64 *Sk.*
(अयतः राक्षसः पृष्ठतो वानुक्लो भूवा आस्तेः अन्य-
सत्त्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). —4 (with acc.)
After; तां...अन्यग्ययो मध्यमलोकापालः
R. 2. 16 went after or followed her;
तमन्वगिन्द्रमुखाश्च देवाः *Ku.* 7. 71.

अन्यन् *a.* [अन-यनिष्] Following.

अन्यय See under अन्वि.

अन्यतितृ *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्यर्थ *a.* [अनुगतः अर्थ] Having
the meaning clear or intelligible,
having a meaning easily deducible
from the etymology of the word;
hence, true to the sense, significant;
तथैव सोपुद्गन्धार्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् *R.* 4.
12; अन्यर्थो तेनंशुधरा *Ki.* 11. 64; *Si.* 12.
23; अन्यर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वतते *U.* 3.
अन्यर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि *Mu.* 5.
7 in the true sense of the word, pro-
perly so called. —Comp. —ग्रहण literal
acceptation of the meaning of a
word (opp. to रुद्ध or conventional).
—संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a tech-
nical term which directly conveys
its own meaning; e.g. भविष्यति a name
for 'future' is an अन्यर्थसंज्ञा compared
with लट्. —2. a proper name the mean-
ing of which is obvious.

अन्यवकिरणं Scattering about suc-
cessively.

अन्यवचारः Descending and fol-
lowing.

अन्यवसर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Slackening,
letting loose (opp. आयाम). —2 Permis-
sion to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा),
one of the senses of अपि *P. I.* 4. 96;
see अपि. —3 Following one's own
will.

अन्यवसित *a.* Connected with,
bound or fastened to.

अन्यवायः A race, family, lineage;
अन्यवायमवदातमाकृतिः *Ki.* 13. 37.

अन्यवेशा Regard, consideration.

अन्यष्टका [अनुगतोष्टकां] The 9th
day of the dark half of the three
months following the full moon in
मार्गशीर्षे, i. e. वीष, माघ and काल्युन; विपु-
लैवाष्टकास्त्वैकैत्यमन्यष्टकासु च *Ms.* 4.
150.

अन्यष्टक्यं A Śrāddha or any such
ceremony performed on the अन्यष्टका
days.

अन्यष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the
north-west direction.

अन्यस्त *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwo-
ven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्यद् *ind.* Day after day, every
day.

अन्याख्या 2 P. To repeat in suc-
cession, enumerate.

अन्याख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention
or enumeration; an explanation re-
ferring to what is mentioned before.
—2 Section, chapter.

अन्याचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादयः आचयिते
नोप्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a
secondary (गोण) rite or action after
the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one;
adding an object of secondary im-
portance to the main object, one of
the senses of the particle च; चान्याचये
समाहरे *Ak.*; अन्यतरस्यानुगणिकत्वेऽन्याचयः;
as भो मिश्रामट गो जानय where going out
to beg is conjoined to the beggar as
his principal object, and the bringing
of a cow (if he can see any) is tack-
ed on to it as a secondary object.
—2 Such an object itself.

अन्याचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्याजि *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-
आजि-हे Tv.] (Used like उपजि only
with कृ.) So as to assist or support
the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally
regarded as a preposition; कृत्वा or
कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak
person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय *P. I.* 4. 73. *Sk.*

अन्यादिस् 6 P. To name or men-
tion again; to mention or refer to in
a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after
or according to; employed again;
अन्यादिष्टः पुरुषः अष्टपुरुषः *P. VI.* 2.
190 *Sk.* —2 (Hence) inferior, of se-
condary importance.

अन्यादेशः Subsequent or repeated
mention, referring to what has been
previously mentioned; re-employ-
ment of the same word in a subse-
quent part of a sentence, or of the same
thing to perform a subsequent opera-
tion; आदेशः कथं न अन्यादेशः अनुकथनं *Kāsi*
on *P. II.* 4. 32. (इदं एतद् एतद् एतद्
to assume the forms एतद्, एतौ, एतान् &c.
in the sense of अन्यादेशः; किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातु-
मुपास्य कार्यतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्यादेशः;
e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमर्थति एनं छंदोऽप्यापय; अनयोः
पवित्रं कुले एतयोः प्रयुतं स्वं *Sk.*).

अन्याशनं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाशनं]
Putting on or depositing fuel on the
sacred fires.

अन्याधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-क्लि]
(In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or se-
curity delivered to a third person to be
handed over ultimately to the
right owner; अयमार्गणकार्येषु अन्याधिवच-

नामम् । दद्यात्स्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ॥
-2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः संततः
आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse,
repentance, regret (after the com-
mittal of bad act).

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीयन or
woman's property, presented to her
after marriage by her husband's or
father's family, or by her own rela-
tives; विवाहापरतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलादिभ्यः ॥
अन्वाधेयं तु तद् द्रव्यं लब्धं पितु- (v. l.-बंध-)
कुलादभ्याम् Kāty. quoted by Kull. on
Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 44.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वाधः A class of divinities.

अन्वाध्य a. Ved. Being in the
entrails.

अन्वायतन a. Latitudinal- नं ind.
In the house.

अन्वायत a. Ved. In accordance
with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by
the verb अन्वाय.

अन्वारब्ध 1 A. To begin, com-
mence.-2 To touch; अस्तेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते
Asval. यदि मां संस्पृशेद्वायः सकृदन्वारभेत
वा । धनुं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे
मतिः Rām.

अन्वारब्ध p. p. 1 Touched on the
back or on any part of the body;
विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्ध-
मिति Kāty.-2 That which has touched
or has been placed on the body (as
the hand).-3 followed.

अन्वारब्ध pot. p. To be touched a-
long with.

अन्वारभः, -भण Touching, contact,
especially touching the यजमान (the
performer of a sacrifice) to make
him entitled to the fruits and merits
of the holy rite.

अन्वारभणीया An initiatory or pre-
liminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह 1 P. To follow in as-
cending, especially the funeral pile;
to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारोहश्च
सुग्रीवः (मिर्) Rām.

अन्वारोहण A woman's ascending
the funeral pile after or with the
body of her husband.

अन्वात् 2 A. 1 To be seated near
or round; सन्वायमन्वात्ते Mb.; to wait
upon, serve, attend upon; सखीन्वायम-
न्वात्ते S. 3; अन्वासितमर्षधत्वा स्वाधेय
हविर्भुञ्ज R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc.
of person); तां अन्वासे R. 2. 24.-2 To
perform, as a religious ceremony;
संपादनवात्स्य पश्चिमां Rām.

अन्वासे 1 Service, attendance,
waiting upon, worship.-2 Taking a
seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow.
-4 A place of industry, manufactory,
work-shop &c.-5 An oily or cooling
enema.

अन्वासीन pres. p. Sitting down
after, seated alongside of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्थ-र्यकं) [अनु मासि
मासि आहिते, कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 A sacri-
ficial gift or offering presented to
the priests (Sāy. अन्वाहरति यज्ञमन्विशेष-
जतं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यं नाम कृत्विभ्यो देय
ओदनः).-2 The monthly Śraddha per-
formed in honour of the Manes on
the day of new moon; पिष्टुणां मासिकं
श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्भुयाः Ms. 3. 123.
-Comp. -पचनः the southern sacri-
ficial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacri-
fice.

अन्वाहिक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वि २ P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow,
come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः
पृष्ठतोऽन्विष्यात् Ms. 4. 154; एनां...प्रयता
मातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh.
3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to;
कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति.-2. (a) To follow
(in grammar or construction): be
connected or construed with; घातु-
रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्य below. (b)
To obey, conform to, be guided by;
यक्षितमन्वेति परस्य Mb.-3 To seek; to
fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भविष्यत्] 1 Go-
ing after, following; also, follower,
retinue, attendant; का स्वमेकाकिनी
भीरु निरन्वयजने ष्ने Bk. 5.66.-2 Associa-
tion, connection, relation; गंधःकण्डु-
कान्वयः=कण्डुकान्वितः-3 The natural or-
der or connection of words in a
sentence, construing, grammatical
order or relation; पदानां परस्परकांक्षा यो-
ग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमध्यवर्तिगमनं; तात्पर्य-
स्यां वृत्तिमाहः पदान्वयबोधये S. D; logical
connection of words, अन्व (in the ex.
तिष्ठतु सर्पः) सर्पःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः
P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk.; परस्परान्वयेत्यस्यानेकस्य
पक्षमिदमन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk.-4
Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family,
lineage; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12;
3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वयमुणः Mv. 4. 22
virtue of my race.-6 Descendants
posterity; तान्त्र्यं कृते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117;
सं along with the family or descen-
dants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Logi-
cal connection of cause and effect,
logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य रतो-
ऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg.-8 Being seen
(प्रत्यक्ष); यास्ताहसं स्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म
यत्कृतं; निरन्वयं भवेत्तेषां Ms. 8. 332.-9
(In Nyāya) Statement of the con-
stant and invariable concomitance of

the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य
(major term) of an Indian syllogism
(हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar
instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवन्वात् the rela-
tion यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः (wherever
there is smoke there is fire) is called
अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्तिः अन्वय, in fact, cor-
responds to the universal A proposition
of European logic 'All A is B.'
'The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion
of the concomitance of the absence
of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तद्-
भावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and
corresponds to the converted A propo-
sition 'All not-B is not-A'; or in
Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोऽपि
नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be
connected with its effect by अन्वयव्याप्ति-
रेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and
negative relations between the thing
to be proved and the cause that
proves can be equally asserted; such
a Hetu alone makes the argument
perfectly sound and incapable of
refutation. This process of arriving
at the Vyāpti or universal propo-
sition corresponds to the methods of
Agreement and Difference in Mill's
Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन बाधितं Mu.
5. 13.-Comp. -आगत a. hereditary;
Pt. 1, 3; तं वैरे Pt. 3.-ज्ञः a genealo-
gist; अथ स्तुते बन्दिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6 8.
-व्यतिरेक ('कौ' or 'कं') 1. positive and
negative assertion; agreement and
contrariety or difference; see above.
-2 rule and exception.-व्याप्तिः f
affirmative assertion or agreement,
affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् a. 1 Having a connection
or consequence, following.-2 Belong-
ing to a race or family; born of a
noble family, noble, high-born;
सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने. K. 7.

अन्वयिन् a. Connected as with a
consequence.

अन्वित p. p. 1 Followed or attend-
ed by, in company with, joined by;
अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.-2
Possessed of, having, possessing,
endowed with; full of, seized or
struck with, overpowered by; with
instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकु-
लजा निर्दूती Pt. 1. 415; धैर्यं, गुणं,
वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder;
भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं, &c. &c.-3 Connected
with, linked to, following (as a con-
sequence).-4 Connected gramma-
tically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहनिन्वितैर्कार्थ-
बोधकाः S. D. 9.-5 Understood,
reached by the mind.-Comp. -अर्थ a.
having meaning which is easily un-
derstood from the context.-वादः-अभि-
धानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsā-
kas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence ; see अभिवृत्तित्वव्याप्ति under अभिवृत्ति and K. P. 2.

अन्विता *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—*ति. f.* 1 Following.—**2** Food.

अन्विष 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get ; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (—4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न तन्मन्विष्यति सुयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45 ; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि ध्रुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13 ; to inquire, investigate ; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5.—*Caus.* To seek, search &c. ; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयाति सततं सर्वं समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

अन्विष्ट *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched ; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः, **अन्वेष-णा** 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषणान्मधुकर हताः S. 1. 24 ; न्याय णतत्परो Pt. 3. 91 ; दशान्वेषणदक्षणां द्विषां R. 12. 11 ; अन्वेषान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेषक, **अन्वेषिन्**, **अन्वेष्ट** *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c. ; पौरा असदन्वेषिणः S. 1 ; अनुपदन्वष्टा P. V. 2. 90 ; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 ; R. 12. 54 ; II. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.—**2** To search, seek for, inquire into ; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षण, **क्ष** 1 Search, seeking for, investigation.—**2** Reflection, meditation.

अन्वीत = अभिवृत्ति *q. v.*

अन्वीप *a.* [अनुगत आगे यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water.—**2** Attainable or friendly.

अन्वचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अप् *f.* [आप-क्वि-ह्रस्वश्च Up. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl. ; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपां and अप्यं but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः) ; खानि चैव सृष्टोद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप, एव सप्तमज्ञो तां बीजमवायुजत् Ms. 1. 8. S. 1. 1 ; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्निः ; ज्योतिषश्च विक्रीणादापो सृष्टुणाः सृष्टाः । अद्भ्यो गंधर्वाणां भूमिरेवैषां सृष्टिर्नादितः ॥ —**2** Air, the intermediate region. —**3**

The star S virgins. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97.—98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos* ; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva* ; Pers. *ab* ; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha*]. —**Comp.**—**कृत्स्नं** deep meditation by means of water.—**चरः** an aquatic animal.—**पतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa.—**2** the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds ; e. g. **अपांसंवर्तः** destruction of the world by water ; **अपांवत्सः** 'calf of waters' ; N. of a star ; **अपांनपात्**, **नता**, **नतिवपः**, **गर्भः**, **अपांनपात्**, **अपोनपात्** Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water ; cf. Ms. 9. 321 ; **अपांपतिः**, **निधिः**—**नाथः**, **अप्यपतिः** lord of waters, the ocean ; N. of Varuṇa ; **अपांयिच्छ**, **अप्यिच्छ** fire.

अप *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतयति पा-इ. Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग ; अपयाति, अपनयति ; (b) deterioration (विकृति) ; अपकरोति does wrongly or badly ; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीति) ; अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति ; (d) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देशन) ; अपदिशति ; (e) exclusion (वर्जन) ; अपवद्, अपसृ *caus.* ; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द) ; अपहसति ; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य) ; अपलपति, अपवदते.—**2** As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrihi comp. it has all the above senses ; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ ; अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word ; अपी fearless ; कल्मष stainless ; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग) ; मिषोदयं वर्ष Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong' 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.—**3** As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from ; यत्संमयपलोकंभ्यो लंकायां वसति-र्भगत् Rām. (b) without, on the outside of ; अप हरेः संसारः Sk. ; (c) with the exception of, excepting ; अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो बृहो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12) ; **विष्णु संसारः** Sk. without Vishṇu ; **त्रिगर्ते बृहो देवः** excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c. ; **कामं, शंकरं**. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse ; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः र अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab* ; Gr. *apo* ; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off* ; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness ; absence : f

what is dear. —*s. ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away ; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीत Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away.—**2** To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person) ; आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16 ; Si. 14. 78 ; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1 ; किं तस्या मयापकर्तुं 4 what harm have I done to her ? किं च राक्षस राजस्य रामेनापकर्तुं पुरा Rām. ; sometimes with acc. or loc. also ; अथवां सैनिकाः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं Mb. ; किमिदं बतु नात्मन्यपकर्तुं Bh. 3. 115 ; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकर्तुं वैतलिम्युच्चा इव Si. 16. 52.—*Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly.—**2** Doing wrong, injuring ; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तु *a* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive.—**2** Hostile, inimical.—*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्म्म *a.* [बहु. स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved.—*u.* (*०*) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt) ; दत्तस्यानपकर्म्मं च Ms. 8. 4.—**2** An improper or unworthy act ; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.—**3** Wickedness, violence, oppression.—**2** Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार) ; स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66 ; उपकर्त्रोरिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; अपकारोऽप्युपकारायेव संवृत्ता &c.—**2** Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिन्ता)—**3** Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity.—**4** A mean or degraded action.—**Comp.**—**अभिन्न** *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent malicious.—*गिर. f.* (—गीः) ;—**शब्दाः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech ; भर्त्सनं स्वपकारगीः Ak.

अपकारक, **कारिन्** *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious ; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37.—**कः**, —**रि** An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी) enemy ; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्दृश्यते II. 1 ; अन्^० harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.—**2** Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites.—**त** An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f.* अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence.—**2** Opposition, enmity.—**3** A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसाधने तु शत्रो साद्वन्मपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृम् 1 P. 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनायिभिस्तामपकृदनकां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दृतायभिस्तामपकृष्य निरीक्षते च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; येये शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; कित्तुमुद्रानमित्यत्वे स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोऽपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पञ्चदश Snar.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुः भ्रष्टमपकृष्य Mb.-4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्य-वर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb.-5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमवृत्त्यर्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यन्ते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; म्रदो-ऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay decline, destruction; तेजोऽपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मयः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोविजयभावेस्तु ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येऽपि हि जन्मतः Ms. 10 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Śraddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mimamsa &c.).—Oomp.—समः a sort of fallacy; e.g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. उत्कर्ष); न चास्ति सदसं तेन किञ्चित्स्थो-रुपापकर्षणं Snar.—न 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superseding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याश्चङ्ग-गुप्तः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so हृषोपकृष्टः सचि-वात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं देवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate.—3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टेऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वयंकृष्टं या निवे-धते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहाप-कृष्टैर्भिक्षां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22.—ष्टः A cōw.—Oomp.—चेतन a. mentally de- bascd or corrupted, low-minded.—जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपकि-रति Sk.—2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense अपावृत्त्याच्छकुनि-व्याख्येन ह्रद P. VI. 1. 142) आपस्किरते हृषो ह्रदः; कुसुमो भक्षार्थं, आ आभयार्थं च Sk.; हृषोरपस्किर्णमहसदीयुषां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणचिष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणे Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immatu- rity.—2 Indigestion.

अपक्र a. Unripe, immature, un- digested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामप्रेक्षितः 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away. (इतः time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, es- cape, retreat.—2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विसिपत्ये- व विक्षेपे चैत्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time).—a. [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order.—2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight.—2 Not belonging to, the same side or party.—3 Having no adherents or friends.—4 Opposed to adverse.—Oomp.—पाता impartiality.—पातिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate.—pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down.—2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaiseshika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगण्डः One who has attained his majority; see अपगण्ड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपद्यो नापग-च्छति Pt. 3. 8.—2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away.—ना A river (wrongly for अमगा).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; 'अन्यस्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties'; 'मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; 'निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; 'मले ममसि 102.—2 Dend, deceased.

अपगमः, गमनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमः साप-गमः H. 4. 65.—2 Faling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निनि-तङ्गविश्व हि यः प्रकृष्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापग-मे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्सरोधापग-मविकल्पेऽप्यपगमैः Mo. 70; दुराणपञ्चापगम-नन्तरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कल्पपदविशेषापगमे K. 66, 193.—3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगर्गः [अप-निर्देशं ग मने अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निर्दो); अभिनरापगर्गो Kāty.—2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless, (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gate- ways (as a town).

अपगल्भ a. Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुहः A cement, fault; Si. 15. 32.

अपगृह 6 A 1 To disapprove, re- ject.—2 To threaten, menace; revile

censure, reproach, rail at.—3 To deprive of.

अपमारः, गोर ind. Having raised or lifted up; अत्यगोर-गोरं युध्यते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपमृद् 1 U. 'to hide, conceal.

अपमोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [अपघन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा विद्युज्यते, हन्-अप-घनदेशः P. III 3. 77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽग्रम् III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लोहाद्घनघनस्कीर्णं ललितापघनां स्मिन् Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).—a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing.—2 Killing.—3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् a. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पकुमशकः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself.—2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रीडो); अपचो जालमः P. VI. 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तद्गणनस्वपाचरत्तरेदः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p. p. Gone away, departed; deceased.—तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्मसजो ममापचरितेतिद्विभितो वीर्याः S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंह-बोधश्च कांतकापचारं निभिद्य Dk. 72.—2 Want, absence.—3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो ह्यराविष्टं कुतमयमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजाऽपचारमतेने U. 2 (v. 1. for अपराधं). १. जग्म्यासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Vc. 4. 10.—5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापचारमगमम् कश्चिरिकयाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप) महाधरे विषयपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48.—6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपच्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरनाशिकृतप्रतिविः । असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् a. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; भार्यापचारिणी Ms. 8. 217 a faithless wife.

अपचाय 1 A. 1 To fear.—2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a. Feared, honoured.

अपचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect.—2 To invite respectfully.—3 (5 U.) To gather, collect.—pass. 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायत-त्वादलस्य S. 2. reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजईस तत्र सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10.—2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः स्रयते नद्वदान्त्याकापचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also); कफापचयः Dk. 160; तेनास्यापचयं याति व्याधेर्मुलान्यशेषतः Susr.; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13.—2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133.—3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित p. p. 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean.—2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—तं Honouring.

अपचिः f. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vart.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction.—2 Expense.—3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin.—4 Exclusion.—5 Punishing.—6 N. of a daughter of Marichi.—7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीधृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपचिद् f. A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरादीन्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. [अगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless.—2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.—3 Devoid of brightness, dim.—यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; श्रियं भजतां कियदस्य देवाभ्यां नलस्यास्ति तथापि वैशाम् । इतीरयंतीव तथा निरीक्षे सा (छाया) नैष्ये न विदशेते तेषु ॥ —या An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः -चनं 1 Cutting off, or away.—2 Loss.—3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert.—2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निगम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत p. p. Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातुल्ययुजो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोपि कस्तस्मादपजातोऽयमायमः ॥

अपजह्युराण a. (अपहृ-यहृल् चानङ्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादि-मोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward off or keep off; येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; शतमपजानीते P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयद्दिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पञ्चप्राणमनोबुद्धिदोषादियसमन्वितः । अपंचीकृतवृत्तौ च सूक्ष्मां भोगसाधनम् ॥ Vedānta. P.

अपटांतर a. 1 Not separated: (by a curtain or screen).—2 Adjoining, contiguous (अपटांतरं)

अपटी [अत्यः पटः पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or kanat surrounding a tent.—2 A curtain. Comp.—क्षेप (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; 'क्षेपेण' (अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततःप्रविशति &c.

अपटु a. 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth.—2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).—3 Sick.

अपठ a. Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित a. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विषयं मौनमपठितानाम् Bh. 2. 7.—2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपठय a. Not saleable (the Smṛitis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकायै चापठये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतत्रकः [अगतं तत्रं भिषजामधीनता एव कर् Tv.] A kind of watery, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रय अंतरांतरा तनुते त्व कर्तरि ण्वल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सोप-तानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr.
 अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with apasmodic contraction.

अपति- *ति* *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried. *-ति*: Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः** पितृपुत्रः Kāty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tīrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुं करोणे यत्, न. त.]; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock; Yāska gives two etymologies; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपतते भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य युधिगिव तन्न भवति, अनेन जितेन सता पिता नरके न पतन्ति वा] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पौत्रमभुति गोत्रं P. IV. 1. 162; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्धृष्टैः R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः; अतः करणतत्त्वस्य दैवयोः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनन्दधर्मेकोयमपत्यामिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17). -2 A patronymic affix; श्रीपुंसयोरपत्याताः Ak.; °अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -Comp. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -जीव *N.* of a plant. -द *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (-दा) *N.* of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). -पथः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः a patronymic affix. -विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भेन जेतुं नशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young). -2 a serpent. -साच *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. -त्रः 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तद्वस्थायां तणोः पत्र-श्रुत्यतशेयत्वेनैतत्प्रत्ययः). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through

shame; (with instr. of person or thing); नापत्रपते साधुस्तापुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb., य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य सुखमवत्युत *ibid.*; तस्माद्दूरैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. -पा-पर्ण 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिण्ड *a.* [अपत्रप-इण्डि] Bashful; Si. 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तरंगापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; °यो देशः, °था नगरी &c. -थं, -थः (also अपथाः P. V. 4. 72, 11. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; अपथे पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74; 17. 54; न कश्चिद्दर्शनामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 follows evil ways; कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. -था *N.* of several plants. -थं *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; अपथं वर्तते Sk. -Comp. -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical. -प्रपक्क *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, misapplied (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्य कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंभितं Rām. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतर्पयति कमपथ्यशुजं न रोमाः H. 3. 117; भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिमर्शनं सेविते अपथ्ये, राज्ञापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp. -क्रान्ति *a.* an offender; एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राज्ञी क्षपणका; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -पाद् *a.* (पद् *f.*) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-किन्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद् *a.* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -दः A reptile. -दं 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong timer चिरमपदे शक्तिरोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded'; येन पश्यति भयानपदेऽपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an infected word. -4 Either. -Comp. -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity.

—रहा, -रोहिणी *N.* of a parasitical plant.

अपदाक्षिणं *ind.* To the left aide.

अपदम *a.* 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavering fortune.

अपद्व *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.-

अपदानं -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुभ्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणं ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q.v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति K. P. 2.

अपदिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्यः Dk. 60; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलरूपनिमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्त्रा मदगोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैव न्यायो यदातुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S.; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty. -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; contrivance; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशाः स्तुनिर्होमधेनोः R. 2. 8; व्रतापदेशाज्जितं गर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form; विकटदुष्टभावापदेशकालः गोचरगता Māl. 7; मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, as assuming the appearance of (in comp.).

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशो *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयो मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्विशते विधियासु: Susr.

अपघातं Ved. Shutting up, hiding (बाधार्थं निरोधः).

अपघातं 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपघातं Prevarication.

अपघूम a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्ये 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विमेषं न्यतश्चरणीतले Mb.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यभ्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —Caus. To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसित् a. Destroying, removing; सर्वनामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिवचनस्य Ak.

अपध्वस्त p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disclaimed. -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). -3 Abandoned. —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोऽस्ति Mk. 8.

अपध्वस्त a. Sounding wrongly. —तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a. Without a nose; अस्ति कौशेयहृद्यस्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. —न. (-स) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमाप्तव्या S. 6. 26; शङ्खपनयेत्पुत्रं Bk. 16. 30; so तुष्णीं, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संज्ञायं, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरयतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताश्लक्ष्यं Dk. 31; विद्वन्नाश्लक्ष्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताश्लेषाजवह्ना K. 206; एषां बन्धनान्यपमय II. 1; चरणास्निग्धमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयन्तु भक्त्यो युगपादेवं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमि-

त्वपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्पक्षपातमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII.

2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्न्यापनयस्मरणाशयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गेहस्वेदं Me. 26; नातिभ्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाश्चापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य दृश्यते कर्मणः फलं Rām. -3 Paddy done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीचते Mb. -4 Paid-off, discharged. —तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नासीनामपनुदुर्गं देवसेवात् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपद्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुतिः f. -नोदः -नोदन् Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानात्पनुत्यये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; सुकृतत्वं Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोद्वाय 11. 76; कुक्ष्योर्ध्वं सर्वपापापनोदन् 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपक्व a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः P. IV. 4. 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद् a. Having bad feet, °न having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपृत् a. Having badly formed hips. —तो Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (स्वाहदोष).

अपबर्हिस् a. Not having the use of Barhis (बर्हिर्होमरहित).

अपबाहुकः A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय a. Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः महत्स्वापभयः पुनर्द्वं पुनर्वभाषे तुगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्त्त a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः f. Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश 1 A. To fall away or off. —Caus. To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यद्वयकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्याकस्मिन्मति महतामप्यपभ्रंशानिडा S. 4 v. l. ending in a (precipitate) fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption; वर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of वृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द. -3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prakṛit dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in Kāvya); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्थानः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रंश p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम a. [अकृष्टं मीयते, मा बाहुं क] Ved. The most distant or remote. the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिविद्वृष्ट). —मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; पश्चिमता गमनस्य च लनं किञ्चिद्वेदम Sid. Sir. Comp. —ज्या the line of the ecliptic; see कान्तिया. —मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीवाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो म- हात् Rām.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमान *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, deapise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्ध्यावज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम धृत्यस्याढान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way. -2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमाजनं) Si. 9. 36.

अपमित्य *Ved.* To be thrown away. -त्यं, -त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. -खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; 'कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज् 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. -2 Shaving, paring. -3 Chips.

अपमृत्युः [अपमृष्टो दृष्टेतुज्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भवसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संबधति Pt. 4. -2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, helplessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपसृष्ट *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a word or speech. -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असह्य, अतिशयित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपसृष्टमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्यु वर्धतामपयाति किं II. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); क्षीरनद्यद्विपरं प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. -2 [न पृणति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवोऽपर इवां

कमिन् *वृत्तः* Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kosava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धमक्षितायां द्वारेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen.). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितसंत्त्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Si. 16. 23. -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्वपराश्वैव विदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. -4 Hind, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वसंध्या जंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चारं चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.: oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमंतः latter half of winter; कायः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षाः इरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. -5 Following, the next. -6 Western; पयसि पयसि परांशुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1. 1; Mn. 4. 21. -7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्ट); अपरेणमितस्त्वयां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. -8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣa P. 8. (परं = अधिकवृत्तिं higher, अपरं = न्यूनवृत्तिं lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्तिं परं, अल्पदेशवृत्तिं अपरं Mnktā.). -9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको यतो वैश्वरपदमेशान् सौराज्यरम्भानपरो विद्मोऽन् R. 6. 60; when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिद्रूपटीकृत्या जडिलाः कापालिकाश्चारे Pt. 4. 34; एके समुह-बलरेणुसंहतिं क्षिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some- others; शास्त्रिनः केचिद्व्याधुर्न्यामंशुपरं दुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्त्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-बत स्वधा भयात्केचिद्व्याधिषुः । उदतारिषुर्भोधि वानराः सेतुनाराः Bk. 15. 31. 33. -रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant; बद्धाराणि रितो निगडाम्यलापीत् S. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमाश्रयाणि). -2 An enemy (न पृणति संतोषयति). -र 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. -5 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. -री *Ved.* The future, future times; उत्तपरीभ्यो मधवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32. 13. -र 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं) तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -र *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं च moreover; अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglauben*]. -**Comp.** -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and महर्षयः). -2 the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (अग्निः). -अंगं one of the 8 divisions of शुणीयुतयस्य (the second kind of कायः) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अयमपरस्यंगं; अपरस्य रसादेव्यस्य वा (वाक्यायं धृतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुपपन्नं वा; e. g. अयं सरसतोऽर्कश्च पीन-रसविमर्दनः । नाम्बुजचनस्यार्शो नीलविचिंतनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करण. -अंत *a.* living at the western borders. -(तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (Pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; सुबुधलदपरांतोदीरिताङ्गुलिनाङ्गं Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. = अंतः Pt. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās -अपरा-रे, -राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्थ the latter or second half. -अहः [fr. अहम् changed to अह P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88.] the latter part of the day; the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; तत्र ह्येतन् belonging to this time; कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -इतर the east. -काण्यकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja. -कालः later period. -गो-दान् (also गोदानि or गोदानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahāmeru (according to Buddhist ideas). -ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठ class). -पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालः the western Panchālas. -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various. -अपरपराः सार्धाः गच्छन्ते P. VI. 1. 144. Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सङ्केतं गच्छन्ति). -पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. -प्रणय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. -रात्रः [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः

the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्रा, चक्र N. of a metre. -वैराग्य a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (इष्टानुष्ठापकविषयविवृण्णस्य वशीकरणं वैराग्यं). -सकथं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. -हेमन् a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपराध *adv.* 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपराध *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपराध in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपराध *ind.* In another manner; Si. 6. 41.

अपराध *a.* Like what follows.

अपराध *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपराधः क्रियासातये P. VI. 1. 144; इदं निपात्यते; °तः सार्थाच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपराध *adv.* On the following day; Ms. 3. 187.

अपराध (Used in para. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.): नपहीनादपराधये जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपराध *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; आसापराधः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; चंद्रशतपराधः Mu. 1.

अपराध: Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; °हेतुं ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3; अपराधसमीरणेति: Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, eumity.

अपराध: *f.* 1 Cessation (=अवर्ति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपराध: 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); °उज्झित uncontented, undisputed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute.

अपराध *a.* [अपरस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यमतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by produced by union of male and female, caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपराध [राध, °राधी, °गच्छ] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of. -*Comp.* -मुख *a.* (क्षी^० *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

अपराध *a.* Unconquered, invincible unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there; त (देवाहाराः) उदीच्या प्राच्या दिश्यत ते ततो न पराजयं नैवा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishnu; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the असुर divinities of the Jains. -5 N. of a sage. -ता 1 N. of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasara day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयापराजिता । ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दुर्वा, वैकालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हनुवा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see S. 7. (In Vikarmorvasi Act 2 Kalidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या; ननु भगवता देवदरुणा अपराजिता नाम शिखं धनविद्याः ह्यपदिशता विदुः परिसंस्थालंघनीये कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter: see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yogini.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजय *a.* Invincible.

अपराध 4, 5 P. 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing); यौवनमत्रापराधयति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्कपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्राभवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महता योऽपराधयेत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाभ्यसेत् Pt. 1. 307; V. 2; किं पुनरुत्तराबलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न दूये सात्वतीमुत्तुर्यन्मह्यमपराधयति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराध *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense); कृतवत्यसि नाधरिणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; मोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); द्यूगादेहाः पराद्धैर्नमिषुभोक्षणेः Dk. 163; °इषुः or °पृषक्तः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमिषादपराद्धैर्बोधाद्गुणकस्येव वल्लितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -इ [अपि च] An offence, crime, injury; न तु क्रियमस्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराध: *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराध: An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error; (32 kinds are usually stated in Sāstras); कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यति V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वेष्टानां R. 1. 6; यथैवैवः स्वरतोऽपराधान् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent;

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अदः सुरैर्दृश्य कृतापराधान् वैश्वान V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -*Comp.* -भजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarāchārya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually स्तव्यो मेऽपराधः शिव शिवः शोभोः श्रीमहादेव शोभो.

अपराध *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं मसीद र्मभो V. 2. 21.

अपराध *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिमह *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीत्यर्थः. -ह 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation; one of the several kinds of yamas (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sāstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्, --परिचय *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद *a.* Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuation, connection.

अपरिज्यानि: *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीत An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness; °दक्षिण not prudent, improvident.

अपरिर *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्यापेक्षस्याभ्यायं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमेय *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिम्लान *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -नः N. of a plant (महामहाभक्ष) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (naed in curses only); see अयाणि.

अपरिविष्ट *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य).

अपरिवृत्त *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; 'अज्ञानं' Sāṅkhya K. —*वः* Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिष्टिः *f.* [रिष्टोहिताया अभावः] Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषव्यवस्थात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Not extensive, not current. —*रः* Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. —2 Not to be abandoned. —3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, एत-
शापरीक्षितकयविषयं Mit.; untried, untested, unproved. —2 Ill-considered foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); 'कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र' Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer'. —3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अनभिगत). —*तः* N. of a people.

अपरूप *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (पा.-पौ. *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. —*पं* 1 Deformity, monstrosity. —2 Delight, wonder (Ved.).

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. —2 Not distant or remote. —*क्षं adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. —*Comp.* —अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. —*र्ण* N. of Durgā or Parvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name;—स्वयंविहीर्ण-द्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काठा तपसस्तया पुनः । तद्व्यापकीणिमिति त्रियंदां वदंयपणंति च तं

पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थं त्यक्तर्णो च आणव्यामवाप मा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. —2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्वा).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. —2 Unlimited. —3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिराक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-धूरिचसोरात्मजैर्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mal. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. —*यः* Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower); not standing over till the next day; 'प्रतिज्ञे मारुतो Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint. —*n.* 1 No joint or point of conjunction. —2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i. e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.); अपर्वणि ग्रहकलबैदुमंडला विभावी कथय कार्य भविष्यति M. 4. 15. —*Comp.* —*दंडः* a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). —*लं* A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. 1 To deny, disown; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400; refuse; क्षतमपलपति P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. —2 To conceal, hide. —3 To detract from, slander. —*Caus.* To outwit, overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य शत्रून्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding; कृततिग्मशुतिमंडलाग्रायैः Si. 20. 28. —2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध-स्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. —3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; उन्मुखदशनापलपनैः पिडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4 Affection, regard. —5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs. —*Comp.* —*दंडः* (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c.; conceal-
ing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः क-
ल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mā. 10; साधारणस्या-
पलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलाषिका [लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा; तद्वि-
परीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलाषिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलापिन्, लाषुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भाविष्यंति कदाश्चेत्तेऽप-
लाषुकाः Mb.

अपत्यूलनं Not cleansing or wash-
ing; यदिदं स्नानवत्त्वं विहितमपत्यूलनं कृतं भवति
Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाश्वीनं); not
cleansed or washed by cleaning sub-
stances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तु *m.* Ved. Speaking away,
warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or
warning off, removing.

अपवादः 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse,
censure, reproach; परानमी यदपवादं
आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नातोप्यपवादो हिमात्र
Ms. 4. 236; स्वं पुनं अपवदति ते वा P. I.
3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामिने योतिते वा
स्यात्); दृष्टोऽपवादमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 revil-
ing or abusing men. —2 To disown,
deny (A.); न्यायमपवादते P. I. 3. 73
Sk. —3 To argue out, refute, contra-
dict; अपवदेयुस्तानि तिहासैः पुरातनैः Y.
3. 7. —*Caus.* 1 To blame, censure. —2
To oppose or contradict as unadvis-
able.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling; cen-
sure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्ता
तापवादाभिज्ञमर्याद U. 5; लोकापवादो ब-
लवान्मते R. 14. 40; लोकापवादाज्जयं
Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report; चिर-
कालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki.
11. 25, 12. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt.
4; Y. 2. 207; देव्यामणि हि वैदेह्यां साप-
वादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or
indulging in scandals about; न केवल-
मपवादितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं
censuringly Mā. 9. —2 An exception,
a special rule that restricts or sets
aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); ना
हि स्यात्सर्वभूतानि इति उत्सर्गः; बाधयं चेतमालमेत
इत्यपवादः; अपवादैरिदोत्सर्गाः कृतस्यावृत्तयः
परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7; 'प्रत्ययः ex-
ceptional suffix; 'स्थूलं a case for a
special rule. —3 An order, command;
ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्ग्राहचरि
महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. —4 Refutation;
(in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of
a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुवि-
वर्तस्य संपत्स रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्त-
स्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतस्वतापदेशः अपवादः Tv.;
अप्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुत्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta;
hence also, a means of refutation. —5
Confidence, trust. —6 Love; familia-
rity. —7 A small bell or other instru-
ment sounded to decoy deer; मधुकर्-
रपवादकैरेव Si. 6. 9; ('कैरे' = व्यधिः;
अपवादं मधुवचनाय घटादिकास्मितवाद्यं कुर्वति तैः
Malli.)

अपवादकः, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming,
censuring, reviling, traducing, de-
faming; मधुयापवादिना माठयेन S. 2.
—2 Opposing; contradicting, except-
ing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air,
sheltered from wind. —*नं* [अपकृष्टं कुवि-

मत्वास्त्वत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, -चारक

अपवर्ग &c.
अपवर्त &c.

See under अपवृत्; अपवृत्-अपवृत्.

अपवह 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away; अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मावतः Mb. -2 To drive away; disperse, diapel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोदधिगं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles; अथानपोदार्गल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टां) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained; तदुच्छिद्यमपोह Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; श्रुतितापमपोदमही-रजः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभयदपोदकर्मणां (क्रावित्वां) R. 11. 25; तद्वक्त्यपोदितु-राज्यमहाभिषेके (वृषणि) 13. 70 thrown away; Dk. 67; विष्येन शुन्यं बलयेन बाहु-मपोदनेपथविधिर्दृष्टा R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet. -4 To deduct, subtract. -Caus 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away; मलयकेतुरपवा-हितः Mu. 1. 3; कलत्रं 2; इमां मया साधम-पवाह M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. -2 To chasa or drive away, expel; ह्यसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. -4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकां विध्वा-पवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराहं वास-वेद्याजा परदेशापवाहनात् H. 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अविष्यद्. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions). -3 N. of a metre.

अपवोह a. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोह p. p. Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपहृत्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N. of a plant.

अपविक्षत a. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपाविन्न a. Unobstructed, unin-terrupted; शतं कर्तुनामपविन्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यय.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māya or illusion (अविद्या); तद्वत्स्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष a. Free from poison. -वा A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण a. Having no lute, or having a bad lute. -ण A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, dis-
close, exhibit. -Caus or 10 P. To

cover, wrap, envelop, screen, con-
ceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपोधरोदमां Māl. 7. covered, or concealed; विहयेनापवा-
रितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः-का [वृ-संज्ञायाम् वृत्] 1 An inner apartment, the lying-in chamber. -2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c. -2 An en-
closed or screened place (जबनिका);
‘के प्रविश्य एकांति तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment,
disappearance.

अपवारित p. p. Covered, concealed;
‘तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; va-
nished, disappeared. -त, अपवारितकं
Concealed or secret manner. -त, अ-
पवारितकेन, अपवार्य ind. Frequently
occurring in dramas in the sense of
‘aside’ ‘aside to another’ (opp. प्र-
काशं); it is speaking in such a way
that only the person addressed may
hear it; तद्वदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यद्व्यस्य
परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । विप्रताकक्रेणान्यमपवार्य-
ता कथा S. D. 6.

अपवृत्तिः P. Opening.

अपवृत् 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy,
dissipate; तमः, शङ्खु &c. -2 To tear off,
pull out, take out. -3 To conclude,
finish, absolve. -Caus. 1 To leave,
quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवृत्तितच्छत्रैः
शिरोग्रिभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the
umbrella at a (great) distance;
त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मवृत्तुता मतेजजेन जगि-
वापवृत्तिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left,
lost. -2 To let go, drop down, throw,
pour; हुमनसो दिव्याः सेचनैरपवृत्तिताः
Bhāg.; करदुग्मपवृत्तकुलापवृत्तिः Si. 13.
37. -3 To abandon, release, dis-
charge, pay off (as debt &c.); ab-
solve oneself from, fulfil, make
good (as a promise). -4 To sever,
separate, cut off; भद्रापवृत्तिस्तेषां
शिरोग्रिभिः (मही तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki.
17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows;
इमाम्यमुनीत्यपवृत्तिज्ञेः Ki. 8. 20
plucked. -5 To overturn; empty;
Y. 3. 300. -6 To honour, respect,
esteem. -7 To give, bestow, grant,
present; अपवृत्तिं कोशजातं Dk. 36;
दृशिणामपवृत्त्यं Mb.; अपवृत्तिं वती.
Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfil-
ment or accomplishment of an ac-
tion; अपवर्गे वृत्तया P. II. 3. 6; III.
4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाशान्तिः or समाधि-
Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेऽपवृत्तौ विनाशकताः Ki.
1. 14; अपवर्गे वृत्तौ वेति भगवतः पाणिनेरपि
N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; एव° coming
to an end in 5 days. -2 An exception,
special rule; अभिव्याख्यापकव्यमपवर्गः

Sutr. -3 Absolution, final beatitude;
अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयुक्तमेषाविध धर्मयोगेनो
R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sankhya K.
44. -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandon-
ment. -6 Throwing, discharge (as of
arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment;
making good, fulfilling (a promise);
discharging (debt &c.). -2 A gift
or donation; apending. -3 Final
beatitude, salvation.

अपवृत्तित p. p. Left, abandoned;
fulfilled; see above; oft in comp.
in the sense of ‘free from,’ ‘being
without,’ ‘destitute of,’ or with in-
str.; वदधिपवृत्तितान्तिः Bri. S. 53. 7.
80 minus 6; Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृत्त p. p. Finished, ended.

अपवृत्तिः f. Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back, turn
away, depart; तस्मादपवर्तत दूरकृषा R.
6. 58; तस्मादपवर्तत कुन्दिनेशः 7. 33.
-Caus. 1 To turn back or away, turn
aside, bend; व्यपोहपावर्तैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः
Ki. 4. 15; आसक्तिर्यगपवर्तितवृत्ति
वक्त्रं (वहंती) Māl. 1. 40. -2 (Math.)
To divide (as by a common measure)
without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य
ह्यतभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lila. -3
To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing.
-2 (Math.) The (common) divi-
sor which is applied to both or
either of the quantities of an equa-
tion. -3 Reduction to a common
measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring
from one place to another; स्थान°. -2
Taking away, depriving one of; न
स्वागोस्ति द्विर्वत्वाच्च न च वापवर्तनं Ms.
9. 79. -3 Abridging, abbreviation.
-4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest
terms; division without remainder,
or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away, re-
versed, inverted, overturned; agi-
tated, disturbed; °जटशकरी Ki. 12.
49. -2 With downward face; द्य-
कीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तचंद्रखंडः Māl. 3. 17. -3
Ended, finished. -त The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः f. End.

अपव्यय 4 P. 1 To pierce (bad-
ly); अपविद्धः शरीरं Mb. -2 To
throw or cast in general, throw or
cast off, toss away; मेखयन् परिजना-
पविद्धा (दोल्या) R. 19. 44 left, let
go; शुजस्तं भापविद्धं Mv. 2. 33 thrown
or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61
given or spent away; Ki. 5.
30; Si. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पशुमला-
श्वाः कटाक्षैरपवृत्तमपविद्धं पितृकुमूलितं च
Māl. 1. 28 pierced through, dis-

tracted, overcome. -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c.); पुरा इमंशाने ब्रवि-
बापविहरे Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध p. p. 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचिवि R. 10. 74. -2 Abject, mean. -जुः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. -Comp. -लोक a. dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मयादासुहृद्य कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान a. 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. -2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत a. Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. -2 Disobedient, unfaithful. -3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक a. Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. -कं adv. Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिविकल्पप्रमदाल-
सतादिभिः । अन्योद्धारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिति । दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 134 (where 'द्व' has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं मावे Subhash. -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाक्षणीगलद्व-
शब्दमंजनामः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशय्य a. Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस -शीर्ष, -र्ष a. Headless.

अपशु a. Without cattle. -शुः Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोक्षयः Sat. Br.

अपशुच्य a. Without sorrow. -म. (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमश्लोकगुणानुवादात् उमाप विरज्येत विनाशशुच्यनात् Bhāg.

अपशोक a. Without sorrow or grief. -कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम a. 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्पश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थामाश्रितो मकरंद-
बाहुपरिवर्गः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते राम-
स्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1. v. 1. for पश्चिम); पसीदु महाराजो ममानेनाप-
श्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अत्र मेऽपश्चिम-
प्रणामः Māg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुर्व वचनं Ve. 141. -2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. -3 Extreme; अपश्चिमानिनां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्परवत् Rām.

अपश्य a. Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्यः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्यी a. Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपस्वातः = अपान q. v.

अपहं [अ-स्था, क सस्य बलं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपह्नु a. [अ-स्था कु Up. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. -3 Left. -ह्नु adv. 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपह्नु पठते Si. 15. 17; अपह्नु पठतः पाठमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N. -3 Faultlessly. -4 Well, properly, handsomely. -ह्नुः Time.

अपह्नु-ल a. Contrary, opposite.

अपसृ n. [अप-सृ ह्रस्वश्च; आपः कर्मा-
ख्यायां ह्रस्वो तुदच वा स्यात् Up. 4. 207. अपः, आपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेने Rv. 1. 54. 8. -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water. -a. (अपः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपस. f. pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. opus]

अपस्तम a. Most active or rapid.

अपस्य a. [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. -स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water. -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्पति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्यु a. [अप-स्य-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसृदः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wretched,' 'accursed'; कापालिक Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसृदः Ve. 3; नरं, ब्राह्मणं &c. -2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र वर्णं वृत्तेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैदस्य वर्णं चैकस्मिन् वर्णे-
तेऽपसृदः सृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं ind. Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षांत्ये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपह्नु, अपसृ.

अपसर्जनं [सृज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपस्य below.

अपसलवि ind. [अप-सल वी अपि] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); 'नि स्रष्टा रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अत्रादक्षिणेन). -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; वदंश्चिन्त्युद्योतंरता अपसलवि अपस्यं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसल्य, -सल्यक a. 1 Not on the left, right; अपसल्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. -2 Contrary, opposite. -स्यं ind. To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सल्य when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Śrāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सल्य, निर्वीत & अपसल्य) Ma. 3. 279; 'स्यं कु to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसल्यवत् a. Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेयानियमात् कथासंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर हतः begone, avante, hence, get you gone; अपसरायतः Pt. 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेघः कारणं तत्पहति Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear; यस्याडुडानेन मे संततिविनाश इः क्षमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. -Caus. To make (a

thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसार K. P. 9; अपसार्यत वेजलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरण 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरण Pt. 3. -2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गः -Dk. 163; H. 3. 53; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारण-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत p. p. 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; अपसृतपाण्डुपत्रा सुचंचलभृणीवः लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतनिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमेन तद्वहनेनापसर्यत U. 4; उत्प्रेक्षित-चिकारः अपसर्यते Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); शुद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्यति मयुक्तः U. 1. -Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्यः-र्षकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सोपसर्येजजागर यथा-कालं स्वपक्षवि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसरणं Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः f. Going away or forth.

अपसकंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सृ रश्मि निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (र also); अपस्करमपिष्ठाने हिमवान् विध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्यलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात a. [अप-कृ स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing,

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्टं जले) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पृश a. Devoid of spies; शब्द-विद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112 (where 'श' also means without स्पृश).

अपस्पृश a. Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पृश a. Insensible.

अपस्फिग a. Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर (स्फूः), -र, -रत् a. Injured (Sāy.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः f. [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर° Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Suar. thus derives it; स्मृतिभूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिहर्जते । अपस्मार इति श्लोकस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् a. Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति a. Forgetful.

अपसर्य, -सृ &c. See under अपसृ.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपहनतो दुहिते हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहतपाप्मानं सविचारमुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह a. [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगिर्यं यदि जीवितपाहा R. 8. 46; पर-कर्मोपहः सोऽधूत 17. 61.

अपहतिः f. Removing, destroying.

अपहनने Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल a. Having a bad plough.

अपहस 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; सहसापहसितकुमारं Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Pen. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्तित p. p. Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; बांधवे त्वया Mal. 9. 19; अयं मम लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतमपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. -pass. To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः f. 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping; -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय ind. Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुत्रै-रपहतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तत्राद्विचारपहतः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; वदनमपहर्तरां (गीतां) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect influence (in a good or bad sense); अपहिये खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहतचेतोभिः Ratn. 2; यथा नापहियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...मियतमा यतमानमपाहरत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कीर्ति° R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्मेपहता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; देयं प्रतिष्ठते चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेयुः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -Caus To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु a. 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वदोषापह-तृणां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णेनासावहारेण भिन्नी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, निष. -2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मा-पहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहृत् below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक, -हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्यं plunderer, thief; परवित्तं; वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51.; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c.; deatitute of, free from.

अपहृ 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहृतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणाश्चापहृतेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44; अपहृत्वाचरय जनाय यस्मिन् (अधीरत) N. 1. 49. —3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहृवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. —2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; 'वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44; ज्ञाते मया ते हृदयं सखे मापहृवं कृपाः Ks. 10. 92. —3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it; प्रहृतं यस्मिन्विषयावस्थाप्यते सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमस्य कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यतया तस्याप्यवस्थाप्यते सापहृतिः); *e. g.* वेदं नमोमंडल-मनुषाशिनितोऽथ ताव नवकेनमेगाः । नायं शशी कुंडलितः कर्णादौ नासां कलकः शायते सुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाङ् *ind.* See अपाङ्.

अपाङ् *a.* 1 V. d. [fr. अङ् with अप] (a) Situated aside or behind. (b) Remote, distant. (c) Coming from a distant place. (d) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प S. y.); 'अशुभ' of unequalled brightness; 'कात्-का' aside, distant; 'करय' standing behind. —2 Raw, unripe. —3 Not matured, undigested. —4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाङ्कः पक्वपत्राः शृङ्खलः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2. 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion. (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. —2. natural, original; Bhāṣa P. 42, 95. —शाङ् ginger.

अपाङ् 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तस्मैऽतिमिरमपाङ्करोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदेरपाङ्कता Ki. 2. 27; वागमपाङ्करोति Bh. 2. 23; सुहोपि

येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुनर्वात्सल्यमपाङ्क-
रिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61. —2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हस्तैर्यथासुभिरपाङ्कतमुष्मनस्केः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाङ्ककार R. 7. 50. —3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाङ्करणं, अपाङ्कतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. —2 Rejection, refutation; तद्पाङ्कणायाम् Prasna Up. —3 Payment, liquidation; कणवयापङ्क-
णाकास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाङ्कमेन् *n.* (अङ्) Payment, liquidation.

अपाङ्करीणः *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. —2 Excelling, clapping; वर्णः स्वर्णापाङ्करीणः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाङ्कत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. —2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदम-
पाङ्कतं गुणैः Si. 15. 33; यत्त्वयमभियोग-
दुःखेपाङ्कते तद्वै राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाङ्कतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. —2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाङ्क *a.* [अपङ्कतः अश्रमिन्द्रिय] 1 Present, perceptible. —2 [अपङ्कते अपङ्कृतं वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having had eyes.

अपाङ्क, -पाङ्क्य, -पाङ्क्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; 'उपहृत' defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपाङ्ग-गाङ्क *a.* [अपङ्कते अङ्गं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. —2 Maimed, crippled. —जः, —गङ्कः [अपङ्कति तिर्यङ् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अङ्क वङ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापाङ्गा इष्टि S. 1. 24; अम्मह अपाङ्कः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. —2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —4 N. of a plant (अपामाङ्ग). —Comp. —दृशं, —दृष्टिः *f.*, —विशोक्त, —बोक्षण &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: यद्विषं पुनर-
प्यपाङ्गनेत्रा परिदृष्टांसेषुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपाङ्गयोः व्रतिते नेत्र यथा *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाङ्ग, अपाङ्ग (*m.* क., *f.* ची, *n.* क्) [अपाङ्कत, अङ्क वङ्] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind. —2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). —3 Western. —4 Southern (opp. उदङ्); probably for अवाङ्. —इ *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards —2 Westward or southward.

अपाङ्गी The south or west; 'इतरा' the north (other than south).

अपाङ्गीन *a.* [अपाङ्गी भवः ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. —2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. —3 Southern. —4 Western. —5 Opposite.

अपाङ्ग्य *a.* [अपाङ्-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाङ्गव *a.* Unskilful. —च 1 Unskilfulness. —2 Sickness, illness.

अपाङ्गिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीस्य ग्रंथं यं नाधत्ति) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपाङ्ग 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. —2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. —3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्वाचन-
मपाङ्गेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्या, अपाङ्गीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:—निर्दिष्टेभ्यो वनादानं वाणिज्यं शुद्धेवर्णं । अपाङ्गीकरणं ज्ञेयमात्मस्य च भाषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126. —दापि *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —धृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; मायेणापाङ्गधृत्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाङ्ग अङ्क व. क.

अपाङ्ग 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाङ्मानमपाङ्कते; हृत्विङ्-
मपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपाङ्गानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. —2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; प्रथमपाङ्ग-
पाङ्गानं P. I. 4. 24; अपाङ्गानं पञ्चमी II. 3. 28; अपाङ्गं यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । प्रथ-
मेव तद्विशाच्छेदपाङ्गानमच्यते ॥ Hari. ; अपाङ्गानं is of three kinds:—निर्दिष्टविषयं किञ्चिदुपाङ्ग-
विषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चेत् त्रिपाङ्गानामपेक्ष-
ते ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाङ्गवन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपाङ्ग 2 P. [अप-अङ्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वा प्राणिनि त प्राणो यदपानिनि तोऽपानः Ch. Up. —2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); अपानपानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाध्वतरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनाच्छुष्युषिषादिरेपानोऽधोऽतिर्वायुनाभिस्थानः); शुनक्रवहो बाधुरान इति कथ्यते. —नः, —नः The anus (आधरे एव). —Comp. —दा giving Apāna. —द्वारं the anus. —पवनः, —बाधुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. —2. ventris crepitus. —भृत् f. a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. —2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत a. Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-विन्द a. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते। यदि संभाष्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37. —Comp. —काशिन a. 1. not ill-looking. —2. not revealing evil. —वस्वसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपापित्त-नपात् &c. &c. See under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपधृयते व्याघ्रादितरेण इत्यादि मार्गः; वृजं करोते वृजं कुत्वं दीपश्च P. 111. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (Mar. आषाढ) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्गं रव्या वयं सर्वं तं वपुष्यहे; अपामार्गं ओषधीनां सर्वासामेकं इदृशी। Av. —Comp. —आरतैल, —तेल N. of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय-विन्द See under अपे.

अपार a. 1 Shoreless. —2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्याश्वेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रितं Ram. unfathomable, of great length. —3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. —4 Out of reach. —5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); राघवश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे। Ram. —१ 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. —2 The opposite bank of a river. —३ The earth.

अपारक a. Unable, incompetent.

अपार्श्व a. [अप-अर्धं क निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. —2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ] a. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; तर्कमैतदपार्थं ते किमिदं तौ संमतादय Mb. —2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless;

अपार्थ बहु भाषते Suar. —र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; पीक्षार्थयोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं; cf. also Kav. 3. 128; सधृदायार्थ-शून्यं यदपार्थमिति ध्वने। —Comp. —करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालकः N. of a plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपाद 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unvail, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (शयने) तस्य विभ्रमरता-न्यपादुणोत् R. 19. 25. —2 To cover.

अपादित p. p. 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपादितं Bg. 2. 32. —2 Covered, concealed; enclosed. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपादितः f. अपावरण 1 Opening, laying bare or open. —2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. —3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. —2 To come to nothing. —Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं-वृत्तिः f. 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. —2 Revolution.

अपावृत् p. p. 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back. —2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केनचित् Mb. —सं Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपादया Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; परस्परं कञ्चिदपामयते Ram. —2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमपामयति शरीरस्यैव धारणं Mb. —3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय a. Without support or refuge, helpless. —यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णं कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. —2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. —3 Head; खट्वंकापाश्रयो तौ Dk. 34. 69.

अपाश्रित p. p. 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. —2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाहिः f. Ved. The heel.

अपाहः [स्था-क;-सस्य बलं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ह The remainder of the Soana plant after it has been pressed out; हतं barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अम्] 4 U. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्व फल्गु Pt. 1; किमिदं पास्वभरणानि यौवेन धृतं त्वया वायं केशोभि बलकलं Ku. 5. 44; निरस्तगोभीयं मपास्तपुष्पं Sl. 1. 55; इत्यादीनामपि काष्णलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; यदि समरमपास्व नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. —2 To scare, disperse, drive away; अपास्व चास्य यंतारं Mb. —3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपास्तनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. —2 Quitting. —3 Killing.

अपातित p. p. (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपास्तंगः [सं-वृ-कुलं] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु a. Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

अपि ind. (sometimes with the ad dropped according to the opinion or Bhāguri; बहि मादिरिद्रोपमवाच्योत्पत्तयोः; पिषा, पिषान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अपि in classical literature).

—2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force. (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे सोदर-स्नहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1; on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुशर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पादितः Pt. 1; राजापि मुनिवाचयमंगीकृत्य-तिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न चापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काव्यं न वमित्यवयवं M. 1. 2 nor; चापि or; अल्पाप्येवं महात् चापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. —3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very'; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासी H. 1 the very moon; दूषणमप्येन कर्मणा परिभ्रांताः S. 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अपापि even;

yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; युद्धमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यापि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यापि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रस्यं S. 1. 20 though overspread &c.; ह्यमधिकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्नितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि किमर्थं सुलभं समितुं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्ते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यवशीर्षेण कुतादृशिणा कुताग्रवदे कुतली वृत्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसङ्गं कर्म। अपि जीवेत् ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. 1 I hope the Brāhmana boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वशक्तिरसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मनामवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरग्नवागनोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अनिमित्तः पानिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमले कुर्व्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-वुरूपेण पादुपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽवुरूपं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that; अपि नामाहं वृत्तवा भवेयं V. 2. 1 wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवचसः त्वां विदुस्तवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिवृजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्सर्व किमपि ब्रह्मं कोहि वरय म्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्जानपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; 111. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्वाजानं, अपि गिरि शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk.; सोयमपि सि-चेत्सहस्रं द्वाक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, 111. 3. 142; धिदेवदत्तमपि स्तु-बाह्वृषलं; धिज्वाल्मं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलाहं; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गार्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or lie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अवसरं or कामचारानुसारं, the imperative being softened); अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्यपि सेधास्मास्तव्यमुक्तं नराज्ञम् Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee', 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हसमुच्चये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ *Viśva*; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनात्ववसरगर्हसमुच्चये P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of उपाशंसु 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि नक्षति हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. —सं *ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* belonging to this region (Śāy. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says 'क्ष्यं छि-बस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्धयेद्या-स्यं रहस्यं').

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छल *a.* 1 Not maddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. —जा [अपि अन्तु जायते, अलङ् वेदे अश्वत्थस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जल-कीर्तारितिसापनत्वत्प्राधान्यं).

अपिष् *a.* [आपः स्तो गता वस्य वेदे न जग्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the हृत् or अनुबन्ध ए.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपेत्क also in this sense).

अपिश्य *a.* Not ancestral. **अपित्वं** Ved. [अपित्वरते अस्मै त्वं वाँड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विक् *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधान-मसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदृच्छत्रापिधानं अगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering. -धिः What is given to another's entire satisfaction नृपिपत्यदत्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); वाण्या-पिहितं covered with tears. -2 Not concealed, plain; clear; अर्थं गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहदुप-स्तनाभः Subhāsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (संदायेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिब्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिब्रताध्याचारभंते यजमानं Bāty. (संहर्षे साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिब्रताः अभिभक्ता दायदाः, ते हि वरेणापि कृष्या-दिकर्म कृते सर्वे उपजीवन्ति Com.)

अपिशर्द्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. -र्द्वर Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदेशमुखं).

अपिशालः N. of a man, a gram-marian. (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशास् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-] 2 P. (Mostly Ved.) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरादृष्टं पुनरेवा-पिचंति Mund. -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; एवम-पीतो भवति तस्मादेवं स्वपीतीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die. -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approach-
ing. -2 Isolation, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीते तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमंजसं Br. Sutra II. 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिशुद्ध). -2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्प-ने कर्मकर्तृ क Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस *m.* (पुमात्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंसत्वे The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. -च्छ N. of a tree (Mar. शीशु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad; कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -अ, -पुत्रकः (पित्रा *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय *a.* not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude. -माप्य *a.* irrecoverable. -भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2. final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. -2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुक्तानुपकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते चोक्तिं विपुं शुचं स्व विदे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to

the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. -वृक्षः The glomerous fig-tree. -Comp. -फल, -फलद *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -वः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) *Artocarpus Integrifolia*. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उडुवर).

अपुश् *n.* Ved. Shape, body = वपुश्.

अपुजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपुजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशिष्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बड़ा, चारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भीमेना-तिबलेन मत्स्यभवेनः पूपा न संघटिताः Pt. 3. 172. -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb.

अपुपीय, अपुप्य *a.* (अपुपाय हितं, यत् उच्यते) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. -प्य Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) *Bombax Heptaphyllum* (Mar. सावरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless. -3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्ण-मेकेन शतकतुतां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंच-रात्रे दोहवत्स्य M. 3. -र्ण Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp. -काल *a.* premature, untimely. (-लः) premature or incomplete time; ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; ई नाटकं S. 1; ई राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; Si. 4. 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमान-हेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वां दृश्यते वद्विः कामि-न्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दृढतीवांग इदं विलसत् शीतलः S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एव विरहमार्गः S. 6; अपूर्वरूपा वारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु को-ज्जयः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मृग्ये विमुचं मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger; Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.' -Colebrooke. -ई 1 The remote conse-

quence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -ईः The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -चादः dis-cession or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds: -कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्व-त्वात्वंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्वत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike anything else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व *a.* Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपुक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined. -क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपुक्त एकाल्पयः P. 1. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपुक्तं Sk. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपुण्ड *n.* Not filling; stingy.

अपुथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp. -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मश्चापेति Ms. 1. 82; इदयात्म-त्यादेशम्यलीकमपेति से S. 7. 24; रम्या न द्युतिरपेति न शाहलम्याः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation; प्रवचनपाये-पादानं P. 1. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk.); येन जातं मियापाये कद्वं ईसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absent; द्युतिपाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणदापायशशांकद्वीपः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; क्ष-णापायविभिक्षवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83; मालहयपायमधिगम्य Māl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity

danger (oft opp. उपाय) ; तदपि मरणपात्रचकितः Bh. 3. 9 ; तदनेनपापबुद्धि-
नोपायचितितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the
danger (resulting from the plan) ;
उपायं चितयेत्माज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत्
Pt. 1. 406 ; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपाय-
संदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61 ; बहूपाये वने
Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers ;
dangerous ; कायः संनिहितापायः Il. 4.
65 exposed to dangers or calamities ;
सत्वेऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102 ; Ks.
14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury.
-7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् a. Departing, transient ;
perishable ; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत p. p. 1 Gone away, dis-
appeared ; अपेतबुद्धिभिनिवेशसाम्यः Si.
3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating
from, swerving from, contrary (with
abl.) ; अर्थाद्वनपेतं अर्थं P. IV. 4. 92
अ. (अर्थव्यथेयायाद्वनपेतं) ; स्मृत्यपेतादि-
कारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, de-
void of, deprived of (with abl. or in
comp.) ; सुखाद्वपेतः Sk. ; उद्वहद्वनव्यां
तामव्याद्वपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless ; भीः
Ma. 7. 197 ; भर्तृपेततमसि प्रभुता तवै
S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) dark-
ness. -Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant,
Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः
राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहणाचक्षमात्).

अपेक्ष [अप-ईक्ष] 1 A. 1 To look
round or about for something, to
look or hope for, expect. -2 To
wait for, await ; सज्जो रथो भर्तृविजय-
प्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits ; क्षणमपेक्षस्व
O. 7 ; K. 84 ; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk.
7 ; न स्वयं देवमादृते पुरुषामपेक्षते H. P.
35 ; पाद्वेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमा-
शिञ्जितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require,
want, stand in need of ; wish or
desire for ; शब्दाद्यो सत्कामिनि हय
चिह्नानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86 ; न शालेः स्तंभकरिता
वसुधुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3 ; प्रभुता रमणेषु
योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V.
4. 12 ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To
have regard to, look to, have in
view, have an eye to ; किमपेक्ष्य फलं
पयोधुरात् ध्वनतः मार्धयते मुगाधिपः Ki. 2.
21 ; यतः शब्दाद्यं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽन्तरमपेक्षते
S. D. -5 To take into account or
consideration, consider, think of,
respect, care for ; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K.
35, 197, 257, 315 ; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-
स्मद्वस्वो व्यापारः Mā. 9 ; अनलपिबहवान्
कस्मात् त्वयापेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 ;
S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309 ; with n. not
to like, not to care for ; अनपेक्षित-
राजराजं Mu. 3. 18 ; तद्वानपेक्ष्य स्व-
शरीरमादृतं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope,
desire. -2 Need, requirement, ne-
cessity ; निरपेक्ष without hope or need,
regardless of ; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्स-
माक्षः ; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16 ; or

in comp. ; स्फुलिंगावस्था बह्विधापेक्ष
इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling.
-3 Consideration, reference, regard,
with the obj. in loc. case ; more usual-
ly in comp. ; मध्यभ्रगानपेक्षे Ratn. 1. 17,
regardless of ; the instr. and some-
times loc. of this word frequently
occur in comp. meaning 'with re-
ference to,' 'out of regard for,'
'with a view to,' 'for the sake of' ;
सापि कार्यकारणापेक्षया धुरमेकमादाय
तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1 ; नियमापेक्षया
R. 1. 94 ; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 ; पौरजना-
पेक्षया 2 out of regard for ; किमकोश-
लादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to
gain some object ; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया
Mc. 17 ; दृढं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in
proportion to, in accordance with ;
अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव
चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared
with it. -4 Connection, relation, de-
pendence as of cause with effect or
of individuals with species ; शरीरसाध-
नापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care,
attention, heed ; देशापेक्षास्तथा दूरं
यातादायंगुरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respect,
deference. -7 (in gram.) = अकोशा q. v.
-Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaiśeṣika phil.)
the distinguishing perception by
which we apprehend 'this is one ;
'this is one &c.' and which gives
rise to the notion of duality' see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः
= विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः ; cf. Bhā-
shā P. द्वित्वादयः परार्थिता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा
मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याया एते तु परिकीर्तिताः
अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशत्वेभ्यो निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य-क्षितव्य-क्षणीय pot. p. To
be desired, wanted, hoped for, ex-
pected, considered &c. ; desirable.

अपेक्षित p. p. Looked for, expect-
ed ; wanted desired, required ;
considered, referred to &c. -तः
Desire, wish ; regard, reference,
consideration.

अपेक्षिन् a. Hoping, waiting for
wishing or desiring for, wanting ;
considering, caring ; usually as last
member of comp. ; गुरुविधिबलापेक्षी
lt. 15. 85 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1
according to.

अपेय a. Not fit to be drunk ; अपेयेषु
तद्वानेषु बहुतरसुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used
as the first member of some com-
pounds (belonging to the class
मयूर्यवत्कादि P. II. 1. 72) ; 'करा, द्वितीया,
'प्रकरा, बाणिजा, 'स्नायता where it has
the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,'
'refusing admission to' ; e. g. 'बाणिजा
a ceremony where merchants are ex-
cluded ; so 'द्वितीया &c. -Comp. -वाता
N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपशि (वैय-
क्रमणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.) 1 Having n
limb too many or too few (redundant,
or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years
of age ; बालाशोडशाद्वर्षोत्पोगंडश्चापि संज्ञितः ।
Nārada ; Ms. 8. 148 ; पोगंडः पंचमाद्व्या-
द्वर्षोक् च दशमव्यतः । -3 A child or infant
(किशोर, शिशु). -4 Very timid. -5
Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोह See under अप-वह.

अपोहक a. Ved. 1 Waterless ;
water-tight (वीः Rv. 1. 116. 3). -2
Not watery, not fluid. -कं [अपकृत्यदकं
यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes
water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका f. A sort of potherb
(अपनद्धसुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलेषुदकत्वत्तथात्वं).

अपोह् 1 U. [अप-उह or ऊह] 1 To
remove, drive or push away, dispel,
take away, destroy ; स हि विज्ञानपोहति
S. 3. 1 ; कुसुमानि...प्रमथंत्यापुरापोहति
यदि R. 8. 44, 54 ; पूर्वहस्तवमपोहद्वस्तवः
(उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, dis-
placed, supplanted ; V. 3. 10 ; अकिं-
चिदपि कुर्वणः सौर्यैः खान्यपोहति U.
2. 19 removes ; Bk. 17. 83 ; 15.
119 ; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108 ; कल्पनाया
अपोहः कल्पनापोहः P. II. 1. 38 Sk.
removed from or beyond imagina-
tion. -2 To heal, cure (as illness).
-3 To avoid, give up, leave ; Ms.
10. 86 ; पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोह-
स्थितिरस्थौ R. 12. 31, not leaving
(the path of) propriety. -4 To deny ;
स्थाप्यतेऽपोहते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To
reason, argue by way of opposing a
statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away,
healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt
by the exercise of the reasoning
faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing ;
reasoning faculty. -4 Negative rea-
soning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासय कृतो
विपरीततर्कः), one of the *dhigunas* q. v. ;
स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh. ; ऊहापोह-
मिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां Bv. 2.
74 ; hence ऊहापोह = complete discus-
sion of a question. -5 Excluding
all things not coming under the
category in point ; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः
(where Maheśvara paraphrases अपोह
by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विज्ञेयतायाम्).

अपोहन 1 Removal &c. = अपोह
above. -2 Reasoning faculty ; मन्त्रः
स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 (Mr.
Telang translates अपोहन by removal).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय pot. p. To be re-
moved, taken away, expiated (as
sin) ; to be established by reason.

अपीह-पौरुषेय a. 1 Unmanly,
cowardly, timid. -2 Superhuman,
not of the authorship of man, of

divine origin; अपोवेद्या वेदाः; अपो-
वेद्यमिति: दुर्बर्णमिदुरित्याख्यायते Mā. 9.
not set up by (the hand of) man.
—व, —वेद्य 1 Cowardice, pusillanimity. —2 Superhuman power.

अप्त a. Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अप्तम् n. A sacrificial act.

अप्तु a. Ved. Busy, active, industrious. —तु: (or n. Up. 1. 74) 1 The body. —2 Soma (यज्ञमत्स्येण). —3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्तु m. [अप्तुयः जलदानाय तुतोति, जलानि देयति, तुर् हिट् Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sāy. अपा देव इन्द्रः). —2 Fire.

अप्तु-य [अप्तुते भावः बाहुं वेदे यत्] Sending down water (इतिरेकत्वं), giving of water; zeal (1)

अतोर्धमः, अम m. N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्य a. [अपुनि देहे भवः यत् वेदे हिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). —2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अप्यः, अप्य n. [अर्-अहर् बुद्धिस्त्वर्थ, Up. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property, 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. —3 Offspring. —4 Form, shape. —5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. ops]. —Comp. —अप्य a. superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत); (or m.) proprietor of an estate. —राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मवैरक).

अप्यवान् a. 1 Having progeny. —2 Poor. —वा: [अप्ये आदायकमेवे वान् यस्य प्रीतिं सलोप्य Tv.] 1 The arm. —2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhṛigu.

अप्यवत् a. Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्यपति, अप्यपि see under अर्.

अप्य a. [अप्य इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृतं वा यत्; अपि: संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). —2 Obtainable. —3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्यदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alankāra and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagan-nātha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अप्यदीक्षित).

अप्यं [fr. अं] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यं &c. See under अं.

अप्यर्थे ind. Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्यकं a. 1. Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. —2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अप्यकर a. Not acting well.

अप्यकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्यकल्पक a. Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अप्यकांड a. Stemless (small). —हः A bush, a shrub.

अप्यकाश a. 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्यकाशश्च लोकांशो ह्यप्यकाशः R. 1. 68. —2 Self-illuminated. —3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. —इ, —इ ind. In secret, secretly; अहमप्यकाशे तिष्ठामि Ms. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्यकाशे निहितः V. 5 secretly. —ज्ञः Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

अप्यकाशक a. Making dark; not disclosing &c.

अप्यकाश्व a. Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मस्यैव मेधुनं मयो गृह्यच्छिद्रं च बन्धनं । आधुर्धना-पमानं च न प्रकाशयानि सर्वथा ॥

अप्यकृत a. 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्यकृतं अद्यत्वा 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान i. e. the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्यकृतिः f. 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). —2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sāṅkhyas. —3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्यकृष्ट a. Not excelled, low, vile. —हः A crow.

अप्यक्षित a. Undecayed.

अप्यगम a. Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्यगल्भ a. Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्थिवसति निषत् दूरतश्चागल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्यगुण a. Perplexed, confounded.

अप्यग्रह a. Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्यवक्त्रा a. Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्यवेतस a. Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid

अप्यच्छेद्य a. Inscrutable.

अप्यच्छुत a. Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अप्यज a. 1 Without progeny, childless; शोच्यं मेधुनमप्यजं Chāp. 57. —2 Unborn. —3 Unpeopled. —जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific

अप्यजस्, अप्यजात a. Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतृतायामप्यजसि बाधवास्तदवाप्यजुः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्यजज्ञि a. Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. —2 Childless.

अप्यजति a. Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्यतर्क्य a. Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्यता a. Ved. Very great or extensive, effluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्यतापः 1 Want of lustre, dullness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्यति a. Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; शूर्य of irresistible prowess. —2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —adv. Irresistibly.

अप्यतिकर a. Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्यतिकर्मन् a. 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. —2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्यति(ती)कार a. Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; येनमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. —रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्यतिगृह्य a. One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अप्यतिग्राहक a. Not accepting.

अप्यतिग्राह्य a. Unacceptable.

अप्यतिघ्न a. 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. —2 Not to be warded or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not angry.

अप्यतिद्वंद्व a. 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्यतिधुर a. Without the fellow-horse.

अप्यतिपक्ष a. 1 Without a rival or opponent. —2 Unlike.

अप्यतिपत्तिः f. 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission, disregard. —3 Want of understanding. —4 Absence of determination (what

to do), perplexity; °बिहल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपिजडता स्यादिहानिर्दोषनिष्ठतिभिः) : °सिताध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. -5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभाव); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिमा Gaut. S.

अप्रतिपद् *a.* Not going (विकल).

अप्रतिबन्ध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्रतिभ *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a.* Unrivalled. -टः An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °डं मन्यमाना Dk. 3.

अप्रतिम *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोः Mv. 1. 62; °कपलं; °वीर्यं, °बुद्धि &c.

अप्रतिपत्नः Natural or spontaneous state.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite of counterpart.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or -थः 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior; a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शौर्यविमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेष्ट्य S. 4. 19, S. 7. 7. 33. -2 Matchless; Mv. 1. 46. -थः N. of a Rishi. -थः, -थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथाज्ञानमलं सान तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकभोगः संततोऽप्रतिरथः स्वयं मनसि Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form. -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. -कथा incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. -वीर्यं irresistible power.

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ma. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. -ष्ठः N. of a hell. -ठा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. -ष्ठः Brahma (स्वभावप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. -नं Instability,

want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यानुमेयं S. B.

अप्रतिष्ठित *a.* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated unholy. -तः An epithet of Vishnu.

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a.* Having no intermixture.

अप्रतिसंख्य *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed; °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप्य, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोधं wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; °जुभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधिन्यातिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarried, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्तं, °मनस्. -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. -नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (-नः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

अप्रतीक *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्कथंलं शास्त्रं प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, i. e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general of popular use); e. g. सौम्यज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्वलिताशयताजुषः (where आशयः वासना occurs in Yoga Sāstra only).

अप्रतीतिः *f.* Unintelligibility; mistrust.

अप्रतुलः 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. -ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -Comp. -शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram.) Having no affix. -यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमपत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधतुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपादिकं

P. I. 2. 45. -Comp. -स्थ *a.* (in gram) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्युत *a.* Not attacked.

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right

अप्रदुग्ध *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आचं तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. -नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.)

अप्रधृष्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाभीषं भीष्ममर्त्यतश्चूरं हतं पार्थनाहवेष्मप्रधृष्यं Mb. ; यस्यामप्रधृष्यः प्रम-वस्वसुचैः M. 5. 17.

अप्रपदने Ved. A bad place of refuge.

अप्रभ *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen. or loc.).

अप्रभृतिः *f.* Little effort.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ma. 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. -दः Care, attention, vigilance. -दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय *a.* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शास्त्रमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं बन्धनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. -जं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i. e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -Comp. -आभः, -द्युभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). -विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

अप्रमायुक *a.* [प्र-वि-उण् आचरे डुरः स्वार्थे क् Tv.] Not dying suddenly very long.

अप्रमत्त *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर्ख, **अप्रमूर्खित** *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अप्रमृश्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; 'महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिंत्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वा-धित्वस्य; Ms. 1. 3; 12 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). -य Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. -आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

अप्रमोदः -दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); 'नः सुखा-र्थेषु Ma. 6. 26. -नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-अणि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापिः -निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

अप्रयाव *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्यत्, **अप्रयुत**, **अप्रयुत्वन** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्युत); careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथान्नातमपि कविभिर्नोदतं; तथा मन्ये दैवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसो-यथा; where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, **अप्रवर्त्ति** *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्त्तनं Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached; Rv. 4. 7. 9. -तः 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्ति *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगमभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure.

अप्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. -वः Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; 'पदं an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (= अप्रस्ताविक *q. v.*).

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. -प्रज्ञसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुता-श्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: -कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा ॥ i. e. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed

as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषदीतं नवं श्वेतं सदृशं यवधारितम् ॥ निर्जङ्गमाक्षालितं चाप्र-हतं वास उच्यते ॥

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्रहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Un-attacked by foes.

अप्राकरणीक *a.* (की *f.*) Not be- longing to the subject-matter; अप्रा- करणीकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणीकस्याक्षेपो-ऽप्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; 'आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3 -4 Special.

अप्राग्रथ *a.* Secondary, subordi- nate; inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless; inanimate. णः The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः. Bhāṣā P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reach- ed; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marri- ageable age. -Comp. -काल *a.* 1. in- opportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; 'लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि बुबन् ॥ लभते बृद्धव- ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular dis- cussion (of any subject). -प्रापक *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf). -यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार, -वयस् *a.* (in law) under ago. not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsi- bility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्तव्यवहारोसो यावत् शोडशवार्षिकः Dakṣa.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or establish- ed by a rule before; विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being ap- plicable = अनुपपत्ति *q. v.*

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Un- authoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनम- प्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अग्रामि *a. Ved.* Unhurt, unimpaired.

अग्रायत्यं *Ved.* 1 Impurity. -2 Un-governableness.

अग्रायु *a. Ved.* Not going forth (अग्र) *Rv.* 1. 89. 1 ; unceasing.

अग्रायुस् *a. Ved.* With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अग्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive ; अभिपश्य च पश्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः *Rām.* ; *Ms.* 4. 138 ; *S.* 5. 17 ; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —यः A sort of fish (जृगीमस्यः). —यः An unfriendly or offensive act ; पाणिग्राहस्य साधनी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदग्रियं *Ms.* 5. 156. -*Comp.* —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°य°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; व-भ्यायेत्यपिचन्द्रा *Y.* 1. 73 ; माता यस्य युहे नास्ति भार्या चापिवातुनी *Chāp.* 44.

अग्रिणी *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -*Comp.* —कर (रि *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable, disliked.

अग्रैतराक्षसी = अग्रैतराक्षसी *q. v.*

अग्रैमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

अग्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —हा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अग्रुव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अग्रुत *a.* Not protected (as a vowel).

अग्र्व *a.* [आर् बाहु° व, एषो° हस्वः]. Attainable. —व्य Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अग्र्व-व्ता *m.* (-व्ताः) *Ved.* [अग्रः सनेति, सन्-व] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water (अग्रां सारयतो रसः). -2 Not destroying. —वत्तं Form, see अग्रस्व.

अग्र्वरः [[अग्र-स्-अव्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अग्र्वरस् *f.* (-राः -रा) [अग्र्वः स. रति उद्बुद्धिः, सु-अग्रु Up. 4. 236 ; of. *Rām.* अग्र्व निर्देयनादेव रसात्तस्माद्व-व्रियः । उरेषुमुदुजशब्द तस्माद्वरसोऽग्र्वन्] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रमाव). They are called स्व-वैद्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिज्ञातस्य सुकु-मारं प्रहरणं महदस्य *V.* 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. *R.* 7. 53. *Bāṇa* mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see *K.* 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (द्विषां बहुवचसः) ; but the singular, as also the form अग्र्वरा, sometimes occurs ; नियमविप्रकारिणी मेनका नाम अग्र्वराः प्रेषिता *S.* 1 ; वकांसः &c. *R.* 7. 53 and see *Mall.* thereon ; अनस्रवेव प्रतेभासि *V.* 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). -*Comp.* —तीर्थ *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra

अग्र्व *a.* [अग्रं जलरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वाक्] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

अग्र्वय *a.* [अग्रु मवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अग्र्वस् *n.* *Ved.* Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty ; cheek(?).

अग्र्व *a.* [नास्ति य्म रूपं यस्य *Nir.*] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note —अग्र्व forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god.

—चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters.

—ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (-जाः)¹ —योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed.

—जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras.

—मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; (as lightning) ; getting sufficient water.

अग्र्व *a.* [न. व.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig.) ; लाओ-वधयः, लंकार्य &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा वंशःफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाङ्गुलं दानं तथा विमोऽनुचोऽफलः *Us.* 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated ; emaculated ; अफलाहं कुतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता *Rām.* —लाः 1 *N.* of a plant (शाबुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (धृतकुमारी) ; another plant (मूयामलकी). -*Comp.* —आकांक्षिन् —प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours) disinterested ; अफलाकां-क्षिर्निर्झः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः *Mb.*

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिनेन ; अ has here a depreciative force).

अग्र्व *q. v.*

अबद्ध-बुद्ध *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ; e. g. वायुजैवमहं मोक्षी ब्रह्मवादी च म विता । माता तु मम वध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contra ; dictory) ; जगद्वः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितौ गायति मंगलादि । ते ब्राह्मणी पुच्छति पुत्रकामा राजनगर्वा लवणस्य कोशः *Rāyamkuṭa* on *Ak.* -*Comp.* —बुद्ध *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबद्ध-व्यं See अवध-व्य &c.

अवंधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अवंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अवंध *a. Ved.* Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

अवंधु, —वंधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -*Comp.* —कृत् *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; *S.* 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः *N.* of a plant (वृण-वृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex) ; युद्धं हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतवाया ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामि-नीनाम् । यामिर्विलोतरताकदष्टिपतिः शक्राद्योपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ *Bh.* 1. 11 ; compare also: हृदयं वहसि गिरौद्री विभुवन-जयिनी कदाक्षिण ॥ अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बल-वेनो न जानीमः ॥ *Udb.* ; जनः a woman ; *S.* 4. 3 ; *R.* 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —ल Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबल also. -*Comp.* —अबलः *N.* of Siva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अवाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —वा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अवाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अवाहा *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal ; *R.* 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with ; गीतव्ययवाहादिव-वाहाः *Dk.* 15. -3 Without an exterior.

अविधनः [आपः एव ह्यनं यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean) ; अविधनं बह्निम-सौ विभर्ति *R.* 13. 4.

अविभीवस् *a. Ved.* Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवा-दमात्रनबुद्धानां *Sān. S.*

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understand- ing. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; मत्

foolish, ignorant. —a. Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. —Comp. —पूर्व, —पूर्वक a. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. —2. beginning with non-intelligence. (—र्व, —र्वक) adv. unconsciously, ignorantly.

अधु-धु a. Foolish, stupid. —m. A fool. —f. (अधु) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अधुष a. Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अधोष a. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —2 Perplexed, puzzled. —धः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; धोषहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; नि-सर्गबोधमबोधयितुं कः कूपतीर्णा चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —2 Not knowing or being aware of; Si. 6. 41. —Comp. —गद्य a. incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अधोष, —धोषनीय a. 1 Unintelligible. —2 Not to be awakened.

अधुधन a. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —धनं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अज्ज a. [अज्ज जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100. —ज्ज 1 The conch (n. also). —2 The moon. —3 Camphor. —4 N. of a tree (निज्ज). —5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. —ज्जं 1 A lotus —2 One thousand millions. —Comp. —कमिका the seed vessel of a lotus. —जा, —भव, —सू, पोनि: epithets of Brāhma, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Viṣṇu). —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन &c. a lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधव: 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —भोग: 1. the root of a lotus. —2. a cowrie (वाटक) as large as a conch, —बाहन: 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (—नर) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. —स्थित: N. of Brāhma. —हस्त: the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अज्जा m. (ज्जा) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —f. A pearl-oyster.

अजिनी 1 A lotus plant. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place full of lotuses. —Comp. —पति: the sun.

अजसू n. Ved. Shape, beauty.

अजिन्त a. Conquering waters.

अज्द a. [अजो ददाति, दाक; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अज्; अवतीरयद्:] Giving water. —ज्द: 1 A cloud. —2 A year (in this sense n. also). —3 N. of a grass (सुता). —4 N. of a mountain.

—Comp. —अर्ध half a year. —बाहन: N. of Siva. —शत a century. —सार: a kind of oamphor.

अज्दया adv. Ved. With a desire to give water.

आज्द: Ved. A cloud; *भूत possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अज्दुर्ग: A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अज्दवताक, —देवत a. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अज्धि: [आपः धीते अज्, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, काय°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. —2 A pond, lake. —3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —Comp. —अग्नि: the submarine fire. —कफ, —केन: 1. froth, foam. —2. the ottila-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज a. horn in the ocean. (—ज:) 1. the moon. —2. The conch. (—जो) (dual) N. of the Asvinī. (—जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —2. the goddess Lakshmi. —ज्या: a sea-fish —द्वीप 1. the earth. —2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa. —नयनोत्क: the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंजुकी the pearl oyster. —नयन: N. of Viṣṇu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सगर: a gem.

अज्भक्ष a. Living upon water. —क्ष: A serpent.

अज्भक्षण Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अज्भ्र &c. =अभ्र q. v.

अज्भ्रचय a. Unchaste. —र्व-र्वक 1 Unchastity. —2 Sexual union.

अज्भ्रणय a. 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अज्भ्रणयमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणे हितम् Halāy. —2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.

—प्य An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो प्य प्य Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रातरे ब्राह्मणेन सुत-पुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्य-सुहृदोदितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथस्य योगनंदस्य ग्याडिना कंदितं पुरः। अज्भ्रणयमुत्कृतांतजो यो गस्थितो हिजः Bri. Kath.

अज्भ्रन्त a. 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge. —2 Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाज्भ्र क्षत्र-सूक्तोति Ms. 9. 322. —Comp. —विद् a. not knowing Brāhma or the Supreme Spirit.

अज्भ्राण a. Devoid of or without Brāhmaṇas. —ण: Not a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (= सूद); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अज्भ्राण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brāhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity. —2 =अज्भ्राण्यं q. v.

अज्भ्रुतं Making a growling (or Abṛh) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अज्भ्रुगं [अपि लिङ् ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यज्] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त a. 1 Not devoted or attached. —2 Not connected with, detached. —3 Not worshipping. —4 Unaccepted. —5 Not eaten. —क्त Not food; °उदत्स, °रक्ष want of appetite.

अभक्ति: f. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. —2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्ष:, —भक्षणं Not eating anything; fasting.

अभक्ष्य a. 1 Not to be eaten. —2 Prohibited from eating. —क्ष्य A prohibited article of food.

अभग a. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग a. Not broken &c. —ग: 1 absence of fracture or defeat. —2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अभंगुर a. Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र a. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —द्रं 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. —2 Sorrow.

अभय a. [न. व.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —य: [न भये यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. —2 N. of Siva. —3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. —4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. —5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. —य 1 N. of a plant (हरितकी Mar. हिरडी). —2 A form of the goddess Durgā. —यं 1 Absence or removal of fear. —2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया नयामयं वृत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यं दम्भा a. 8. 303; S. 2. 16. —3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. —4 The root of a fragrant grass (वैराग्यवृत्तं, उशीर). —Comp. —कुत् a. 1. not terrific, mild. —2. giving

safety. -निदिवास्ति *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, *N.* of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils. -दिष्टिः 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2. a military or war-drum. -द, दायित्, प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भयदश्चयदः Rām.; 'प्रदः Ms. 4. 232. (-दः) an Arhat of the Jinas; *N.* of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेवभयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. -यत्र a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. -मुद्रा a variety of mudrā in Tantraliterature. -पाचना asking for protection; अजलिः R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच् *f.* an assurance or promise of safety. -सन्ति *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवे Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्तमभयमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां Rām. अभय *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inauspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधिरक्षस्वभवाः Ki. 10. 51.

अभयवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभयमत्तयोगः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभयवत् असंभवकः पि मतः इदः योगः संबन्धः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *s. g.* ईक्षसे यस्मिन्क्षितिं तदा यस्मिन्नेति; here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभयका, अभयिका, also अभयका [अभय P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows. -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावेऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वानप्यभावे तु बाह्याण रिक्त्वमभिगमः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp. ; सर्वभावे हरेक्ष्ण 119 In the absence of all, failing all; तोय°, अन्न°, आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity ; नभा-

व उपलब्धेः S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and सत्त्वावयव and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सत्तमस्याभावकथनामदेव षण्णो भावत्वं प्राप्तं तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपपत्त्यो न कृतः Mukā.). अभाव is defined as भावमिज्ञोऽभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds सत्ताभाव and अन्यथाभाव; the first comprising three varieties नामभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव, and अत्यन्ताभाव. -Comp. -संघातः *f.* false attribution (=अध्यास *q. v.*)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितु *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभास्य *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place; पदभाविन तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुंस्कः a word which cannot become masculine, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards' in the direction of'; अभिगच्छ go towards, अभिया, 'यमनं, 'यानं &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; 'लव, 'पत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिच् to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across'; 'यु to overpower, 'तन्; (e) 'greatly' 'excessively' 'कृप्-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'धर्मा', 'supreme duty'; 'ताम्र 'very red', 'नव 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming Adv. compounds; 'च्येयं', 'मुखं, 'दूति &c. -3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (cpp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); अय्यग्रि or अग्रिमभि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि द्युताने विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अय्यग्रिचिचं स्थिता S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

ference to; सायमं हनमभि त्वरयन्त्यः Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिंचति Sk.; सुतभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. By P. I. 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भागः *e. g.* (लक्षणं) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इयं-भूताभ्यां) मन्त्रो हरिमभि; (वीक्षायां) देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यत्र ममभिभ्यात् तदीयता; प्राज्ञो ये विदममितिष्ठति Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has the senses: -अभि-पूजाभ्यां च्छासौभ्यामिमुख्यसौख्यवचनाहारस्याध्यायेतु; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिर्देवे; श्रेयो, अभिनिवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or मायुष्ये, अभिजातः; अभिमुख्ये, अभिमुखं, अभ्याग्री; सौख्ये, अभिरुचं; वचने, अभिवचं; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [cf. L ob; Gr. *amphi*; Zend *aibior aivai* Goth. *bi*; also *umbi*; *um*].

अभि(भी)क *a.* [अभि-कृत् निपातयं; P. V. 2. 74] Luatful, libidinous, voluptuous; सौधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयन्ममः R. 19. 4; अगि सिंचेः कृशानो र्वं दुर्गं मयपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92. -कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः क्षियमभिकामयमानो नाभिनन्दति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); याचे स्वामभिकामाह Mb. -नः 1 Affection, love. -2 Wish, desire. -म *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकेप् 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. -Caus. 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकरणं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिककृतः Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* *N.* of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकुरवत् *a.* (*m.* °स्वा; *f.* °स्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन कर्तुर्दृढकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रद्: A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे-
स्य वयं चार्थानि वसु Mo. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about; prepare; गमनायाभिक्रम Rām. -Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशेरित प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुद्गलः Dk. 92.

अभिक्रान्तिन् a. [इडादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभि ३ 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अग्न्योऽग्नमभिक्षुक्रुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत् a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद् a. [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिक्ष्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. (स्वार्थपति) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकंदक इत्यभिक्ष्यापिताख्या Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिक्षया a. [कर्तरि क्ति] Going to wards; well-known, celebrated. -ख्या [ख्या-अच्] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre; काप्यभिक्षया तयोरासीद् वज्रते। छद्मवेषयो। R. 1. 46; स्वर्णपथे न खलु कमलं बुध्यति स्वामभिक्षया Mo. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्य) -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिक्षयात् p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; *दोषा Y. 8. 801.

अभिक्षयात् a. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिक्षयानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); एनमभिजग्मुर्ह-
र्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्र मासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; अदुरागा-
द्वने रामं विद्वत्त्वा स्वमभिगच्छासि Rām. -3 To find meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति इ Y. 2. 205; अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यस्वै भजमानं Mb. -5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. -Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगन्तु a. One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; स्वाहृते नाभिगमेन तुषं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; उयेष्टाभिगमनात्पुष्टे तेनाप्यनभि-
विता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (b) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगम-
नयां Ms. 49. (त्वेनं Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman) परवाराभिगमनं K. 107; प्रतच्छ दास्यभि-
गमे Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीचं Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकातेर्द्वयगुणेः ... अधुव्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगमानिन् a. Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45 Y. 2. 282.

अभिगायुक a, Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगृप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगृतायां सागरेण संसेतता Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगृप्तिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोतु m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगृत् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved.).

अभिगृत् p. p. Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिगृत्तिः f. 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162. G. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise. -2 To accept propositionally, allow, approve

अभिगः [गृ-अर्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to. -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in song; तदाप्येव श्रोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु a. [गै-इष्णुच्] Singing

अभिग्रह (Ved. ग्रम्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). -Caus. To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अर्थवर्षस्य कस्यचिद् ग्रहे चौरसिखा रूपाभिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 2 Seizing, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset. -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिग्रहणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, -घातकिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघ (Used only in caus.) 1 To cause to trickle down, let fall down l y drops; तां (वपां) अश्वर्तुः कुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [वृ-णिच्-मादे-वञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices: प्रणीतपुषदाज्यभिघारयोस्तद्वनपात् Mv. 3. अभिघारणे Act of sprinkling (with ghee), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो दिश्या भुवनानि चरे (ह्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To eat

to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Bv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. —णः Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदुर्गुणधर्मभृत्या केच्यभिचरंतीति श्रुते Mv. 2. -2. To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंपत्ता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्ट्यादुःशुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as स्तेनयाम); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो पिशितो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing. —Comp. —कलः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरा a fever caused by magical spells. —मन्त्रः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारिन् (‘रिक्ती, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —का, —रि A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. —श्च adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्ष्योऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्यां सृष्टेयं सलिलं नरा शैलोऽभिजायते Rām. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिजे a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; तुत्वाभिजनेषु भूमिरेषु (धरेषु ?) राज्ञा वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुते तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतदस्वतस्मिन्नभिजनः संद्वह्यतं चक्षिणा Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वपिताः Kāsi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); of. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:—यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mb.); यत्र पूर्ववर्षितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोऽप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; *तीं मालविकां M. 5; *वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये दिष्टा गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजन्तुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); *तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for; भवन्ति संपदं देवैर्नाभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकर्तृ Rām. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन सूर्या शौर्यवता कुरुः R. 17. 4; Māl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Māl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजाल्पनाग्रामाभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नाप्रदुष्टेषु संस्कृतं (वेदं). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Noble, politely, courteously; *तं खलु एव वारिवा S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest. —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित् a. [अभि-जि-क्वि] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित. —m. 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन;

Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —n. 1 The 8th Muhūrta of the day, midday (fit for a Srāddha ceremony). -2 N. of a day favourable to setting out. —Comp. —सुहर्तः The 8th Muhūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhūrta indicated by it; सुहर्तं अभिजितं प्राप्ते साधरात्रे विभूषिते । देवक्यजनयद्विष्णुं यशोदा तां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest

अभिजुष 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुषः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (ज्ञा) नास्म्यजानात्तलं नृपं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवदभिजातं कथयतु Dk. 3. 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि स्वयं जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; (used with the Future instead of the Imperfect. Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114); of. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ज्ञा-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यदा कोऽहं शिष्यः सुखदमेन तत्राप्याभिज्ञो जन्तु U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्चेद्वातानां क्रियन्ते नन्दनद्वाराः Ku. 2. 41, Ms. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्निवर्धमस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skillful, clever; यदि तस्मीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4; see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:—(1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing in any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents. —Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानदेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महारमना Rām. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुग्रह or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say ‘this is the same man I saw yesterday’ से

हो द्यो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वस्तु योगिन्यस्मिन्मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Rām. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp. -आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4. -पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. -शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa in seven acts in which king Dushyanta marries Kānya's daughter Sakuntalā by the Gāndharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Duvrāsa, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कः नाटकं शकुंतलं; (the reading 'शकुंतलं' is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक a. Making known, informing.

अभिजु a. Ved. [अभिगते जानुनीयन्] On the knees, keeping up to the knees.

अभिहीनं Flying towards.

अभितट् 10 P. 1 To hear, knock-thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; बाहूरीरभिताडिता Rām. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bṛi. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते केव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. -pass. To suffer intensely, be afflicted. -Caus. To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवायुर्नमो मनसोभितारः V. 3.

अभितरां ind. Nearer to.

अभितस् ind. (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथाघृताः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे K. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाभ्युद्गाह्यं सुमंत्रमभिता स्थितं Rām.; sometimes with gen.; निषसा-

दाभितस्तस्य ibid (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिन्द्रमभितो सुमंशु-जालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides; युद्धाचुञ्चितकंकणमभितस्तुपीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पदपैः पुष्प-पत्राणि सृजन्निद्रमभितो नदीं Rām.; S. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); कीर्त्याभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1; परिजनों यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp. -अस्थि a. surrounded by bones. -भवित्र a. being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र a. Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितुष्ट 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bṛi. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं ind. To or towards the right (= प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिद्रापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिदृक्ष् 1 P. To look at, behold. -Caus. 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. -pass. 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु a. 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant. -द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रुवति सुबं युगावधौ Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरंदेन प्रतिहने जामता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रुवन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गुजा इवाभ्योन्मथमभिद्रुवन्तः (वातिपराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; infect, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराभ्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुनं (रेहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. -Caus. To rout, put to flight; पुरस्कानभिद्रुवत् Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत p. p. Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रुवः, -वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.) भित्पमस्मच्छीरमभिद्रुह्युं यतते Mu. 1, 2;

क्रमाभिद्रुहति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेवै एवाभिद्रुह्यमज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिद्रुहति भूतेभ्यः Bṛāg., Mu. 5.

अभिद्रुह् a. Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression; Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse; censure.

अधिर्मः The euprime truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhist dogmas. -Comp. -पिटकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अधिर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा दध्यमेवामिहितं पचेन Ku. 3. 63; Ma. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) To denote, express or convey directly or primarily (as sense &c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सर्वं. (c) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in pass. (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कीर्त्य क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा a. Ved. Naming; praised, invoked. -धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवन्ताराभिधाः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योर्थोऽभिधा बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्योऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधीयते K. P. 2. -Comp. -ध्वंसिन् a. losing one's name. -मूला a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतत्तत्तामसाभिद्रुमभिधानं Nir.; शोशब्दस्य बाह्यकार्याभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षरवाहमश्रौषं K. 32; त्वनाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp) called, named; क्षणाभिधानाद् धनान् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -क्षितामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halyāntha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise. अभिधायक (विका f.), अभिधायिन् a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेषामभिधायकानि कृत्रिभे रयुः Sk.; कर्तुः कुहवाभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्राभिधायिनि, मित्रस्य Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुष्पा पृष्ठमासाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रयया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logio); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयस्य पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं. -च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धा Mugdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयानिनाघृत-प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word; त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवाद्; -वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्वितमिधानवादः; -वादिन् [The *anvita-bhiddhāvādin* (the *Mīmāṃsākas*, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्विता); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. चट् in चट् आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitānvaṣādin* (the *Naiyāyikas*, or the followers of

Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः f. Naming, speaking &c. अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधात् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. G. 41.

अभिधावक a. Assailing, rushing upon. -क्तः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधुष्णु a. Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिधेये 1 P. (epio 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिधेयमयं शम्भुचतुर्भं वा यदि वाचुर्भं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिधेया [चि-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधेयोपदेशात् Br. Sū. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिधेयानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्वये-व्याभिधेयानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनेद् 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविहङ्गनामभिनेद्वि K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोरमेन मज्जन्मभिनेद्विवात् K. 137; नाभिनेद्वि न ह्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet; एतं परिवर्ज्य तानकाश्यपैरेव अभिनेद्वि S. 4; तापसीभिनेद्यमाना शकुन्तला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनेद्वितामनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनेद्य जयति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command; यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनेद्यते S. 2; अतरे चचा नाभिनेद्वामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्यक्तमस्या अभिलषोऽभिनेद्वि S. 3; श्रूयते परिणीतास्तत् (कन्यका) पितृभिश्चाभिनेद्विता S. 32; नाम यस्याभिनेद्वि द्विषोपि स पुमान्मुनात् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense; नाभिनेद्वि केले-

कला; Mā. 3; नाद्वारमभिनेद्वि K. 61; Dk. 159; अयं पुत्रस्त्वैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनेद्वामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनेद्वेन मरणं नाभिनेद्वेन जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिनेद् a. That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -द्वा 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (बुल्लव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -द्वा Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनेद्वन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनेद्वनीय-नञ् *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनेद्वनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनेद्विन् a. (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनेभ्यः, नभ्यं *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिनेत् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनेन्न a. Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तब्धकामिनी R. 13. 32.

अभिनेन्न a. [आभिषेयेन नवः, भूशायं अमित्रः] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपाककृद्भवतेऽभिनेन्वा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; 'केशशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; 'वाचुः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; 'शाकदायकः; 'भोजा &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -चः [आभुज् अच्] Pralaa. to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-द्वा a new shoot, or bud. -चन्द्रार्चविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon. -तामरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. -यौवन, -ययस्क a. youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणो one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनेह् 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिनेहन् A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन a. [अभिगतो नियन् मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -न् N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonia suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; of. अयग्र.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्यं *Mn.* 1.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्युक्ति *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिर्युक्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिरविशू 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिरवेशते सम्मार्थे *Sk.* takes to, follows, a good path; सेव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिरवेशते *Dk.* 57, *Mu.* 5. 12, *Bk.* 8. 80. -*Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबंधवत्त्वविषयेषु अभिनिरवेश्य *M.* 3, *Si.* 1. 15.

अभिनिरविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापरं प्रति अभिनिरविष्टा भवामि *Mā.* 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिरविष्टविचक्षणस्य *Dk.* 29; *Mā.* 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; सुशभिरभिनिरविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालाद्युभावैः *R.* 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; *Si.* 16. 43; *Ki.* 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -*हं* Perseverance.

अभिनिरविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निद्वेषेयायमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनिरविष्टता *S. D.* i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिरवेशः 1 (a.) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.); कतमस्मिन्ते भावाभिनिरवेशः *V.* 3 अहो निरर्थकस्यापारिष्वभिनिरवेशः *K.* 120, 146, *Dk.* 81; *Mā.* 7. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिरवेशः *S.* 3; अत्रुप्योऽस्याः *ibid.*, *V.* 2; अमरस्यधृते वस्तुन्यभिनिरवेशः *Mit.* -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; *Mā.* 5. 27. -3 (a) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose,

firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकायजायां नितातरुक्षाभिनिरवेशमीशं *R.* 14. 43; अत्रुप्योऽतोषिणा *Ku.* 5. 7; *Si.* 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; *Ms.* 12. 5; *Y.* 3. 155. -4 (In *Yoga* phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिरवेशः पंच क्लेशाः *Yoga S.*; of also *Sāṅkhya K.* 150 and *Māli.* on *Si.* 4. 55.

अभिनिरवेशिन *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिरवेशिनः *K.* 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणैश्चभिनिरवेशिनो भर्तारपि मिया *M.* 3; अहो दुःखं दुर्लभं शो मदनः *V.* 1; *Dk.* 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिरिष्कारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनिरिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

अभिनिरिष्टानः [स्त-वश्च, स्त-वश्च पत्वं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिरिष्टानः -2 A letter of the alphabet. (°नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनिरिष्यत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; *Bk.* 1.

अभिनिरिष्यतन् Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिरिष्यत् 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -*Caus.* To bring to, help to.

अभिनिरिष्यति *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिरिहवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनरी 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनरीतेनाभसा *Ki.* 8. 32; अमासस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनरीय रक्षति *Mu.* 1, 5; 6. 15; वृद्धा शरं ज्यामभिनरीयमानं *Mb.* being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage directions; श्रुतिमभिनरीय *S.* 3; act ng as if he heard something; *Mn.* 1. 2, 3. 31, *M.* 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation; any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); दृष्ट्याभिनयाक्रियार्युतं *Ku.* 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचक्षुमिषोद्यता *R.* 9. 33; नर्तकीराभिनयातिरिचिनी *19.* 14; *Ki.* 1. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमवर्तमवर्तं द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपाला *V.* 2. 18. *S. D.* thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थातुकारः स चतुर्विधः । आंगिको वाचिकश्चमहाहार्यः सात्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:—(1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -*Comp.* -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor *M.* 1. 10. -विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation art of darning; मया सीयदभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता *M.* 1.

अभिनरीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनरीततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः *Mb.* -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (उत्क्रान्तिरुत्क्रान्तिमर्षियमभिनरीतः *Ak.* where the word may be अनर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनरीति *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वपूर्वमभिनरीतिहेतुकं *Ki.* 13. 36.

अभिनये, अत्रेत्थ *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; हस्यं तत्राभिनयेन तद्व्यापारो रूपकं *S. D.* 273; *M.* 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनयेयः कृतः *U.* 4. apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतु *m.* An actor. -*त्री* An actress.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or out, unbroken not split; अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् *R.* 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेशरिक्तं *S.* 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; गतयः *S.* 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् *Prab.* -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपद्य 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हंतुमभिपद्यति पांडुसुतं *Ki.* 12. 36; अधिरोदुमस्तगिरिमय्यपतत् *Si.* 9. 1; *Dk.* 72. 128; *Mk.* 9. 12; *Ki.* 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्य *R.* 7. 37; *Dk.* 62, 70, 96; *Ki.* 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,

retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.).
-Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; उल्लननाभिरातयामि Ve. 6.
अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); राक्षसावर-
जातत्र राक्षसं मन्वानातुरा। अभिपदे निदाघाती
स्यात्तत्र मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11;
Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3
25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To
look upon, consider, regard; to take
or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनेन
सुधा नयनं गजाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27.
-3 To help, assist; मन्त्राभिपद्ये तं चारि
न तर्पां धर्मयिष्यति Mb. -4 To seize,
catch hold of; overpower, attack,
subdue, take possession of, over-
come, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपद्येवा धर्तार-
हो महाबलः, चंडबाताभिपद्यमानाहुर्धृतिना-
सिंह इवना Mb.; see अभिपत् also. -5 (a)
To take, assume; Ms. 1. 30. (b) To
accept, receive; निरास्त्रायतनं शूर्य
(राक्षसं) भरतो नाभिपद्यते Rām. -6 To
apply or devote oneself to, undertake,
fall to, observe; स चिन्तामभ्यपद्यत Rām.
-7 To honour.

अभिपद्यि f. 1 Approaching, draw-
ing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपद्य p. p. 1 Gone or come near,
approached, run towards, gone to
(a state &c.); स्वमयमाकारमिवाभिपद्यः
Ki. 3. 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking
refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpow-
ered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिप-
द्यः सादृतिं सिक्तासेतवो यथा Rām.; वदि-
दं सर्वं दूरयुनाभिपद्ये Sat. Br.; दोषं, कर्ममलं,
प्राप्तिं &c. -4 Unfo tanna, fallen into
difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty.
-7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म a. very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled
with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed,
affected, attacked; shaken; शोकेन म-
न्नुना &c.

अभिपित्तं a. or s. Ved. [पा मते कि-
त् २] 1 Come, approaching (अभिपद्य).
-2 Visiting, putting up (for the night
at an inn &c.); the time of coming.
-3 Approaching time. -4 Close or de-
parture of day, evening. -5 Dawn
sacrifice.

अभिपूष्य a. [अभितः प्रुषाणस्य]
Covered over with flowers (as a
tree). -व्यं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, wor-
ship. -2 To honour; approve, assent
to; नयेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य
त् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं ind. One after another,
successively.

अभिपृ 3, 9 P. To fill. -pass. To
become full. -Caus. 1 To fill, make
full. -2 To load with (as animals);
cover with -3 To present with. -4 To
overwhelm, overpower, master com-
pletely; शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Rām.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.
अभिपूजा Thinking constantly of.
अभिपूजा 1 P. To lead to, bring
towards; consecrate; अज्वाल लोकस्थि-
तये स राजा यथावरे बहिरभिपूजिता Bk.
1. 4.

अभिपूयः Affection, favour, pro-
pitiation.

अभिपूयनं Consecrating by sacred
hymns.

अभिपूयत a. 1 Intensely heated.
-2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain,
fever &c.

अभिपूयनं Spreading or extending
over, throwing over.

अभिपूदक्षिणं ind. Towards the
right.

अभिपूय = पृथु q. v.

अभिपूह्य f. The tongue of fire
(ज्वा) completely raised.

अभिपूह्य 1 A. 1 To advance up
to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or
flow into; यत्र भागीरथी गंगा यमुनाभि-
पूयते Rām. -3 To become conversant
with. -Caus. To roll onward or to-
wards.

अभिपूयनं 1 Advancing up to -2
Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, com-
ing forth, as of sweat.

अभिपूयस्य p. p. 1 Advancing, going
opto. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or
occupied in (with loc.); Bg 4. 20.

अभिपूयश्च a. Ved. Desirous of
asking many questions.

अभिपूयनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिपूयः, -ति &c. = प्राप् q. v.

अभिपूयतिः f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्रे] 2 P. 1 To go to
or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स
संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim
at, think of, mean; of. अभिप्रेत

अभिप्रेय a. [इ-अ] Going near,
approaching; aiming at, intending,
meaning, according to; कर्मभिप्रेये कि-
याफलं P. 1. 3. 72. -या 1 Aim, purpose,
object, intention, wish, desire; अभि-
प्रेया न सिद्धंति तेनेदं वर्तेते जगत् Pt. 1.
158; साभिप्रेयाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest
words; भावः कवेरभिप्रेयाः -2 Meaning,
sense, import, implied sense of a
word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रेयाः
such is the meaning intended, import
(of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion,

belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N.
of Vishnu.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, in-
tended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः;
किमभिप्रेतमनया Bk. 3. 67; निवेद्यभि-
प्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभि-
प्रेतमनुष्ठेयता H. 1. -3 Approved, accept-
ed; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गीहृगम्यते Rām.
-4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite
with, beloved; धर्मस्तथाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42;
S. 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिपूषणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिपू 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump
or leap towards. -2 To overflow;
(fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm;
तमसाभिपूते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा
भिपूतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her
courses; Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or
over, spring upon. -Caus. To wash
or ripple against.

अभिपू 1 Affliction, disturbance.
-2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of
a religious ceremony performed as
part of the sacrifice यथायन. -4 N. of
the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिपू 1 A technical term in Rheto-
ric; अभिपू मभिप्रेतिश्चलेन यः B. D.
375 'an inquiry or examination by
an artifice.' See Rām. 3.

अभिपूयि f. An organ of appre-
hension, बुद्धीद्वय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp.
कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue,
ear, nose and skin.

अभिपूयः 1 Breaking down. -2 One
who breaks down or destroys.

अभिपू 2 P. To glitter or shine;
द्विपे रित्यः सूर्य इवाभिपूयति Mb.

अभिपू 2 P. [अभिमा-अह] 1 Ap-
parition, phenomena; an inauspi-
cious omen. -2 A calamity, state of
being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिपूय a. Very heavy.

अभिपूय A. (P. in epic poetry)
1 To speak to, address; talk or con-
verse with (with acc.); भोमवपूयकं
त्वेनाभिपूयते धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; some-
times with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2
To speak, say (as वाणी, वचः &c.) इति
अभिपूयते so they say. -3 To relate,
narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim,
announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिपूयणं Speaking to, addressing,
conversing with.

अभिपूयि a. Addressing, speak-
ing to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभि-
पूयि R. 17. 31 whose words are
preceded by a smile, speaking with a
smile.

अभिपू 1 P. 1 To overcome, sub-
due, conquer, vanquish (of persons
or things); prevail over, predomi-
nate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कर्तृवशात् Ki. 10. 23 ; अभिवृष विभूतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36 ; 4. 56 ; 6. 29, 16, 10 ; K. 52, 53 ; Mu. 3. 20 ; Ms. 7. 5 ; धर्म नष्टे कुले कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवयुत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers ; so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्, काम &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail ; विपद् (अभिभवत्यविक्रम Ki. 2. 14 ; अथवाभि भवताग्रजस्तथा R. 11. 16, 84 ; Bk. 5. 33, 30 ; ममार्ति सख्यैरभिभूते युद्धाः S. 6. infested ; परित्रायणं मममेव मधुकुण्डलाभिभूयमाना S. 1 a ticked, troubled ; अथवाभिभूतं भ्रातृ Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect ; अहर्भगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). -Caus. To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering ; इतरेतरान् अभिभवेन युगास्तसुवासते युग्मिवांसदः Ki. 6. 34 (of K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.) ; R. 8. 28 ; स्वर्गानुक्राल इव स्वर्गान्तास्वर्गतेजोभिभवाद्भ्रातृ S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy ; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered ; जराभिभवविचित्रायं K. 346 ; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) ; न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Smer -3 Contempt, disrespect ; निगभिभवमराः परमथाः Bh. 2. 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride) ; अलक्ष्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43 ; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread ; अधर्माभिभवत्कुण्ड मधुच्यंति कुलक्षिया Bg. 1. 41 ; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवेन Overpowering, overooming, being subjected to or overpowered by ; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन, -भाव (बु) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering ; शोकाभिभावेना भवेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, excelling ; सर्वेतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14 ; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभूः -भू Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति a. That which defeats, conquers &c. -ति 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation ; अभिभूतिभावाद्भवति सुखदुःखंति व धाम मतिना Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp. -ओजस् a. of superior or predominant power. (-न.) superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूयन् a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over ; surpassing.

अभिमद 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यक a. Half drunk, partially intoxicated, staggering (like a drunkard).

अभिमान् 4 A. (P. epio) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like ; न त्वेवं उपायसीं वृत्तिमभिमानं येत कहिचिद् Ms. 10. 95 ; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit ; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard ; तामार्यामसावन्वयाऽयमग्रत Dk. 154 ; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing) ; agreeable, desirable ; नष्टि जीविताद्व्यवधिमततरमिह जयति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35. 58 ; अभिमतकलशंसी चारु सुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so ; सर्वोऽभिमतं वद् Mr. 6. 21 choose which you will ; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Ms. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted ; न क्षिल भवती रगन्तं देव्या युद्धेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32 ; पतिद्विमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकण्ठयूपधूमनां S. B. honoured, respected -तं Wish, desire. -ता A beloved person, lover ; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः f. 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for ; भक्तोऽभिमना समीहते सर्वः कर्तुमुद्येय माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for ; अयमनायति चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119 ; कर्ति (विलोक्य) नाभिमनायत को वा स्वाधुसमापते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सत्ता or प्रतिमना).

अभिमेदुः f. Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying ; °तोः to destroy ; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमेदु a. Longing for ; self-concoited, referring all objects to self ; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self respect, honourable or worthy feeling ; सङ्गभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67 ; Bh. 3. 5 ; अभिमानधनस्य गच्छते Ki. 2. 19 ; संकल्पयतेऽभिमानधनं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-concoited, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself ; शिथिलनाः संततः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4 ;

°वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्या-ज्ञान), see अहंकार. -4 Concoit, conception ; supposition, belief, opinion ; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान) ; साधारण्यभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -शालिन् a. proud. -यूय a. Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love ; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect ; Ki. 1. 31 ; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self ; अभिमानिष्यपदेशस्तु विशेषाद्युपति-यद् Br. 8. 8. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be ; नरेदं Dk. 51 ; K. 194. -m. A form of Agai.

अभिमाद्यु क. Ved. [मन् बाहु° उक्त्वा] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमेदु 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns ; पराशरसौ योऽभिमेदुय क्रतो-इतः Ak. ; चामदेवाभिमेदितोऽयः U. 2 ; Y. 3. 326 ; 2. 102 ; 3. 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms ; तदभिमेदितेन चरणेन Dk. 138 ; पागीदेवभिमेदितः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमेदुर्ण 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras ; Y. 1. 237. मन्त्रुच्चारणेन मन्त्रार्थेन संस्मरेत् । शशिर्न तन्मना मृत्वा स्वादेतदभिमेदुमम् ॥ Mimāṃsā. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting ; advising.

अभिमेदु = अधिमेदु q. v.

अभिमान्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kriṣṇa and Balarāma ; also known by the metronymic Saubhadra [He was called Abhimanyu because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अम्बुदः मन्वयस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called ' Chakravayha, ' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikabita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमरः [अ-अ] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter. -5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a.* [मे कर्तरि क्तिन् न ह्रस्व] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. -ति: *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hating, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a.* [मे-क्त, इडादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय *a.* [अभिगतो मायाभिव्या] Bewildered (इति कर्तृप्रत्ययः); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि (मे) *a.* Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संबतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11; *क्षा शाला Sk; मच्छक-भिमुखो बह्नी नाशं याति पतगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निवेष्टुः; पयामभिमुखो ययो Rām.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen., or loc.; अभ्यनगर-भिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मयभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो ध्रुवा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखोऽवद वाहितसिद्धिपुत्रज-तिर्नृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभि-मुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40 -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखद्वया K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रता-दाभिमुखो वेधाः मयुषाच विषोक्तः Ku. 2. 16; 6. 60; U. 7. 4, Mā. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन स्वेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखा, सुखानां K. 45; प्रतः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; मित्रा विरेज नयनाभिमुखी भूय 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; कलमभि-मुखा राजांश्चमुखाय V. 4. 13. -4

Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय इदिति घटयति विधिर-भित्तमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn. 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards. -खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. -खं, -खे *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभि-मुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं शूरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्ण-धाम्ना Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेष्टयाभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुरा-भिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं वृदा-त्यभिमुखं मयि भावमाने S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिह-तस्य Bh. 2. 112, killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; तं नी to win over; Ki. 10. 40.

अभिमुखीकृत, **मुखयति** To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभि-मुखीकरणं.

अभिमुच्छित *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमृद 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्द 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. -नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमृष्ट 6. P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमुष्ट, वच-सा, पादतलं, गदा.

अभिमर्शः -र्शनं, -मर्शः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उदणायुकराभिमर्शत् Si. 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शानुमम्यनानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43. (Malī. = परवर्षणं); Ms. 352, Y. 2. 281.

अभिमर्शक -र्षक, -मर्शिन -र्षिन् *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वस्वकलाभि-मर्शी वैराश्यदं धननिद्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेषिक *a.* Ved. -मेषिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing (सर्वव्याप्तिप्राप्तये वाच्ये-दः). -2 Abusive speech, obscene ex-pression; an imprecation.

अभिम्लान्त -न *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञः A sacrificial act. -Comp. -याच a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, ap-proach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time). -3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, de-vote, attach or betake oneself to. -5 To partake or share in, get, ob-tain -Caus. To send away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approach-ing, assailing.

अभियाह, **यातिव** *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः, **यायिन्** -तृ *m.* (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. -ति: *f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. -2 March-ing against, attack, assault; रणा-भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (= याच *q. v.*).

अभियाचनं, **याचा** Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or en-deavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहते तदा स्वयमभि-युज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्माण्यभियुज्यामहे Mu. 3; Dk. 65; K. 300; यस्य नमभियुजान-स्य Mu. 6. trying to find out a weak point. -2 To attack, assail; भवन्तमभि-युक्तुमुद्युते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियाकुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभिरोह्यते U. 3. -3 To accuse, charge, complain or in-form against; prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किंचिद्व्यत्यरेरभिमुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभाषितैकदेशेन केषं यदभिमुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish or long for desire, ask for, request. -5 To say, speak, tell; नमभियाकुमुद्यतं स्वमिष्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.) -7 To use (with instr.). -8 To be working or operative. -9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. -10 To hark. -Caus. To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृद्वेनाभियोज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on ; स्वस्वकर्मपाधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful ; इदं विवेच्य पाल्य विधिद्विभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30 ; Mu. 1. 13 ; Dk. 55 ; अत्रावेक्ष्येन अभियुक्ते Mu. 3 ; भवतु भूगोभियुक्तः स्वस्वपाक्षिमुल्लस्ये Mu. 1 ; Bg. 9. 22 ; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in ; शास्त्रार्थज्ञमभियुक्तानां पुत्राणां Kumāra. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position ; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (m. also in this sense) ; न हि ग्रन्थते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तनापि K. 62 ; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यन्ते Vo. 2 ; सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तः प्रकृतिर्ह्यस्यजेति *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed, अभियुक्तं स्वयैनेन संतारस्त्वामतः परे Si. ; 2. 101 ; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indioted, Mk. 9. 9 ; prosecuted ; a defendant ; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुव(ज)न *m.* One who hurts or attacks ; an enemy.

अभियुज् *f.* (कृ-य) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियुक्तव्य, —योऽय *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed ; to be accused ; Ms. 8. 50 ; assailable, indictable.

अभियुक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. —*m.* (क्त) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader ; स्वयुत्सुकृष्टबलेऽभियुक्तरि द्वे Mu. 4. 15 ; 11. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plain-tiff, accuser, prosecutor ; Ms. 8. 52, 58 ; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant ; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing) ; connection ; युक्तचर्यात्पस्तत्रमन्त्रयोगाभियोगजां Māl 9. 51 ; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intention, energetic effort, exertion ; भास्वः persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40 ; संतः स्वयं परितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bb. 2. 73 ; Māl. 1. 34 ; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Māl. 1 ; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुधोगः Mu. 1 ; स्वयमभिगंगकुलः *ibid.* ; Dk. 41, K. 345 ; Si. 7. 63. -3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something ; कस्य कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves ; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship ; अभियोगस्य शत्रुादेरशिक्षायां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sabaraśvāmin. -4 (a) Attack, assault ; invasion (of a town or country) ; धूमितं वनमोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46 ; Ku. 7. 50 ; Ve.

4 ; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indiotment ; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगेत् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing ; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युके पुन्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help ; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.) ; command.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection ; protection in every quarter ; पशान्तराध दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 13.

अभिरक्षित *a.* Protecting ; guarding.

अभिरंज *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. —*Caus.* Tinting, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.) दृष्टिर्हिाभिरमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15 ; न गंधारिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमते Vb. 3 ; Ratn. 2. Y. 1. 252. -2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.) ; विद्यासु विद्वानिष सोभिरमे Bk. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To gratify, please ; मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यति Dk. 90 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55. 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to ; performing, practicing ; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; attachment or devotion to ; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7 ; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting, in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable ; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39 ; 2. 72 ; 6. 47 ; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming ; स्वादृश्यानोपगतयमुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51 ; कुमार माराभिरामाः Dk. 10 ; रक्ष प्रमद्वनस्य V. 2 ; राम इत्यभिरामेन वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32 ; K. 145 ; Mv. 5. 47-8 ; S. 3. 26 —*m.* An epithet of Siva. —*m. ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; गीताभंगाभिरामं वृक्षदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2 Addressing to Rāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध *Caus.* To propitiate ; Si. 7. 1.

अभिराद् *a.* Propitiated, pleased ; Si. 1. 71.

अभिराट् *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरञ्च् 1 A 1 To shine, look finely ; धर्मोऽभिरञ्चते यस्माद्भर्मराजस्ततः स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, desire ; यदभिरञ्चते or अभिरञ्चितं भवते V. 2. —*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरञ्चिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure ; यज्ञसि चाभिरञ्चिः Bb. 2. 63 ; परस्परमभिरञ्चिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Dare of fame, ambition ; splendour.

अभिरञ्चित *p. p.* Liked, beloved. —*m.* A lover ; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरञ्चि *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a.* Sounded, vocal ; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). —*m.* A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिमते रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous ; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वत्कलं S. 1. v. l. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed ; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टायाम्भिरुपाय वराय सद्दृशाय च (कथां दद्यात्) Ms. 9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite ; यो यः प्रदृशः सख्या नैऽभिरूपा S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened ; अभिरूपभूविष्टा परिवादिषं S. 1 ; K. 78 ; Ms. 3. 144. —*p.* 1 The moon. -2 Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid. -5 Comp. —*पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband', N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद् *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. —*इयं ind.* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंप् 1, 10 P. 1 To jump across or over ; Ms. 4. 54 ; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon ; or over, fly at ; तत्रभवत्या वदन्नभिलंयति मधुकः S. 6. -3 To violate, transgress ; to offend, injure.

अभिलंवनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address ; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलाषः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification : न च स्मार्तमत-
द्वयमभिलाषात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष 1, 4 P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after तेन दत्तमभिलषुर्गन्तः R. 19. 12; मानुषानमिलष्यन्ति Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. -*n* Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठायतां Pt. 1.

अभिलाषः ('सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, usually with loc. of the object of desire; अतोऽभिलाषे प्रयत्नं तथाविधे मनो बन्धः R. 3. 4; भव इदं साभिलाषः S. 1. 22; Me. 110; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य S. 3 casting a coveting or wistful look; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि(ति)न, -लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; पदार्थमस्यामाभिलाषे मे मना S. 1. 22; जलाभिलाषी ऊर्ध्वदातां R. 2. 6; 3. 36; Me. 78; जयमत्रै भवाज्जनमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [लघ्व् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. -*न्त*, अभिलिखन् 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into; कपिलाश्वस्य क्रोडन-
म्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिललित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; पराक्षिपं योऽभिवदेलोर्ध्वं रण्ये वनेति वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं क्रमभिवदति Alt. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽभिवदितं येन वागभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet; see *caus.* -*Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; तात प्राचेतसो-
नेवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6; भगवन्नाभि-
वाद्ये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To

cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते द्वे-
भक्तं भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदन् 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः, -वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120. 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवाक् *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवादयितु *m.* A respectful saluter. **अभिवादिन्** *a.* 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदभिवादिनी एषा क्रमभवति Nir.

अभिवाद्य, -वादनीय *pot. p.* To be respectfully saluted. -*द्यः* N. of Siva.

अभिवद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवदन् Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् *a.* 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवारत्स *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. -*ह्यं* 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवाण्यवत्सा Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [अभितो विधिर्भातिः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the sense of the particle आ; आह्म मयादाभिविध्योः P. 11. 1. 13, the limit inceptive as opposed to the limit *conclusiva* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आचालं -आ चालेभ्यः -हरि-

भक्तिः, (मयादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मयादा, तत्साहित्येऽभि-
विधिः). -2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इत्यु P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (= विनी *q. v.*).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* 1 Well behaved, well principled. -2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवत्यो M. 5. v. 1. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविभ्रुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं श्रुति शक्नोति काश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितं Ms. 7. 6. -2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [अभिवृत्ते वीरैः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमम्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यता बद्धचरणोभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदन् मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; दीर्घारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day.). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). -*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिन् *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृध 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; इतिहा कृष्णवर्त्मन भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दाताते नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं लाभं, धनं &c.

अभिष्वृ 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing); pour or shower down upon; प्रक्षुदेनाभिष्वर्तते (भुवः) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्ममभिष्वर्तते V. 4. - *Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिष्वृ *p. p.* Sprinkled; rained upon, showered; स्थलीं नवानभिष्वृताभिष्वृता R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिष्वर्ण Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिष्वि *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिष्वयः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिष्वयंज् 7 P. (°अन्) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिष्वक् *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. -*क्त ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिष्वक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवाभिष्वक्तये M. 1; इतीसंमेषणैर्नर्या भावाभिष्वक्तिः सिष्यते S. D. 6. -2 Association, concoction; P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk. (= साहचर्यः.)

अभिष्वयंजक *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिष्वयंजकी शब्दार्थः S. D. 1.

अभिष्वयंजन Manifesting, revealing.

अभिष्वयादान 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिष्वयाधिन् *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिष्वयाप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनास्ति इत्याभिष्वयाप् Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिष्वयापक, **अपिन्** *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आचारः q. v.; °कः आचारः P. II. 5. 36. Sk.

अभिष्वयाप्ति *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिष्वयाप्य *pot. p.* To be included. -*त्वं* Validity of a rule.

अभिष्वयाह 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिष्वयाहर्ण, **अह्वारः** 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिष्वयाहारिन् *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिष्वलंघः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिष्वस् 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापस्य योऽभिष्वस्तेनृषा परं Y. 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol.

अभिष्वस्तक, **अस्तिन्** *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

अभिष्वस्तन Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; वंचाशब्दं बाह्येण वंद्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिष्वस्तने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिष्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिष्वस्); देवि केनाभिष्वस्तामि केन वासि विमानितः Rām.; Ms. 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिष्वस्त) -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. -*स्तं* = अभिष्वस्ति q. v.

अभिष्वस्तक *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. -2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

अभिष्वस्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

अभिष्वक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); नाभिष्वक्तीर्ष्ये मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिष्वक्ता Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिष्वक्ति *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिष्वप् 1 U. To curse, execrate; **अभिष्वस्तः** फलमेतद्व्यभूतः Ku. 4. 41. -*Caus.* To confure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन नाभिष्वस्तं त्वं वदत्यभिष्वयाप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

अभिष्वयन **अप्यः** 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिष्वया पातकाभियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अप्याहारोऽभिष्वयः. -4 An injury, hurt. -*Comp.* -*ज्वरः* fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिष्वयन Pronouncing a curse.

अभिष्वदिद Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिष्वस् 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (= अभिष्वस् q. v.). -*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिष्वस्त *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

अभिष्वस्तु *m.* An enemy, injurer.

अभिष्विरोध *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिष्वीत, **अध्वत** [इक्ष्] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिष्वीत, **अध्वत** *a.* Congealed, coagulated.

अभिष्वीकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth; arlour (Ved.)

अभिष्वीच *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat. -2 Causing great grief.

अभिष्वीचन 1 Intense grief or pain torment. -2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिष्वीचयिष्यु *a.* Tormenting.

अभिष्वयण Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिष्वयः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिष्वी *a.* Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; ar ranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिष्वि **अधिष्वि** *f.* (-इ) Ved. A ligature.

अभिष्वयण A bandage.

अभिष्वस् *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिष्वस्त Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिष्वस्तः Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

अभिष्वज् 1 P. [°अज्, स् being changed to ङ् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिष्वगः (also अभिषंगः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कल्पका दुःखंति इदं मनुष्यागामीदुःखहरिभिषंगत् Māl. 7 ill attachment or union; Māl. 8; सुदुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिषंगत् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिषंगो दुपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानिष्ठविषयिद्वारा R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजज्ञिवात् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषंगताभिषंगान्यामाभिषंगानिषातः Māl. N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -*Comp.* -*ज्वरः* fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिष्वजन = अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषव See under अभिष्व.

अभिषेक *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच्] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच 6 U. [°णिच्, च् changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहाराचञ्जले: Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्वह्नुतरामधुनाभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुरभिषेकुं तास्तदाभिमिरिषु: Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अभिषेकमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽष्टवीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः B. 2; V. 5. 23. -*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमर्यपविषदं ब्रह्म संश्रियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौषराज्यं *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्सर्गाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अथाभिषेकाय तपोधमानं R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -*Comp.* -अहः day of coronation. -शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेक *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचन 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -वेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -यः N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°हृ) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुषंत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उदेन संपा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Br. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors

&c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -चं Sour gruel.

अभिषवर्ण 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -चोत् *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. -तं Sour gruel.

अभिषेण *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि स्तृन् अप् चवं] Ved. Roaring, a loud about (सिंहनाद्).

अभि(भी)ष्टि *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sāy. अभिष्टय); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ ह्यतरामभिष्टुति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यद् 1 A. (च changed to च् by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्यद्-व्य-क्ते दुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्यद्मानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरि) U. 1. raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि स्वामीदृशं रामभद्रं पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहनाभिष्यदेत् U. 5.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)द् 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंद्बमनं दृष्टेवो-

पानिवेशितं (ओषधिरस्थे) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population &c. by emigration (अभिष्यंद्ः अतिरेकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य बमनं निःसारणे कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)द् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -*Comp.* -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शास्त्रागारं.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वञ्च्] 1. Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अङ्गो अभिष्वंगः Māl. 1; कामं *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंसीन *a.* [स्यैक्] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or groups or flocks. -रं *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप् -संक्षेपः = संक्षिप् &c. q. v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्य *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्त्वन् *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप 1 P. To torment = संतप q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जयं स्यादभिसंतापः Halāy.

अभिसंहट *a.* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदोह)

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूनं) शिक्षेत् परमकुद्धो लक्ष्मणाभिर्हितं रामं. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पदाविद्धं यांती स्वलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my

fault; कथ्यमुक्तमभिसंधाय Mr. 5. to-wards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंधयते च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वा-नेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Mā. 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agree-ment; फलं स्वनाभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं नियमो न कुतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तावत् सवनाभिसंधयत्सामादिभिरु-पक्रमैः Ma. 7. 159 (वसिष्ठयोत्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -पक्षः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms. 4. 195. अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्या-भिषयेन त्रिवर्गमनुसिद्धता Rām. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, delibe- rate declaration, promise; सा हि स- त्याभिषंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, decep- tion; पराभिषंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं B. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, pur- pose; अभ्याभिषंधानेनाग्यवादिष्वमन्यक- तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q. v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate de- claration, promise. -2 Intention, ob- ject, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतं मि Mā. 1; Dk. 38; रत्नं Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in expla- natory glosses). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation; अथावश्यमेव साधयतेनः पूजयेन् मोक्षयितव्यः श्रुतसामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Juno- tion, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon; महीतलारेक्षिद्वी- र्येणाः पुनर्मुमाद्यनाभिसंपत्तिं Rām. -2 To fly along; तल्लेखं विधरेभिसंपत्तयः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con- course, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपदः 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of; इष्टकामाग्निर- भिसंपद्यते Sat. Br., ओत्रे होमि सर्वं वेदा अ- भिसंपन्ता ibid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपदिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, tran- sition; being changed into.

अभिसंपदः f. Becoming complete; complete number.

अभिसंपन्नः p. p. Complete, complete- ly effected; वदत्ययमभिसंपन्नमर्थेन सं- स्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबन्धः 9 P. To bind together. -pass. To be connected with, to re- late or refer to.

अभिसंबन्धः Connection; relation; conjunction, contact; asexual connec- tion; Ma. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाधः a. Very much contract- ed or confined.

अभिसंसृज्ज a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see under अभिष्ट, अभिष्टु &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त् 10 P. To com- liate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः; -स्त्वं Conolliation, consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening; श्रितोवयाद्भेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिष्टु 1 P. 1 To go up to, go to- wards, approach; to go to some place or other, go on proceed; पुरोभिस्तु सु- रसुवतीजनेः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); सुद्वरभिसार K. 58; Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26. -Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet; बल्ल- भानभिसारविष्णो Si. 10, 20, 21; S. D. 115; Ki. 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an atten- dant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion; मग्मथाभिसरा तद्वागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिसरण- रभसेन बलंती पतति यद्वानि कियंति चलंतो Gīt. 6.

अभिसर्तु a. One who attacks; an assistant.

अभिसारा 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Gīt. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितहृष्टि न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6. -3 An attack, assault; श्लोभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower, companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9 (तः Pl.) N. of a people. -सी N. of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिक below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 6. 43; R. 16 12; अभिसारयेते कति या मग्म- य- बशोभदा । स्वयं वाभिसारयेषा धीरिक्ताऽभिसारिका S. D. 115; कातायिनी तु या याति संकेतं सामि- सारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.); (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वादी मग्मद्वालयो दतीगृहं वनं । मालयं च इमंशानं च न- यादीनीं तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visit- ing; attacking, rushing out, going forth; सुद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -नी 1 = अ- भिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species of the विष्णु metre in which the Pādaas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to ap- proach (अभिसरती) another metre called जगदी.

अभिसृज्ज 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, pre- pare; तस्य चित्तेयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant; अ- भिसृज्य वरदयं Rām. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, in- dulgence in.

अभिसर्कदः Ved. 1 An attack, as- sault. -2 An assailant, enemy. -इ adv. By attacking.

अभिसन्नेहः Attachment, affection; love, desire; या सर्वज्ञानभिसन्नेहः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिसंस्कृतिः a. Expanded to the full, full grown (as a blossom).

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिसृज्ज f. (or n. according to some) [अभिस्तः स्वः स्वरणज्ञाय यस्य] Vod. 1 Invocation, calling into one's pre- sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिसृज्जः Urging towards, driving onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिसृज्ज m. Praising; invoking.

अभिहर 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig. also); thump at; अभिहंति इतं कथमेव साधवं (स्मरः) Mā. 1. 39 लोढेरभिहंतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलमालाभि- हृताः पोताः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,

ward off; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरके (अरविंद) R. 6. 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5 To befall, attack; affect, overpower; Dk. 6. -Caus. To strike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, attacked, injured; धराभिरातव इवाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Anaru. 2; struck against (as sound); Sik. 9. -2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुब्ध°. -3 Obstructed. -4 (In math.) Multiplied; अण्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हराज्ञौ Lila.

अभिहतिः 1 Striking, beating, hurting, &c. -2 (In math.) Multiplication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also); beating, smiting, attacking, injury, hurt; तदाभिघातादिव लघ्नं के Ku. 7. 49; शीतातवाभिघातात् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold; so दुःख°, शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaisesika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of शोक°. -3 Striking back, driving or warding off. -4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःख-त्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ Śān. K. 1. -5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts); sudden shock. -तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class; of the second with the first; and of the third with the second letter of any class; अभिघातं स्वार्थं वेदद्वित्र्यादिवर्णश्रेणु नववर्णानां नवतो वरणी-चंद्रद्विराभायाः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandhi rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. -कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् Striking, hurting. -m. An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [हे-अर्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिहतिः *f.* Calling, invocation; worshipping.

अभिहरय *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित-ति See under अभिघा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिहुः An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिहु 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off, snath away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. -Caus. 1 To cause to take away. -2 To bring on the table;

serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a coat). -4 To attack.

अभिहरः Carrying off, removing.

अभिहरण 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who takes away, bears off, or takes, by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault. -3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker of smoking drinks.

अभिहुत *a.* Ved. Bonding, causing crookedness, acting injuriously. -*f.* Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिहुति *a.* Offensive, injurious; acting crookedly. -तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat; loss. -3 Offence, injury.

अभिहर-हार *a.* Falling off, crooked. -रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि-इ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.); अस्मान्त्तुभीतोऽप्येति Bk. 7. 84; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (b) To go over to, reach, arrive at; Me. 34. v. 1. (c) To fall to one's share, come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धिमप्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीतन् *a.* (री *f.*) अभीतर *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्यः 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विना सरभसोपगतानभीकान् Si. 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. -कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. -कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीक frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (a) near; (b) at the same time or place, at the right time, just in time; (c) in a moment instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.); (d) from, out of; (e) on account of, with regard to; (f) from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पुरोः; अभीक्ष्ण अभीक्ष्णं भवति, तादृक्ष क्षणमाभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति

Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. -इण् *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; इते प्रहार निपतरभ्यर्षणं Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly. -3 Very much, exceedingly. -4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णः *ind.* Repeatedly.

अभीघातः अभिघात *q. v.*

अभीज्य *a.* [*fr.* यज्] To be sacrificed to; one to whom a sacrifice is offered. -ज्यः A god.

अभीत-ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless. -तिः *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Approach, attack. -3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [ईध्-क] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [अभि पत्-क्विदीर्घः] One who goes or resorts to (अभिमनवान् Sāy.), a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

अभीष्टित *a.* Desired, wished. -तं A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित्, अभीष्टु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. -मः N of Vishnu.

अभीमानः अभिमान *q. v.*

अभीमोदः Joy, delight. -मुद् Ved. great joy, or (*a.*) excessively delighted.

अभीरः [अभिमुखीकृत्य ईरयति याः, ईर्, अच्] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर *q. v.* -रि The language of the अभीर people. -रि N. of a metre; see आभीर. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous insect.

अभीरु *a.* (रुः, -रु *f.*) 1 Fearless. -2 Untrifling; harmless. -रुः N. of Siva or Bhairava. -रुः *f.* = अभीरुपत्नी N. of a plant (Mar. ज्ञातरी) *Asparagus Race no-us.* -रु न. A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent. -णं *ind.* Before or in front.

अभीलं 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

अभील-लुक = अभीरु *q. v.*

अभीलापः [लप् वच्, दीर्घः] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृत्-करणे वच्] 1 N. of a Sāman, *Brahma Sāman.* -2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and R. takethis word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत् *a.* Covered, surrounded.

अभिशापः A curse ; see अभिशाप.

अभीष्टः -पुः [अभि-अच्छ-उत्, पुषो० अत इत्वं] 1 A rein, bridle ; तेन हि सुचक्षता-मभीष्टा S. 1. -2 A ray of light ; प्र-कुलतापिच्छन्तिरेभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; °मत् resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यस्तुते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीष्ट 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling ; अनभीष्टदयः Pt. 1. 175 ; oft with gen. of person ; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -द्वः, A darling. -द्वः 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. -द्वः 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत) ; अन्वसेद्द्वयं द्वे हि नानभीष्टे चरामहे Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. -लाभः, -सिद्धिः f. gaining a desired object.

अभीष्टं = अभिष्टं q. v.

अभीष्टया adv. Fearlessly.

अभीष्टा a. Overpowering ; guaranteeing safety from enemies (प्रे-म्योऽभ्युदाता ; अभिष्टमाणाः सपत्न्याः अभिष्टवति शत्रुः Nir.). -f. (इ) Great power.

अभुक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused ; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c. ; cf. पित. -Comp. -मृतं the interval between the closing part of Jyeshtha and the beginning of Mūla.

अभुक्त a. Ved. One who has Not experienced or enjoyed ; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुजत् a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्या Not a slave or servant an independent woman ; Mk. 4.

अभुजः ' Unborn, ' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been ; not true or real, false ; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality', a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of garbha S. D. 365. -तद्भावाः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before ; कृष्णस्तिष्ठति संपद्ये कर्तारि वि P. V. 4. 50 ; अमृततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं ; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते न केतेति कृष्णोक्त्येति Sk. ; cf. परोपप्रेतपुत्रः सद्युदा B. 2. 3. -पूर्व a. unpremeditated, unarranged ; अयुक्तं वि राजा विनामणि-नाम Vls. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. -वायु-भावाः becoming manifest of what has

not been before. -शत्रुः a. having no enemy.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अभूमिः f. 1 Non-earth, anything but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of ; अभूमिरिव माल-विकायाः M. 3 ; अभूमिरिवमवेनयस्य S. 7 ; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनाव-सरसस्कारः ibid. far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations : Si. 1. 42 ; Sānti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -जः 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

अभूरि a. Few, some ; several ; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभूत, -अभूतिम् a. 1 Not hired or paid ; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभूश a. Not much, little, few.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike ; तयोरभेदवतिपत्तिरिति ने Bh. 3. v. 1. -द्वः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness ; तद्वत्कर्मभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close union ; इच्छतां सहवधूनिरेभेदं Ki. 9. 13 ; H. 3, 79 ; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, **अभेदिक** a. 1 Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. -चं A diamond.

अभोक्त, -भोगिन् a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोगा Non-enjoyment.

अभोज a. Ved. Not sacrificing ; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, abstinence ; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजित a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy ; °अ a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others ; Ms. 4. 221.

अभोक्तिक a. (की f.) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements ; mental.

अभोम = अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र a. [अभिगृह्य अभ्यग्र] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new ; इदं शोणि-तमग्र्ये संवहारेऽनुत्तययोः Mb. -यं Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक a. Recently marked.

अभ्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved.). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त p. p. Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.) ; अभ्यक्तमिष स्नतः S. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 68 ; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यङ्गः 1 Smearing the body withunctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil ; अभ्यङ्गवद्वयमलंकारः Ku. 7. 7 ; स्तन्यदानाभ्यङ्गयोगादिभिः पुषोः Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, ointment, liniment.

अभ्यञ्जन 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction ; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes ; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance ; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.).

अभ्यतीत p. p. Dead, passed away ; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than exceeding, beyond ; सद्यःप्रवृत्ताभिया-पीतादभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. ; Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater ; एव चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām. ; न वस्तुमोऽभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43 ; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177 ; Y. 2. 295 ; sometimes with abl. or instr. ; धार्यं दक्षम्या कुभिर्यो हरतोऽभ्यधिकं चया Ks. 8. 320, 322 ; Y. 2. 27 ; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्य-धिको ह्येव Nala. 21. 13. -3 More than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent ; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2. -कं adv. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यर्चयं adv. Towards the way, on the way. -ये Near the way.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve ; अतोऽभ्य-नुज्ञानात् भवती K. 209 ; M. 3 ; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. -Caus. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यनुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission ; कुताभ्यनुज्ञा ह्युपना गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, command. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. -4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यनुक्त a. Said agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यन्तर a. [अभिमतमंतरं] 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य) ; R. 17. 45 ; K. 66 ; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being included in, one of a group or body ; देवीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5 ; गद्याभ्यन्तर एव Ms. 3. 154 ; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with ; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp. ; संगीत-केऽभ्यन्तरे स्वरः M. 5 ; अहो पयोनाभ्यन्तरः प्रा-दिना M. 2 ; अन्त्यंतरे आवां मदनमतस्य वृत्तांतस्य S. 3 ; मंत्रेऽभ्यन्तरा के स्तुः Rām., see अन्त्यंतरे below. -4 Nearest, inti-

च वाणी Mā. 3. 11.—2 Learnt, studied ;
ज्ञानेऽप्यभ्यासात् R. 1. 8 ; Bb. 3. 89.
-3 (In math) multiplied ; अयत् दृग्-
कृत्वोच्चारणं नियुक्तमुच्यते Nlr.—4 (In-
gram.) Reduplicated. —स्तं Redu-
plicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः—1 Repetition in general ;
व्याख्यानं व्याख्याता इति वद्व्यासादौऽप्या-
द्यपि सप्तमिं चोत्तराणि S. B. ; नाभ्यासक्रम-
मीक्षते Pt. 1. 151 ; Ms. 12. 74 ; Y. 3.
323.—2 Repeated practice or exercise,
continued practice or use ; आचिन्तन-
माभ्यासात् K. 30. Pt. 1. 133 ; अभ्यासेन
तु कौन्तेय देशाख्यं च युष्मन् Bg. 6. 35. 44.
by constant practice (to remain pure
and unmodified) ; 12. 12 ; योग° Y.
351 practice of concentration ; hence
sometimes used for ' concentration
of mind upon one subject ' : ' निरुद्धो-
त्तेज मनसा R. 10. 53 ; so शर°, अन्न°
&c. —3 Habit, custom, practice ;
निश्चयेऽप्यदात्तं कृत्वाऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71 ;
तद् अभ्यासात् अभिधीयते U. 1 therefore
address me as is your wont ; अमंगल-
व्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65 ; Y. 3. 68.—4 Dis-
cipline in arms, exercise, military
discipline.—5 Reciting, study, repeat-
ed reading or learning by heart : कृ-
त्वाऽभ्यासात् अभ्यासः K. P. 1 ; K. 146. 200 ;
Ms. 5. 4 ; वेद° is of 5 kinds : वेदशिक-
रणं एवं विचारोऽभ्यासः जयः । तद्वाचं चैव शिष्यो-
वेदाभ्यासात् द्विपञ्चा ॥ Dakṣha.—6 Vicinity,
proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास) ;
अभ्यासिनिवास्याने (ने) मयो परमशोभुः Ku.
6. 2 ; (अभ्यासे-ने मयो must mean
here (speaking to) ' Madhu who was
near her,' self, by having manifested
himself before her, which fully pre-
serves the simile of Pārvatī, herself
silent, speaking to her lover who was
near her through her friend) ; अवि-
तेयं नभ्यासम मोक्षं पुण्यव्रतं चयुः U. 7.
17 given in your charge ; Si. 3. 40 ;
अभ्यासा आ-रागतः P. II 1. 38 Sk.
(regarded as an Aluk Compound).
-7 In gram.) Reduplication.—8
The first syllable of a reduplicated
base, reduplicative syllable ; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः
P. VI. 1. 4 ; अत्र वेदे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्या-
सस्ततः स्यात् Sk.—9 (In math.) Multipli-
cation.—10 (In poetry) Repetition
of the last verses or lines (as of a
chorus) ; chorus, burden of a song.
—000000.—गत a. approached, gone
near.—वारेवर्तिन्य a. wandering about or
near.—दोषः abstraction of mind re-
sulting from continuous deep medita-
tion ; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छासु धन-
जय Bg. 12. 9.—होराः dropping of
the reduplicative syllable.—व्यवयः
interval caused by the reduplicative
syllable ; ' येति though separated by
this syllable.

अभ्यासेन a. Practising, exercising

अभ्यव्यति Den. P. 1 To be angry
with, bear malice against, envy, be
jealous of (with acc.) ; न च मां योऽ-
भ्यव्यति Bg. 18. 67 ; प्रसंति स्म तां
कञ्चिदभ्यव्यति चापरे Mb.—2 Not to like,
detest from, calumniate ; ये स्वेतदभ्य-
व्यति मातुलित्वेति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यव्य a. Angry, jealous.
अभ्यव्यक्त a. (चिकित्सा) Jealous, en-
vious ; a detractor, calumniator ;
मामात्मपरदेहेषु मद्रिक्वतोऽभ्यव्यक्ताः Bg.
16. 18.

अभ्यव्य Envy, jealousy, disfavour,
anger ; युक्ताभ्यव्यव्यतिनिवृत्तये वा R. 6.
74 ; स्त्रेषु वेदेषु च साभ्यव्यव्या 7. 2, 9.
64 ; Ms. 39, Kn. 3. 4.

अभ्यव्यति ind. [अस्तमाने] Towards
sunset ; ' गम्-इ, -या to go down or set
(as the sun) during or with refer-
ence to some act.

अभ्यव्यमयः Setting of the sun
during or with reference to some act.
अभ्यव्यमय a. One on whom the sun
has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with
the flat of the hand as a sign of de-
fiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge,
groundless complaint.—2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं adv. By drawing to
oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं ind. By or in stepping
near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात a. Falsely accused,
traded.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge ; calumny,
detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to,
draw near, approach, visit ; see अभ्या-
ग below ; to come, arrive (as time).

-2 To come to, fall into, go to any
state ; चिन्तामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत p. p. 1 Come near, approach-
ed, arrived ; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4 ;
क्रमाद्भाषयन् द्रष्टुं Y. 2. 119 ; तस्मिन्मभ्या-
गते काले Rām.—2 Come as a guest ;
सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गृहः H. 1. 103 ; ओत्रि-
याय अभ्यागताय U. 4 ; Si. 4. 68.—तः
A guest, visitor ; ' क्रियया नियोजितः
Pt. 2 ; K. 280 ; Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near,
arrival ; a visit : तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा
सुहा Si. 1. 23 ; किं वा मद्भ्यागमकारणं
ने R. 16. 8 ; Mv. 2. 22 ; वसंतमास° K.
303.—2 Vicinity, neighbourhood.—3
Arriving at or enjoying a result.—4
Rising, getting up.—5 Striking, kill-
ing.—6 Encountering, attacking.—7
War, battle.—8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival visit ;
हर्तुं तद्भ्यागमने परीक्षुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबन्धिनो
व्याप्तुः इत्] One who is diligent in
supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault,
striking.—2 Persevering to steal ;
Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिव a. Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach.—2
To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as
an enemy) ; disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-वृ] 1 Recog-
nition.—2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot
or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretch-
ing, expansion.

अभ्यातम a. Directed towards one-
self.—स्मं adv. Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize,
snatch.—2 To put on, wear (garland
&c.).—3 To take up (the conversa-
tion), to commence speaking (after
another).

अभ्याप्त p. p. 1 Obtained, got.—2
Occupied or pervaded ; epithet of
the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commence-
ment, first beginning ; ओमभ्यादाने P.
VIII. 2. 87 (' ने = आने Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add
(fuel &c.), to apply, throw under ;
Ms. 8. 372 ; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दहति
Sat. Br.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as
fuel).

अभ्याहित p. p. Laid down, put on
' यद्वा a sort of gift or present ; P.
VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यातं See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune,
evil.

अभ्यामर्दः,—मर्दनं War, battle, con-
flict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, ex-
tend, lengthen (annnd), draw or pull
(as a rudder).—2 To give.—3 To
aim at.—4 To restrain.—5 To ap-
proach, visit (= अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायंसेत्य a. [यम्-क्रमेणि बाहु °सेत्य]
To be restrained, to be made subject ;
(अभितो नियन्त्र्य).

अभ्यायं adv. Near, at hand ; by
going near.

अभ्यायह् 1 P. To ascend, go up
to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यायह् p. p. 1 Ascended, gone
up to.—2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः,—रोहणं 1 Ascending,
mounting, going up to.—2 Ascend-
ing in prayer or devotion, mutter-
ing holy prayers.—3 Transition from
one place or state to another.—4 Pro-
gress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —Caus. 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तौ). —तं adv. By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्ति a. Recurring, Si. 18. 18.

अभ्यावृत्त p. p. Come near to, repeated. —चः The residus of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषादयं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः f. Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याशः See under अभ्यशः.

अभ्यास 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिव पुष्पकारं शैलमभ्यासताम् Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). —Caus. To attack, assail.

अभ्यासद्वन्द्वः Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याह्न 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूलेऽप्याहवात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, smitten; अभ्याहृतं कति-विपर्ययेण (हृत्यं) R. 14. 33; मृगुना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षो-भिराहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याह् 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; युद्धोत्तरा फलपूर्वं च रामस्याप्याह्वय बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य pot. p. To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त a. Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परमभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण, and अशोषण are thus distinguished; उच्यतेनैव इत्येनं प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् । न्यचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चा-प्रोक्षणं स्वतः ॥)

अभ्युचित a. Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चय [वि-अर्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छित a. Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युच्छुट p. p. Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युच्छोषनं Loud acclamation; °मंत्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; न-

भ्युत्तिष्ठति गुरुन् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थं Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नभ्युत्थानदृष्टिन्यो नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानं मेधमयं तदात्मानं सूताग्रहं Bg. 4. 7. when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायि a. Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up, to jump up to, leap upon. —Caus. To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पत्तं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, sault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तने द्रुपेण R. 2. 27

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उर्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220. -19. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीर्य) को जीवितार्थं समरेऽभ्युदीचात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युद्य a. Rising. —यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृष्टिं नः स्वामिनमभ्युद्यत् Ratn. 1 success. भवो हि लोकाभ्युद्यया तादृशं R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; °कालः joyous or festive occasion; S. 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The tonsure ceremony. -8 A Srāddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिप्रादं). —Comp. —अर्थकं a Srāddha for prosperity or elevation. —वृष्टिः f. N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युद्यि a. Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित p. p. 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. —त N. of a religious ceremony. —तं Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग a. Rising, uprisen. अभ्युद्गत p. p. 1 Gono forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, —मनः, —गतिः f. 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गृह्यं Becoming visible (of a star). —ट्ट N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्गत a. 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्य, °शक्त, °कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bṛi. 8. 12. 6; Ms. 57; Mā. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतदूतनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत a. 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता दूरतात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः f. Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगते (भर्तरे) विशिष्टः Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; दयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रपदिते Hariv. (c) To have recourse to. (d) To arrive (a point of time); आवाहीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरं S. 5. we admit all this; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. —Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; माभ्युपगमय Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत p. p. 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णयं M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. —Comp. —सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमिति caus. p. p. Made to consent, obtained by free consent. —तः A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरा मधुरा-मानमर्द्धायेत्युः Ko. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः-कुशामभ्युपपत्स्यते सर्वो ब्रुवेव सीता तद्व-ग्रहस्त 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Mā. 4. -2 To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवरतलः Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितवलेकस्य S. 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणान्भ्युपपत्तौ च ज्ञापये नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्त° Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपत्तं n. Protection &.

अभ्युपपत्तिश्च Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपपत्तुः a. Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्व-हमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; निरहोऽभ्यु-पयकः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i. e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सर्वं न तद्वच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 61; so ब्राह्मण-ता, वैद्यता, सखित्वं &c. -3 To agree (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायंते न तल्लसदभ्युपे-तार्थाकर्त्तव्याः Ms. 38; अर्ये दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; क्षुपेव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B. Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; विरोधो मोहायुनमभ्यु-देयुः Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्पुराणा वि-जयाम्भुपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायर्न A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेय ind. Having approached; having agreed or promised. -Comp. -अभ्युपाया one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to go so.)

अभ्युष, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषा. [अभिः उ-ऊ-प्यते अभिना द्यते, उ-ऊ-व बाहु क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोकी or रोटी) (अर्धलिखनवादेष्टादिना भर्जितवर्षादिना वृत्तफलावरण पोकी इति स्वात्सर नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु (भ्यु) ष्य-वीच, अभ्युष, अभ्युषीच
a. Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित a [वृ-क] Dwelling near or with. -तः A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्युह a. [वृ-क] Brought near.

अभ्युह 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. -3 To infer, guess. -4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्युहः [ऊ-वृ-क] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. -2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्यानभ्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis. -4 Understanding.

अभ्युषणं [इ-वृ-क] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

अभ्यु 1 P. [अभिः, आनभ्र, आभिः] To go, wander about; वनेव्रजान्न निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र [अभ्र-अभ्र; but more correctly अभ्र-भ्र; अया विभर्ति, भृक् अभ्रं अभ्रणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अग्निर्वै धूमो जायते धूमवध्रमभ्राद् वृष्टिः Sat. Br.; अभ्रं वा अयां भ्रमः धूमो ध्रुवा अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं ध्रुवा मेघा भवति मेघो ध्रुवा प्रव-र्तते Ch. Up. (these quotations show the conception of the ancient Rishis about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विष्णुर्वृक्ष-जिह्वा Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रंलेह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang. -7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). -8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. imber; Gr. ombros, approx; Zend avra, Pers. abr.] -Comp. -अवकाशः clouds as the only abelter; fall of rain -अवकाशिक; का-शिन्य a. exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. -उत्पत्तिः 'sky born,' the thunderbolt of Indra. -कुटं a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. -नेत्रा the heavenly river; K. 50. -पद्मः a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77. -जा a. Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. -नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. -पद्मः 1. atmosphere -2. balloon. -विज्ञातः, -वक्ता 'sky-demon' epithet of Rāhu. -वृष्णः N. of a cane (Mar. रेत) Calamus Rotang. (-वृष) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -पु (इ) f. sprinkling of clouds, rain. -मोक्षी N. of a plant (जटामोक्षी). -मर्तव्यः Indra's elephant Airāvata. -माहा, -हृद् a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. -रेह the lapis lazuli. -लिप्ती 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. A

woman smeared with mustā grass. -वर्ष a. Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (-इः) downpour of rain. -वाटिकः, -का N. of a tree (आश्रितक). -विलाय ind. Just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रंलेह a. [अभ्रं लेहि स्त्रुताते; स्वर्गं मुना-गमय P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud licking', touching or scraping the clouds, (very high); अभ्रंलेहायः प्रासादाः Ms. 64; प्रासादमभ्रंलेहिमाचरोह R. 14. 29; K. 270; Si. 5. 65. -ह्वा Wind.

अभ्रं [स्वर्गं कर्] Talo, mica; said to be produced from Pārvatī's menstrual discharge. -Comp. -भ्रमन् n. calx of talo. -सर्व steel.

अभ्रक a [अभ्रं कर्नाते पट्टयते तुलनात्; स्वर्गं मुनागमय P. III. 2. 42.] Touching; or scraping the clouds, very high; आद्यायाभ्रकं पावाभ्रमलं फलजालिनं Bk.; K. 33; Dk. 110. Mr. 6. 7. -ह्वा 1 Wind, air; अभ्रकयो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं कर्नाते अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित a. [अभ्राणि यस्य संजानानि; अभ्र-इत् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12

अभ्रिय a. [अभ्रं भवः, व] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यः A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रवः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम a. Not mistaking, steady, clear. -भ्रः Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः f. The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52. -Comp. -मिया, -वल्गुमा Airāvata.

अभ्रावृष्य a. Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रात a. Composed, steady.

अभ्रातिः f. Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः -भ्री [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अभ्र-इत्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11. 134. -Comp. -कान्त 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रवः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety; P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्रव a. 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir.) -2 Mighty, strong or powerful. -स्व 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; offspring, given by B. and R.)

अक् ind. 1 Quickly -2 A little.

अम् 1 P. (अमति, अमिंतुं, अमिन; Ved. प्रस. अमिति; अमीति) 1 To go; to go to or towards. -2 To serve, honour. -3 To pound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or caus. (आमति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To bail or be afflicted or diseased. -With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3. to fix or settle oneself.

अम a. Unripe (as fruit). -मः 1 Going. -2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बल). -3 Fright, terror. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 A servant, follower, an attendant. -6 Vital air, life-wind (वायु). -7 This, self. -8 Unmeasured state. -मा 1 Sonl. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् a. Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). -2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. -ind. Violently. अमत्तः [अम्-अतम् Up. 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time. -4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-अति Up. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape (Nir). -4 Want, poverty. -अ-अमतीवत् a. Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अशस्त्रबुद्धिम् Say.). -2 Fool.

अमंगल-ल्य a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; 'अमंगल' Ku. 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु नाशम-खिलं Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The castor-oil tree (रर). -लं Inauspiciousness, ill luck; evil; oft used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.

अमंड a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -डः the castor oil tree (रर).

अमत a. 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -Comp. परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (सप्रदीप); अमतः प्रकृतविद्वद्गः परार्थो वय, e. g. in राममन्थशरणे ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगारस is opposed to the proper rasa of the passage which is either वीर or वीरस; K. P. 7.

अमति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -तिः A rogue, cheat. -तिः f. 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्येतानि वद् अमरा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the

other senses see under अम्. -Comp.

-पूर्व a. unconscious, unintentional. अमत्र a. Ved. [अम्-अत्र Up. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील); Rv. 1. 61. 9. -त्रं [अमति मुंके अमत्र, अधिर अत्र] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्रिन् a. Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद् a. 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त a. Sober, sane.

अमत्तर a. Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य a. Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्, अमनस्क a. 1 Without the organ or desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. (नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention -m. The Supreme Being. -Comp. -मत a. unknown, unthought of. -मत्, -ज्ज a. disapproved, condemned; reprobate. -योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -हर a. displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् a. 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनिः [अम्-अनि; अमति गच्छत्यन Up. 2. 101] Motion (गति); way.

अमनाक् ind. Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य a. 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. -यः 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (= रक्षः विशादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

अमृत् a. Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

अमंत्र, -त्रक a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अमन्त्राणाम-मन्त्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations; as a cure &c.; अमन्त्रा कथमन्त्रयावतीदा न हि जीवति जना मनत्राणां Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -मन्त्र a. without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -विद् a. Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमं-

मवुद्धिन् U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलिद्धिरे नि-खिलमाधुरीमंदिरे Bv. 4. 1; 'वृद्धिकरावधु-नं Ki. 8. 6. violently bit. -द् N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान a. Ved. 1 Not under- standing; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत a. Ved. Not bearing ill- will towards another.

अमम a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; शर-णेऽवममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26. अममता, -त्वं Indifference, disinter- estedness.

अममि a. Ved. Immortal.

अमर a. [अ-प्रायश्च न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरा-म-रवत् प्राज्ञे विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रः 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (लुहिवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of gods). -8 N. of Anarasimha, see below; N. of a mountain. -9 Mystical significance of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra (of. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्तुम्भ). -5 N. of several plants; इन्द्राक्षी, वटी, महानीली, वृक्षमारी, लुही, युद्धी, दुर्वा. -रः The same as अमर. -Comp. -अमरा, -क्षी a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुवाणरनर-नि हरामरावतः Si. 1. 51. -अमि 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अमिषा-वंशः, ईशा, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -गुरुः, 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. -आयग, -तडि-नी, -सरित् f. the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; 'तटिनीरोवक्षि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. -आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम a. the best of the gods. -उत्तम a. god-like. -क-उक N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. -कोटः 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajast state. -कोशः, -वः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमर-सिंह. -जः N. of a tree, a kind of श्वित. -तडा, -दारुः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमर-तडकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3. the wish-yielding tree. -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -पुत्र 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various

other towns. —पुष्पः, -वृक्षः 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). —2. N. of a kind of grass. —3. The wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). —पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अयःपुष्पिकृष्ण); a kind of anise. —पुष्प, -पत्र a. like an immortal. —पुष्पः one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. —माला N. of a lexicon. —रत्न a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; 'त' heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकात् Ms. 2. 5. —चक्षुरी N. of a plant (आकाशवल्ली). —सहृदः N. of the author or Amarakosha; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the *terminus ad quem*.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता, -त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the son's orb; cf. Ki. 7. 2); सप्तर्षिभेदद्रुतपतितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाःमरावती K. P. 1 —2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिणु, अमरत a. Ved. Immortal. —अमर्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेति R. 7. 53; पुबनं heaven; 'त' immortality. —अमर्यः A god. —Comp. —आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरु-शतक.

अमुमेरु a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. —Comp. —जात a. not produced in a vital organ. —वेदि a. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद a. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः भियस्तिष्ठति सर्वा Pt. 1. 142; पादुशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. —2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष a. Not enduring or bearing. —र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जेतुना न जातहर्षेन न विविधादरः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवतस्त-

तपतापोरकर्षण्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or अभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it १ परकृताङ्गादिगनापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्यारुप्यादिकारणभूताश्चेतवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्षः —2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्षोऽपि तेन गांडोविना Ve. 2; सामर्ष angry, indignant; सामर्षे angrily. —3 Impetuosity, violence. —4 Determination of purpose. —Comp. —ज a. arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, -र्षित, -र्षित्, -र्षवत् a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving; विशेषास्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः अभिमुखः Pt. 1. 326. —2 Angry, indignant, passionate; द्वे क्षत्रो गोत्रभिर्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युप्रधानर्षितः पंडिपुत्रेः Ve. 4. —3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल a. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless; Ku. 7. 32, 33; अमलाः सुद्धः Pt. 2. 171 puro, sincere. —2 White, bright, shining; कर्णवस्तकामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. —2 The navel cord. —3 N. of a tree (Mar. आमला) Emblica Officinalis Gaertn; also of a plant (सातलवृक्ष), also n. in this sense. —ल 1 Purity. —2 Talc. —3 The Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —आमल्य a. of pure or undefiled mind. —पतत्रिन् m. (नी) the wild goose. —रत्न, -मणिः a crystal.

अनलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Māl. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-anaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु a. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अ-असत्] 1 Disease. —2 Stupidity. —3 A fool. —4 Time.

अमसृष a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु n. Curds.

अमा a. [न मा-का] Measureless. —ind. Ved. 1 At home, in the house; कामधरताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. —2 In this world, here below (इहलोक). —3 With, near, close to; अमेवासी तद्भवति Sat. Br. —4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v.; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. —f. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. —2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —3 The fifteenth digit also. —m. The

aoul. —Comp. —अक्त a. Ved. met, come together. —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —जुर् f. living at home during life, growing old at home; Rv. 10. 39. 3; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृ-वत्) Rv. 2. 17. 7. —पर्वन् n. the sacred time of अमा- day of new moon.

अमांस a. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. —2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. —सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. —Comp. —अदुनिक a. (की f.) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् ind. Ved. From near, at hand. —a. Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक a. Motherless.

अमातृभोगिण a. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यत्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). —2 A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिर-न्वितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र a. [नास्ति मात्रा इयदा यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not elementary. —4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. —त्रं 1 Non-measure. —2 Not a measure or quantity. —त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवच्च 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. —2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं, -ना Disrespect, insult; disobedience.

अमानव a. 1 Not human; animal. —2 Superhuman.

अमानस्य Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति). —अमानिन् a. Modest, humble.

अमानिता, -त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमातुष a (की f.) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवा-नुमायत्यमानुषतां K. 132; 'आकृति K. 131, 132, 258; 'शक्तिस्त्वं 103; 'शक्तिस्त्वं 126 an unearthly melody. —2 Inhuman, monster-like; ill-disposed towards man. —3 Tenantless, desolate; 'वं वनं 135. —वः -की One not a man, an irrational animal; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमातुष्य a. Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम(मा)सी = अमासी or अमावस्या q. v.

अमाय a. 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. —2 Immeasurable. —य 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of

delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —यं The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमार्गः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. —नः Not a road absence of road; a bad road.

अमावस्या, -वास्या, -वसी, -वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) [अमा वस-उत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्कौ असां सा P. 111. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; पूर्वाचंद्रमसीः यः परः सजिकर्षः सः समावासा Gobbila. —2 A sacrifice offered at that time. —3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्या, -रथक *a.* [अमावास्या, उन्-अ P. 1V. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं वृद्धति हि पितृ मितं भ्राता मितं सुता। अमितस्य हि वृद्धतारं भ्रातारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. —2 Neglected, disregarded. —3 Unknown. —4 Unpolished. —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* Not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. —अशनः powerful devourer, epithet of परमेस्वर; of Viṣṇu. —आम *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (—मः) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. —अजस्र *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty; Ms. 1. 4. —कृत *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस्, -यति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रमा 1. of unbounded valour. —2. a name of Viṣṇu. —वीर्य *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं; by Up. 4. 173 fr. अन्तु to go against; अमेद्विषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्याताम मित्रो मित्रे च सहजमाकृतवाचि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171; M. 1; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239. —त्रा An enemy; °युध् Ved. subduing one's enemies. —Comp. —खाद् *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —घात, -घातिन्, -घ्न, -हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिग्मिन्त्रजिद्वेजसा यत् N. 1. 13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. —हृषन् *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. —स(सा)ह *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —सेना hostile army.

अमित्रता, -स्त्वं Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., अमित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय, -इय *o.* Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely truly; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्य); imense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hating; un-bort.

अमिलतकं Globo-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -अमिश्र *a.* Unmixed, un-blended; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. —ई [अप् भोगे-कर्मणि इषत्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. —2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. —3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt; °वर्णाः of un-burt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अम्-वन्-ईदामः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. —2 Distress, terror. —3 A demon; tormenting spirit. —त्रः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —ई Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अद्-टोक्-उत्त्वमसे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यद्विषयं लिखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयास्त्रयार्थेनेतन्मया ह्यमुकमुत्तुना। लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोति ततो लिखत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. —2 Not-liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —क्त A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —Comp. —हस्त *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा ब्रह्मया भाव्यं व्यये चामुकहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. —2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुक्त् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुक्ती *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुत् *ind.* 1 From there, there. —2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. —3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत् *ind.* (opp. इद्) [अद्-वद्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्तासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. —2 There in what precedes or has been said, in that case. —3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come, यावज्जीवं च तत्कृपायिनामुत् सुखं वसेत्; यत्तु वाणिज्ये वृत्तं नेह नामुत् तद्वत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. —4 There; अनेवैवा-भंकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत् भक्षिताः Ka. —5 Thither, that way. —Comp. —भूय Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमुत्स्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुत्था *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill.'

अमुत्था *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुहिं *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अद्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —Comp. —कुल *a.* [अदुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (—लं) a well-known family. —पुत्रः —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमुद्ग, -श-अ *a.* (—शी, -क्षी *f.* cf. अन्वदश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर् *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. दूर्त where Mukṭa. says दूर्तं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्). —ती N. of Śiva. —Comp. —मुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अर्थम् &c.; धर्मधर्मो भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोपि च। एतेऽमूर्तमुणाः सर्वे Bhāṣā P.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —ति N. of Viṣṇu. —ती *f.* Shapelessness. (m. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिम् *a.* Formless &c. —m. N. of Viṣṇu.

अमूल, -लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); पञ्चोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिण्याः Sat. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. —3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhya; द्रव्यं मूलमावाद्यमूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —ल N. of a plant (अग्निशिला).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमुक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.

अमृणालं [तादृश्यं नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (बीज, Mar. काळा बाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंभः Ak. -2 Immortal; अमृत मोममृता अमृत Rv. 8. 43. 3; U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. -3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. -4 Causing immortality. -5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. -तः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhruvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajāpati, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्र). -4 N. of the root of a plant (बाराहीकंद). -तर 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of various plants; *a.* *g.* आमलकी, हरीतकी, यूहवी, मागवी, तुलसी, इन्द्रावली, ज्योतिष्मती, गारक्षुधरा; अनिता; रक्तविन्दु; दुर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरितकी. -3 N. of one of the Nādis in the body; Mā. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. -तं 1 (a) Immortality, imperishable state; न सुचुरापीदमृतं न तद्धि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. b) Final beatitude, absolution; तपसा क्लिप्तं हृदि विद्यमानं तममृतं Ms. 12. 104; स भवे चामृतं च Ak. -2 The collective body of immortals. -3 (a) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवाभ्युदयमृतं नृनिधिमये Ki. 6. 30; विषमृतपदं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 239; विषमृतपदं कविज्ञेयमृतं वा विषापीभरेणया R. 8. 46; of used in combination with words like वायु, वचन, वाणी &c.; कुमारचमामृतसंनिता R. 3. 16; अद्यायितो वाचनामृतं Mb.; अमृत शिशरे बहिरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. -5 The Soma juice. -6 Antidote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; दत्तं स्वायाचितं मेघममृतं रगादुपाचिन् Mb. 4. 45. -9 Water; अमृतधामजामृत U. 6. 21; अमृतानुसममामृत K. 136; of. also the formula अमृतोपसरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतविधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. -10 A drug. -11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नारं यत् संतो मंत्रनिष्ठं बुद्धति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 Food in general. -14 Boiled rice. -15 Any thing sweet, anything lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quick-silver. -19 Poison. -20 The poison called सर्पाश. -21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -22 N. of a sacred place. -23 N. of particular conjunctions of

Nakshatras (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारसप्तयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिसप्तयोग). -24 The number four. -25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrosia*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*]. -Comp. -अमृतः -करः -वीथितिः -पुतिः -रदिनः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतादीथितिरेव विदुर्मे N. 4. 104; अमृतानुजव born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishnu. -अक्षर *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरा Svet. Up. -अंश, -अशनः, -आशिनम् 'one whose food is nectar' a god, an immortal. -अमृत *a.* whose soul is immortal. -आशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a god. -आसंगः a sort of collyrium. -आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. -इष्टका a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Siva. -उरुका *a.* fly. (-वं), -उरुवं a kind of collyrium (क्षीरविभुजं). (-वः) N. of the Bilva tree. -कुंडं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षारं sal ammoniac. -गतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. -गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-र्भः) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul. -चितिः *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. -ज *a.* produced by or from nectar. (-जः) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobala. -जटा N. of a plant (जटामासी). -तरं -मिनी moon-light. -तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called स्वतिलगति. -द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. -धर *a.* shedding nectar. (-रा) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of nectar. -यः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपानमावापसावधममृतं नृपसंतवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where *am* has sense 1. also). -पक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3 fire itself. -फलः N. of two trees; पटोल and पारावत (-ला) 1 a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -2. = आमलकी. (-लं) a sort of fruit (रुक्मिणी) found in the country of the Madgalas according to Bhāva P. -चक्षुः Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. -2. a horse or the moon. -भद्रातकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. -युक् *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -यु *a.* free from birth and death. -मति = गति q. v. -मंथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -मलिननी N. of Durgā. -योगः see under अमृत. -रसः 1. nec-

tar, ambrosia; काष्पाधुतरसावः H. 1; विविधाकाष्पाधुतरसान् पिबामः Bh. 3. 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. (-सा) 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. a sort of oak (Mar. अनसी). -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant (यूहवी). -वाक *a.* producing nectar-like sweet words. -संवाचं a sort of dish mentioned in Bhāva P. -सार *a.* ambrosial; रानि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अयःपाकः. ०जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). -स्यः, -स्यतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar). -2. mother of the gods. -सोद्वरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उश्मःश्वम्. -2. a horse in general. -स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (स्वेदी). -मुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (ची. *f.*) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality. **अमृताफलं** The fruit of the *Trichosanthes* (पटोलफल).

अमृतापत Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्यु *a.* Immortal; causing immortality. -रुः 1 Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अमृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. -Comp. -वृष *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमैवस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमैधुस् *a.* [अ-मेधा; नित्यमविष् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमैधय *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामैधयं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -स्व 1 Excrement, ordure; सहास्रस्वैर्वाजानामैवस्वमैधयमपावि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -3 An unlucky or inauspicious omen, अमैधयं बुद्ध्या स्वस्वपतिहेतु Kāty. -Comp. -कुणपाशिव *a.* feeding on carrion. -युक्, -लित *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. -लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. -2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमैय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमैयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. -Comp. -आमन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul,

magnanimous, large-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. [अमा-इह] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोघ्य a. Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचन Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष a. Not liberated, unloosed.

—का 1 Bondage, confinement -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark ; धनुस्त्वमोघं समश्च बाणं Ku. 3. 66 ; R. 3. 53 ; 12. 97 ; कामिलकवे-रमोघैः Me. 73. -2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.) ; अमोघाः प्रति-युक्तावर्षावुपहृन्मानीषः R. 1. 44 ; युत-मोघश्च Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or use-
less, efficacious, fruitful, prodnotive ; पद्मोघमपामंतवत् बीजमज रश्च Ku. 2. 5 ; so 'बल', 'शक्ति', 'वीर्य', 'क्रोध' &c. -या 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness.

-2 N. of Vishnu. (or of Siva according to some). -3 N. of a river. -या 1 N. of the plant पाटला (Mar. पाटली) (the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विंग (Mar. वावडिंग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कुमिन्न. -3 = पर्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of Siva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant ह. -0comp. -इह, unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. -इति, -इति a. of unerring mind or view. -बल a. of never-failing strength or vigour. -वाच f. words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (a.) one whose words are not vain. -वसित a. never disappointed. -विमल of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत a. [अमा-उत] Ved. The hems or kirts of which are not out ; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home ; पुत्रका maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमोने 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the son's.

अमनसु ind. Ved. (ह being changed to र by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unaware, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अम् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To sound.

अम्बः 1 A father. -2 Sound ; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. -या See below. -यं 1 The eye. -2 Water. -य ind. A particle of affirmation ; 'well,' 'well now,'

अम्बक 1 An eye (in संस्कृत). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अम्बया Ved. A mother ; good woman (as a courteous mode of address) ; or, conveying water.

अम्बरं [अम्बः शब्दः तं रानि धत्ते, रा-ञ्च] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether ; तावतर्ज्य-वम्बरं R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress ; दिव्यमालयां चम्बरं Bg. 11. 11 ; R. 3. 9 ; विम्बर, सागर-वम्बरं मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.). -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागमिन् Tik). -Comp. -अंतः 1. The end of a garment. -2. the horizon. -ओकम् m. dwelling in heaven, a god ; (मरु-रजः) मिलित्यते मोलिरिवाकम् Ku. 5. 79. -ग a. sky-going. -वं cotton. -मणिः the sun -युगं two principal garments used by men ; upper and lower. -लेखिन् a. sky-touching ; R. 13. 26. -शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. -स्थली the earth.

अम्बरति Den. P. To bring together.

अम्बरीषं [In some senses अम्बरीषः also ; 'वः only by Up. 4. 29 ; कृषिंश्चरीषं चाट्टीना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the bells. -5 A young animal, colt. -6 The one. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रान्तक). -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 N. of Siva. -10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अम्बुः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe ; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्याया म्बुदो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15 ; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अम्बु is the curing of diseases ; अम्बुतां विकल्पितं) -2 An elephant-driver -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants ; (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tāk, comprising the modern district of Lahore). -हा N. of several plants : - (a) गणिका, सूयिका (Mar. लुई) ; (b) पाठा (Mar. पाठावृक्ष) ; (c) डुकिता (Mar. चुका) ; (d) another plant (Mar. अम्बाडा). -हा, -डी An Ambashtha woman.

अम्बुती = अम्बु (पाठा) See above.

अम्बुटिका N. of plant (बाली).

अम्बा [अम्बय्] (Voc. ओरे Ved. ; अम्ब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother ; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address ; 'good woman', 'good mother' ; किमम्बाभिः वेष्टिता ; अम्बानां निर्दयः S. 2 ; कृतजलिहस्तय यक्ष सखायः R. 14. 16. 2 N. of a plant (अम्बाडा). -3 N. of

Durgā, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apasara ; of a sister of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāsirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra Virya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him ; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. 8. she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her ; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death] -5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid Amma ; Germ. amme ; old Germ. Amma].

अम्बाडा (Ved. -ला) A mother ; P. VI. 1. 118.

अम्बायुः f. A mother.

अम्बालिका 1 A mother ; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). -2 N. of a plant (Mar. अम्बाडा) -3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāsirāja, wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Virya who had died without issue.

अम्बिः f. Ved. Water ; woman ; mother ; nurse.

अम्बिका 1 A mother. good woman, also used like अम्बा as a term of respect or endearment ; अम्बिके आम्बिके श्रुम विष्णुति Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant (अम्बा 2) ; of another plant कटकी. -3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva ; अशीमिरेयामाया पुता पाकानि-रन्विका Ku. 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāsirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named पुतराष्ट्र. -0comp. -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुता N. of पुतराष्ट्र.

अम्बिकेयः, -यकः N. of Gaṇeśa, Kārtikeya or Dhritarāshtra ; more correctly written अम्बिकेय q. y.

अम्बु n. [अम्-शब्दश्च] 1 Water ; गान्ध-सूतिसंयुक्तं वायुं K. P. 10. -2 The watery element of the blood (of imber). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology (लग्नाधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). -0comp. -कणः a drop of water.

—संज्ञः (short-nosed) alligator. —किरातः alligator. —कीशः, कुमी a tortoise (किशुमर); particularly Gangetic. —केशः lemon-tree (छालगुह). —क्रियर libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —ग, —वर, —वारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —घनः hail. —चवरं a lake. —चामरं an aquatic plant (शेवाल). —ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp स्थलज); सुगंधिनि चामर्यानि स्मलजम्पुजानि च Rām. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2 camphor. —3. the Sārasa bird. —4 the conch. —5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (—जं) 1. lotus; ईश्वरेण नयनं सुलभं पुनः S. Til. 3. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. *भूः, आसन्: 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmā; आसन्ना the goddess Lakshmi. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. (m.) 1. the moon. —2. the conch. —3. Sārasa. —तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —तालः = चामर. —व a. giving or yielding water. (—वः) a cloud; नवाब्जानिकमुहूर्तलंछने R. 3. 53. —वर [वर्तति वरः, अंबुना वरः; वृ-अब्] 1. a cloud; यज्ञिनश्चाब्जवराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्पुष्पाब्जवरोरारवः R. 6. 44. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —3 talc. —धिः [अंबुनि धीयते अत्र; धान्ति] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंबुधिर्धतः Sk. —2. the ocean; सात° Bh. 2. 6. —3. the number four (in Math.). —पल्लव N. of a plant (पुल्लवमारी). —निधिः 'treasure of waters,' the ocean; देवास्तुरैरमुतमंजुनिधिमंये Ki. 5. 30. —य a. drinking water. (—यः) 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; रक्षोऽनुपानिलशङ्कोऽनुपराणि चाहो Sid. Sir. —3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्क). —यत्रा N. of plant (उच्छता पुष्प). —यवति f., —पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांनुपातप्रतिमा गृह्यः Bk. 1. 8. —यसदः, —यसादनं [अंबुनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; कतकद्रवस्य यथ्यनुपसादकं न नामयद्रम्यं तस्य वारि प्रसीदति). —यवः a lotus. —युत् m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. —2. the ocean. —3 = पद्मा q. v. —4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —5. talc. —मात्रज a. produced only in water. (—जः) 1. a conch shell. —मुक् m. a cloud; वर-नित्यवृत्तिमंजुमुक् चयं Ki. 5. 12. —प्राजः 1. the ocean. —2 Varuṇa. —राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वयि उल्लस्योर्ध्वं हवांनुपराशो S. 3. 3; चक्रोदपारं हवांनुपराशिः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —वह n. 1. a lotus. —2.

Sārasa. —वहः—ह a lotus; विपुलिनां-वहः न सरिद्वः Ki. 5. 10. (—ह) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). —रोहिणी a lotus. —वाक्ती [अंबु तद्वर्णं वाचयति वृचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Āshāḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; *प्रदः the 10th day; *यग्नः the 13th day. —वातिनी, —वासी N. of a plant (वाटल), the trumpet flower. —बाहः [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud; तद्विषंतमिनां-बुवाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तृमित्रं पित्रमविधेरे वि-जि भामेबुवाहं Me. 99. —2. a lake. —3. Water-bearer. —4. the number 17. —5. a sort of grass. —वाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water. (m.) 1. a cloud. —2. = मुस्तक (—नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. —2. a woman fetching water. —3 N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विशवा-म्बुकुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —गिरीचिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्विणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति). —सेचनी a wooden bailing vessel.

अंबुमत् a. Watery, containing water. —नी N. of a river.

अवकृत a. Spattered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the month; uttered while emitting saliva from the month. —तं A spattering noise, the growling of a bear; वधति कुहरभाजामत्र मल्लकुयनामस्तुसित-युक्ताणि स्थानमंजुस्तुति U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अवयः Ved. A chenter.

अंभू 1 A. [अंभने, अंभति] To sound.

अमल [By Up. 4. 209 आप-अमल; or अंभु शब्दे अमलः] 1 Water; कथमप्य-भ्रमंतंरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीकते Ku. 2. 37; स्थेयमानउपरं प्राज्ञः कोभसा परिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. —2 The sky. —3: The fourth sign of the zodiac. —4 Mystical name of the letter व. —5 A god. —6 A man. —7 The world of the Manes. —8 A Rākṣasa or Asura. —9 (In phil.) तृति or acquiescence of the soul. —10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(Dual. अंभसी) Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [cf. L. imbes; Gr. ombpos] —Oomp. —अ a. produced in water, aquatic. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. the (Indian) crane or Sārasa. (—जं) a lotus; बले तव मुक्ता-भोजे कथमिदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17; सोपाद°, नेत्र°; खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुद्वनपद्मिनी श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Si. 9. 11, 64; जम्बन्वा, जनिः, योनिः, the lotus-

born god, epithet of Brahmā. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. —वृ, —वर, 1. a cloud. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —धि निधिः, —राशिः 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; संवृत्तांभोधिमयेति महानद्या नवापना Si. 2. 100; पाद्वंभोनिधौन्द्रे बलेव भवता क्षम 58; 80 अमसां निधिः, शिखारि-स्थित्वांभोभसं निधिः Si. 1. 20; *बलुभा a coral. —वह n. (ह), —वहं a lotus; हेमंभोवहस्यस्थानं तद्वाप्यो धाम सौवर्ह Ku. 2. 44. (—m.) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl —सुः smoke; cloudiness. —स्थ a. living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; *वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. —2 A group of lotus flowers. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंभुण a. Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्). —2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juices. —2 The father of Vāoh.

अमय a. (यो f.) [अ-मय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्यक् Ved. Towards, near.

अम्र = आम्र q. v.

अम्रातः—तकः A species of hog-plum; see आश्रातक.

अम्ल a. [अम्ल Up. 4. 108] Sour, acid; कटुम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्ण-रुखविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v.; यो देवर्ष्यगुरादपति सुखात्तावं जनयति अद्वां पोषा-यति सोऽम्लः (रसः) Snar. —2 Vinegar. —3 Wood sorrel. —4 = अम्लवेतस् q. v. —5 The common citron tree. —6 Belch. —म्ली = चाग्रेरी. —म्ल Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water. —Oomp —अक a. acidulated. —अंभुकाः a variety of sorrel (वेतस). —अम्लुषितं a disease of the eye. —उदारः sour eructation —काहं N. of a plant (लवणतृण). —केशरः the Citron tree. —गंधि a. having a sour smell. —गोरस sour butter-milk. —वुक्रिका—वृद्धा a sort of sorrel. —जंभीरः, निंबकः the lime-tree. —नायकः = वेतसः q. v. —निजा N. of a plant (शटी). —पंचकं—पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कौलं च द्वाविं चैव वृक्षान् बुक्रिका तथा । अम्लवेतसमिष्येतदम्लं चकलं स्मृतम् ॥ or जंबीरं नागं च तथाश्च वेतसं पुनः ॥ त्रितिकं बज्रं म्लक्ष्णं चकलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मवक). (—त्री) पलाशीला and सुद्राक्षिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लवच). —विंस acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं = वृक्षम्लं q. v. —कलः the tamarind tree. (—लं) tamarind fruit. —भेदः = वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस a. having an acid taste (—सः) sourness, acidity.

—बह्वः a kind of betel (मालवदेशजनग-
बलमिदः). —लोणिका, -लोणी, -लोलिका
wood sorrel (Mar. लुका). —वर्गः a
class of sour things including plants
with acid leaves and fruits. —बह्वी
N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नामः कंदविशेषः).
—बाटकः hog-plum. —बाटिका a sort
of betel. —बस्तुका a sorrel (लुक).
—वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः
a kind of sorrel (Mar. लुका, चागेरी).
—शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाम्ल, शुका-
म्ल, अम्ल, बुकिका, चूड) commonly used
as a pot-herb. (—क) = वृक्षम्ल, लुक.
—सारा 1. the lime tree. —2. a sort of
sorrel (वेतस). —3. N. of a plant
(हिंताल). (—रं) rice water after fer-
mentation (काजिकं). —हरिद्रा N. of
a plant (निष्ठा).
—अमृता N. of a plant (लकुच), a
sort of bread-fruit tree.

अमृति (म्लो) का 1 Sour taste in
the month, sour eructation. —2 The
tamarind tree. —3 Wood sorrel; also
पलाशलिता, श्वेतलिता, and सुदाम्लिका.
—Comp. —बटका a sort of cake.

अम्लिमय m. Sourness.

अम्लः Sourness.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded
(flowers &c.). —2 Clean, clear,
bright (face); pure, unclouded;
परार्थस्यायवदेषु काणोप्यज्ञानदर्शनः. —नः
Globe-amaranth (Mar. आबोली). —नं
A lotus.

अमृशानि a. Vigorous, not fading.
—नि f. 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness;
verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A col-
lection of globe-amaranths.

अय 1 A. (Sometimes P. also, es-
pecially with लुक्) (अयति, अयाचके, अ-
यितुं, अयिन्) To go.

अय a. Going, moving. —य 1 Go-
ing, moving (mostly in comp., as
in अयमय). —2 Good actions of
former birth. —3 Good fortune, good
luck (शुभायुक्ते विधिः); शुद्धपारिणिरया-
म्बितः R. 4. 26. —4 A move towards
the right (in chess). —5 A die or
cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वनिपान-
भिभवति Sat. Br. —Comp. —अयित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभः सदा
नयवत्तुयवत्तु Kl. 5. 20. —शोभिन् a.
bright with good fortune.

अयन a. [अय-ल्युट्] 1 Going (at
the end of comp.). 2 यथेमा नयः रयं-
मानाः समुद्रायनाः Pras. Up. —2 (As a
patronymic affix) Descended from;
e. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving,
walking; as in समायन. —2 A walk,
path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नादय-
नत R. 16. 44. —3 A place, site,
abode, place of resort; ता यद्वसायनं
पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the de-
rivation of the word नायन). —4 A

way of entrance, an entrance (to
an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु
च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11.
—5 Rotation, circulation period; अं-
गिरसा अयनं, इष्टिं, पशुं. —6 A particu-
lar period in the year for the per-
formance of particular sacrificial or
other religious works; N. of certain
sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं.
—7 The sun's passage, north and
south of the equator. —8 (Hence)
The period of duration of this pas-
sage, half year, the time from one
solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and
दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and जिरयण. —9
The equinoctial and solstitial points;
दक्षिण अयनं winter solstice; उत्तर अ-
यनं summer solstice. —10 Method,
manner, way. —11 A Sāstra, scrip-
ture or inspired writing. —12 Final
emanicipation; नान्यः पथा विद्यतेऽयनाय
Svet. Up. —13 A commentary; treatise.
—14 The deities presiding over
the *ayanas*. —Comp. —अयः, —आयः the
arc between the vernal equinoctial
point and the beginning of the fixed
zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः
the interval between the solstices.
—जः a month caused by *ayana*'s a.
—संक्रमः, —संक्रान्तिः f. passage through
the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयश्म a. Ved. 1 Not consump-
tive, healthy. —2 Causing health.
—इने Healthiness, freedom from dis-
ease. —Comp. —करग a. causing
health, making healthy and sound.
—साति f. health.

अयजुष्क a. Without a sacrificial
formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice.
—ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms.
3. 120. —Comp. —साय a. not per-
forming a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a. Unfit for sacrifice.
अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice
(as पात्र). —2 Not fit to perform a
sacrifice (as a boy not invested with
the sacred thread). —3 Profane, vul-
gar, common.

अयज्यु a. Ved. 1 Profane, impi-
ous. —2 Obstructor or destroyer of
sacrifices.

अयज्वन् a. Not sacrificing accord-
ing to the rites; godless, impious;
Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.
अयत a. Uncontrolled, unchecked.
अयतिन् a. Of unsubdued desires or
passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort;
वृथावासां R. 4. 55. —रनः Absence of
effort or exertion; —अयत्नेन, —रनात्,
—रनात् without effort or exertion, easi-
ly, readily. —Comp. —कारिन् a. mak-
ing no effort or exertion, indifferent.

idle. —कृत, —ज a. easily produced,
spontaneous. —लभ्य a. easily obtain-
able; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or
is intended to be, unfitly, improper-
ly, wrongly. —यं Ved. Without effort.
—Comp. —अय a. 1. not true to the
sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu.
3. 4. —2. incongruous, unfit, false, S.
3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्वि-
विधो यथायथोऽयथायथं T. S.; अनुभवः in-
correct or untrue knowledge, wrong
notion; तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽ-
यथायथोऽनुभवः। यथा शुक्ला रजतमिदमिति
ज्ञानं त्वेव अप्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as
wished or desired, disliked. —2. not
enough or sufficient. —उचित a. un-
fit, unworthy. (तं) unfitly. —तय a.
1. not as it should be, unfit,
unanimable, unworthy; इदमयथायथं
स्वामिनश्चेति Ve. 2. —2. vain, useless,
profitless. (यं) 1. unfitly, unsuita-
bly. —2. in vain, uselessly; तदुच्यते
अ° Ms. 3. 240. —3. wrongly; Ve. 5.
—तदयं unsuitableness, incongruity;
uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or oc-
currence of some thing or act which
is not expected. —पूर, —पूर्व a. unprece-
dented, unparalleled, unusual. —मुखीन
a. having the face turned away.
—वृत्त a. acting wrongly. —शः शकारिन् a.
not acting according to the Sāstras,
irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विमो-
हिना प्रभुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously,
improperly.

अयत्रं 1 Non-restraint; having no
restraint. —2 A powerful weapon for
restraining enemies.

अयत्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked,
self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, un-
checked. —2 Untrimmed, undecorate
ed (as nails &c.) Ms. 92.

अयत्र a. 1 Deficient. —2 Having
worthless or no barley, such as a
religious ceremony (also अयवक in
this sense). —नः 1 Name of a worm
bred in excrement. —2 (अयवन् m.,
अयवन् n. also) The dark half of the
month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यथा अपरपक्षा वा अयवसते-
हीदं सर्वं युवते चायवते च; Sat. Br. —3 An
incongruous enemy.

अयव्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयशस् a. Disreputable, infam-
ous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in
this sense. —नः (ज्ञः) Infamy, dis-
grace, ignominy, ill repute, stain,
dishonour, scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति
Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु धीरमतः परं
U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोभेऽयशः प्रमुष्ट R.
6. 41. —Comp. —कर a. (रि f) dis-
graceful, ignominious.

अयश्शस्त्र *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गती-अह्] Going, moving; nimble. -*n.* (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलाति अयश्शस्त्रं इति तथा) ; अभित्तमयोगि माद्विभं भजते कैव कथा शिरीषु R. 8. 43 -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -*m.* Fire. [cf. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *aia, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin*]. -*Comp.* -अयस्, -अयस्कं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाहि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. कस्तः -सं an iron goblet. -कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयकांतः) 1. ' beloved of iron, ' a magnet, load-stone; शिरीषतश्चमक्रुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Kn. 2. 59; स चक्रुषं परमात्तद्वयस्कांतं इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone; ' मणिः a load-stone; अयस्कांतमणिजलांकिव लोहधातुमंतःकरणमाकृष्टवर्ती Mā. 1. -कारः 1. an iron-smith, black-smith. -2. the upper part of the thigh. -कृति rust of iron. -कुम्भः an iron vessel, boiler &c. ; so ' पात्रं. कुश्र a rope partly consisting of iron. -कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकृष्टिकलिमिदः). -गः an iron hammer. -गुहः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron hall; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [अयो हन्यते अयेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभित्तं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जाल *a.* guile iron nets; of impenetrable bailes (-लं) An iron net work. -ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. -द्वृत्, -द्वृष्ट *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as obarlots); having iron weapons. -वरी a proper name; (P. V. 4. 143). -वृष्टः an iron club, K. 76. -पातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -पानं (अयःपानं) N. of a hell (where red hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). -प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so ' रजः, ' रसः -सुख *a.* (की *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-खा) an arrow (iron-pointed); मेस्वययजः कुम्भमयोदुखेन R. 5. 55. -शङ्का 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). -शूल 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (निदणः उपायः Sk.); cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छन्निपायःशूलिकः). -स्पर्श *a.* (अयं or यः) having iron pillars or staves. -हत Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who

wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). -हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रणिगर्जतात् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय (अयोमय) *a.*, (यी *f.*) : Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. -यी N. of one of the re-habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) See कर्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *nd.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unsolicited, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अयूतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. -तः N. of the sage Upavaraha. -तं Unsolicited alms. -*Comp.* -उपगत, -उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंशु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः -वृत्तं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.). -2 (Hence) Out-cast; degraded, not admissible to or incapable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -*Comp.* -याजनं, -संयाज्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone. -*Comp.* -पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, subsequent to. -याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; ' सं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; ' सं चयः 158; छंदस्य यातयामानि Bhāg. (where Sridhara says अं = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-सं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya. ' यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.) -यामन् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. -तुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाथाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) : 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्यः 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तथाः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. -यः A particular

position of the pieces on a chess-board (आनीयते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः ; अयेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसंयमनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्यानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-न्] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थूलः विशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Śr.

अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावन् Not causing to unite.

अयायु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for co-pulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयास *a.* [fr. इ ' to go ' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. -यः *ind.* [इ-आसिः Up. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible. -स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयसोमीयं N. of some verses of the Śāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of ' friend ', ' oh ', ' ah ' (कोमलात्मने) ; or simply as a vocative particle; अयि निवेकीयभ्रातृमभिहितं M. 1; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि मो महर्षिषुश्च S. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदांश्च स्वमयि च दुःखं न जानाति Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातृद्वयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुय), ' I pray ', ' prythee ' ; अयि संपति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तन्वनि यदि मनाकुरुते Bv. 2. 150. -3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयोदमेने परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीये रामे लस्य सार्धबाहस्य युद्धं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harnessed. -2 Not joined, united or connected. -3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; ' बुद्धिः, ' चार. -5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोऽयं निर्देष्टुः P. IV. 2. 64, Mhb. -6 Untrue, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -*Comp.* -कर्मन् *m.* an official (perhaps for आयुक्त) -कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. -यदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; ' ये किमताः परं वद् Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles. -3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. -2 Odd, uneven. -*Comp.* -अश्वि *m.* Fire. -नेत्रः, -नयना, -शरा See under अयुग. -सप्तिः having seven horses; Si. 11. 61.

अरज्जु a. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -n. A prison-house.

अरण *a.* (पी. *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote; (opp. स्व, निय, or अमा); (Sāy. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -जं 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणि: *m. f.*, -णी *f.* [ऋ-अनि Up. 2. 101; अरणि: अग्नेर्वनिः] A piece of wood (or the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णि: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमय -णि: *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -केतुः = अग्निमय Priemna Intergrifolia. -सुतः N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyāsa fallen upon an Arani at the sight of the nymph Ghṛitāchī).

अरणिमत् *a.* Related to the two Aranis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (Sometimes *m.* also.) [अर्यते ण्यते शेषे ष्यति ऋ-अण्यञ्चिन्त Up. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; विद्यानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगद्वर्ण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्य चापियवादि-नी । अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं Ch. 44; oft used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; 'बीजं wild seed'; 'कार्पासी', कुलथिका; कुसुमा &c.; so 'माजीरा', मूषका. -ण्यः N. or a plant कदफल. -Comp. -अध्वक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest-keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यद्वरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -ओकस, -सद् *a.* 1 dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किं सतो वयं अनयस्त्रयचर्चाः U. 5; वेकुल्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि जेहाद्वरण्यैकसः S. 4. 5. -2 especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कणा wild cumin seed. -कदली wild plantain. -कांडं N. of the third book of the Rāmāyaṇa which embodies Rāma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Viśvāmitra. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-brooks of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -चटका a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just

as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on खण्डो विद्यालोक-कलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°ण्येचर also). -जीव *a.* wild, living in woods. -ज *a.* wild; 'आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जोरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the plant called dona. -द्वादशी, -वतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 22nd day of Mārga-Śrāṣṭha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild natural; तथाप्यधर्मद्वितीयोऽयं ग्राम्य-धर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2 the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (जीवर). -द्वपतिः, -राज् (इ), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -वंडितः [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, नतु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish, person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -मव *a.* growing in a forest, wild; यथा वासिलः Pt. 2. 86. -माक्षिका a gadfly. -मुदकः a kind of wild bean. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (°ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; योक्तं ब्रह्माविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. -बायसा a wild orow, raven. -बासा, -समाभया 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; 'योन्मुखं पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -वासिन *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-*भी*) N. of a plant अक्षर-पर्णी. -वास्तु (स्त्व) का N. of a plant वनवेत. -विलपितं, -विलापा (°ण्ये) = °रुदितं above. -श्वम् *m.* 'a wild bound', wolf. -वर्षा N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshṭha. -सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्याणि. -नी *f.* [अरण्य-आनुक्, की-पूच; P. IV. 1. 49; त्वमारण्ययोर्महर्षे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यस्याहुस्तामरता Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय *a.* 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनुच्यः (scil. प्रोद्देशः) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनुच्यः पटनीवाः मंत्रयस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत् *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -नं Non-copulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* Not (as) bed of copulation. (-पः) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without abame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -ति: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवशवलाभेन चेत्ततो याजन्वतिथिः । अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संघते भृशमरतिं हि सद्विद्योगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dullness. -6 A bilious disease. -ति। [ऋ-अति] 1 Auger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरतिः (*m.* or *f.*) [ऋ-कलि रतिः स नास्ति यव] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कान्तेन मुष्टिना Ak; मध्याह्नलीङ्गपरयोर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः ॥ बद्धमुष्टिकरो रतिरारतोः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Halāy.; Ki. 18. 6 -3 The arm.

अरतिकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरथिन् *a.* One who does not fight in a war.

अरथी: Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद् *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child).

-2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absence of cooking (as on सिद्धि and कन्या संक्रांत).

अरपस *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरपचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [ऋ-अम्] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकु To prepare, make ready, serve; °कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; °कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगः 1 Praising readily. -2 Factionist or made up poison.

अरंशुष *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरमणसू *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. -*ति*: *f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Veda as a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिष *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरमण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [*अ-अरु*; *अरश्चि* स्यात् Up. 3. 132] 1 The leaf or panel of a door (*कपाट*). सरभममरराणि द्वाग्पावुष्य Mv. 6. 27. (*-रा*, *-री* also); चचूतोद्विषादितारर-पुदो वास्याम्यहं पंजरत् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (*करीकोप*). -4 A covering or sheath in general -*र*: 1 An awl -2 A part of a sacrifice -3 War, fighting.

अररि: The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिदं Ved. Water (*अररि* विषाक्षोप-शमं ददाति).

अररिबसू *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (*गमनस्वभाव*), -2 = *अररिबसू* above. -*रु*: [*अरं*; *अरु* Up. 4. 79] 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of an Asura.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great hate; (2) contempt or disdain; *अररे* महाराजं प्रति कुतः सन्धियाः G. M.

अरर्यति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अररिदं [*अररु* चक्रांगानि पञ्चाणि विंदे विद् श P. III. 1. 138 Vart.] 1 A lotus; (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see und पञ्चाण); शक्रमरारिदं पुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्याशुविजि-जमिवारिदं Ku 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, सुखं &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus. -*द*: 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper. -*Comp.* -*अररु* *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu -*रुलपनं* copper. -*नारि*: -*नारु*: N. of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmā; हृदये मङ्गीये देवश्चक्रास्त भगवान-रविदनाभा Bv. 4. 8. -*सद* *m.* N. of Brahmā.

अरविदिनी 1 A lotus plant: प्रसीतमधुका ध्वनैः सुदिव्यचारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Spleen, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. -*म*: No juice, absence of juice. -*Comp.* -*आशु* 1. eating spleen food. -2. maceration of the body. -*आशुन* *a.* 1. eating spleen food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c); *अरसिकेषु कविस्त्वन्निवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.*

अरहसू *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A. To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वेद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजकं जनपदे Rām. : Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जावलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरेः । पंडित्ये न हि वितेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तद् Mb. शोच्यं राजमराजकं Chan. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -*Comp.* -*योगिन* *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -*स्थापित* *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अजर्गुमी

अराति: [*न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क, न. न.*] 1 An enemy, foe; *वेशः सोयमराति-शोणितजलेयमिन्द्राः प्ररनाः* Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity; malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (*used in f.*). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -*Comp.* -*दूषण*, -*दूषि*, -*ह* *a.* Ved. destroying adversaries or enemies. -*भंग*: destruction of enemies.

अराति (त्) यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीयु *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीचत् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धिः *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराधसू *a.* [*राध* धनं—*Nir.* न. व.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [*नास्ति रा य यस्य वेदे वच्-मासः*] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts. -2 Stingy, niggardly. -*यः*, -*यी* Any malignant of evil spirit.

आरान *a.* [*अ-विच् अरं आरानि, ला-क*] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावराण्युनी M. 2. 3. -*ल*: 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (*सर्जरस*). -3 An elephant in rut. -*ल* 1 An unchaste woman harlot, courtesan. -2 A modest woman (*अपुष्टा*). -*Comp.* -*केशी* a woman with curled hair; *भिरवा निराकामद्वाल-केश्याः* R. 6. 81. -*पद्मन* *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

आरावन *a.* Ved. Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

आराहं Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [*अ-इर्*] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). -*रि*: 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Up. 4. 138); (*used in the Veda* like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping' or 'devoted', 'hostile') : विजितारिपुरासरः R. 1. 59. 61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind (*said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind*); कामः क्रोधस्तया लोभो मदमोहो च ममरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9. -3 A species of spider or Mitea (*वित्तादर*). -4 N. of the number six (*from the six enemies*). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel. -8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. -10 A pious or religious man. -*Comp.* -*कृषण* *a.* tamer or abduer of enemies. -*कुले* 1. a host of enemies. -2. an enemy. -*गुने* *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted man or worshippers. -*हन*: destroyer of enemies. -*चित्तन*, -*चित्ता* schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs -*त्र* *a.* protecting from enemies. -*धायसू* *a.* possessed by lords only (*i. e.* very precious). -*नन्दन* *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -*निग्रत* invasion made by enemies. -*भद्रः* the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 11, 31. -*मर्दा* 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (*काममर्द*). -*मर्दन* *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. -*मेदः* N. of a tree (*वित्तादर*); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2. -*मेदकः* N. of an insect bred in excrement. -*स्थानकं* consternation, defeat. -*सूदन*, -*हन*, -*हिसकः* destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिदम् *a.* [अरीन् दाभ्यति दमयति वा-
इच् मुम्भ] Subduer of enemies, victo-
rious conquering.

अरिद्वयभाजः अरिद्वय, *a.* Not en-
titled to a share in the ancestral pro-
perty (as an heir incapacitated by
impotence &c.)

अरिणिन् *m.* A cook.

अरिन् [ऋ-वृच्-इहागमः] A rower,
helmsman (Ved.).

अरिञ्च *a.* [गच्छत्यनेन ; ऋ-हन् P. III.
2. 134] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging
onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides.
—च 1 An oar ; लोलैररिञ्चैश्चरणैरिवामितः
Si. 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A
ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage.
-5 A Soma vessel. —चः A Soma ves-
sel. [cf. *aratum* ; Gr. *eretmos*].
—Comp. —ग्राध *a.* 'near-deep,' shallow
(water). —परग *a.* Ved. crossing by
means of oars.

अरिन् *n.* (रि) A wheel ; disson.

अरिप्र *a.* [रिं पायनाम Nir. तत्तारि
यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blam-
less.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to (said
of the Visarga).

अरिष् [न रिष्यते विच्छिद्यते] A conti-
nuous downpour of rain. —वः A sort
of disease in the anus.

अरिषण्य *a.* Ved. Not harming or
injuring, inoffensive.

अरिषण्यत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt
or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt ; perfect, com-
plete ; imperishable, undecaying, in-
secure, safe ; अरिष्टं गच्छ पयानं, अरि-
ष्टं मार्गमनिष्ठत् पुण्यं वा तु निषेविं Rām-
—ष्टः 1 A heron (हंक्र). -2 A raven,
crow. -3 An enemy ; अरिष्टस्वाद्भ्य
Mv. 4. 18. -4 N. of various plants :—
(a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रि-
तर) ; (b) another plant (Mar. निर).
-5 Garlic. -6 A distilled mixture -7
N. of a demon killed by Krishna ; a
son of Bali. —ष्ट 1 A bandage. -2 N.
of a medical plant (कट्फा). -3 N. of
a daughter of Dakṣa and one of
the wives of Kaśyapa. —ष्ट 1 Bad or
ill/luck, evil, misfortune, calamity.
-2 A portentous phenomenon fore-
boding misfortune, unlucky omen
(such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavour-
able symptom, especially of ap-
proaching death ; रोगिणीं मरणं यस्मात्-
वश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्विष्ट-
मद्यमिधीयते ॥ -4 Good fortune or
luck, happiness. -5 The lying-in-
chamber, delivery-room, women's
apartments (अंतपुरं) ; अपरनात इषा-
रिष्टं प्रविशेत्तु स्यात्तमं Rām. -6 Butter-
milk. -7 Spirituous liquor ; Si. 18.

77. -Comp. —अरु *a.* Ved. having
one's life unhurt. —गर्तु *a.* Ved.
dwelling securely. —गृहं the lying-in-
chamber. —ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided
group, having a complete troop.
—नाति *a.* Ved. making for-
tune or happy, auspicious. (-तिः *f.*)
safety, security, succession of
good fortune, continuous happiness
(अरिष्टं करोतीति तातिः ; अरिष्टस्य भावी वा P.
IV. 4 143-4 Sk.) ; तद्वत्प्रभवता निष्प-
न्नाशिवां काममरिष्टतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1.
—दुष्पथी *a.* apprehensive of death,
alarmed at the approach of death.
—पुरं N. of a place ; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं
P. VI. 2. 100 —भर्तु *a.* granting se-
curity. —मथनः N. of Siva or Vishnu.
—शय्या a lying-in couch ; अरिष्टशय्या
परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. —सुदुःखः, —हन्
m. killer of Arishta, epithet of
Vishnu.

अरिष्टः = अरिष्टः The soap-berry tree.
अरिष्टिः *f.* Security ; safety.

अरिष्टयत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरिच्छि *a.* (= अरिष्ट) Ved. Not
licked.

अरुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a
plant (रक्तद्विर्).

अरुपिका [अरुपि ममस्थान्मयविकृ-
यता] Scab on the head (Mar. खड्डे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in
general ; कृ सा भोगानमुपरुचिः K.
146. -2 Want of appetite, diarrhetic,
disgust ; सन्निपातक्षयश्चासक्तसद्विज्ञा-
न्विण्यत् Suar. -3 Absence of a satis-
factory explanation.

अरुचिर, **अरुच्य** *a.* Disagreeable,
disagreeing.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease,
sound, healthy. -2 Not festering
(as a boil).

अरुग *a.* Not broken, not diseas-
ed, sound.

अरुज्ज *a.* 1 Sound, healthy ; याव-
त्स्थमिदं शरीरमरुज् Bh. 3. 88. v. 1.
-2 Not breaking, not suppurating.
—जः N. of a plant (आरुग).

अरुण *a.* (-णा, -णी *f.*) [ऋ-उन्त् ; cf.
Up. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny,
red, ruddy (of the colour of the
morning as opposed to the darkness
of night) ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुर्याकं
इयमावदातरुणं M. 3. 5 ; नयनान्यरुणा-
नि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4 12. -2 Perplexed,
embarrassed. -3 Dumb. —णः 1 Red
colour, the colour of the dawn or
morning twilight. -2 The dawn per-
sonified as the charioteer of the sun ;
आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतर्कः S. 4. 1, 7.
4 ; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ;
R. 5. 71. [Aruna is represented as
the elder brother of Garuda, being the

son of Vinata by Kasyapa. Vinata
prematurely hatched the egg and the
child was born without thighs, and
hence he is called *Anuru* 'thighless,' or
Vipāda 'footless'. He cursed his
mother that since she had brought
him forth before the due season she
would be a slave to her rival Kadru ;
but at her earnest entreaties, he
modified the curse and said that her
next son would deliver her from
bondage. Aruna now holds the office
of the charioteer of the sun. His wife
was Syeni, who bore him two sons
Sampati and Jatayu]. -3 The sun ;
रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5
8 ; संदृश्यते सरसिजेरुणाश्रुभिर् R. 5.
69 ; S. 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy
with red spots and insensibility of
the skin. -5 A little poisonous
creature. -6 N. of a plant पुनाग ;
also a synonym of अर्क q. v. -7
Molasses (गुड़). -8 N. of a peak of the
Himālaya situated to the west of
Kailāsa. -9 N. of one of the 12
Adityas, the one presiding over
Māgha. —णा 1 N. of several plants
(a) अतिविषा (Mar. अतिरिख) ; (b) Mad-
der (मंजिष्ठा) ; (c) त्रिवृत् commonly
called Teeri ; (d) a black kind of
the same (इयमाका) ; (e) bitter ap-
ple (ईद्वारुणी) ; (f) the Gunja plant
that yields the red and black berry
(गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers
&c. ; (g) मुंडातिरक. -2 N. of a river.
—णी 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The
early dawn. —णं 1 Red colour. -2
Gold. -3 Saffron. —Comp. —अयजः
N. of Garuda (अरुणः अयजो यस्य).
—अयजः —अरुजः N. of Garuda, younger
brother of Aruna. —अरिच् *m.* the
sun. —अरुच *a.* having red horae,
epithet of the Maruta. —आत्मजः 1.
son of Aruna, N. of Jatayu -2. N.
of Satrūn, Sāvargi Maun, Karna,
Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvina.
(-जः) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti.
—ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. —उदकं N. of a
lake. (-कः) N. of a river. —उदयः
break of day, dawn ; चतस्रे पटिकाः
प्रातररुणादय उच्यते. —उपलः a ruby.
—कमलं a red lotus. —उपतिस्त्रि *m.* N. of
Siva. —दूर्वा reddish fenel. —प्रिय
a. 'beloved of red flowers and
lotuses', N. of the sun. (-या) 1. the
sun's wife. -2. shadow. —रुच् *a.* [अरुण
स्य रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or
colour. —रुज् *a.* reddish yellow
—युज् *a.* furnished with red rays of
light, epithet of the dawn. —लोचन
a. red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. —सारथिः
' having Aruna for his charioteer, '
the sun.

अरुणित, **अरुणीकृत** *a.* Reddened,
dyed red, impurpled ; स्तनानगरागानि-
ताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5 11.

अरुणीम् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिना विहितोऽपि छुल्लभाः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः -योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a. Ved.* Not to be broken.

अरुतुद *a* [अरुणं मर्मणि तुदति, अरु-तुद, खड्गं सुमामस्र P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fiz. also); caustic; अरुतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य वंतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुधती [न रंघती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अन्वासितमरुधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajapati by Devabuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same even more veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12; तामगिरिवभेदेन सुवीश्राप्यदीश्वरः । श्री-पुमानित्यनारथैषा वृचं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached; cf. Susruta न पश्यति सनक्षत्रं यस्तु देवी-मरुधती । ध्रुवमाकाशगंगा च ते वदंति गतादुर्ध्वं ॥ see H. 1. 76 also]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Oomp. -जानिः, -नयः -पतिः N. of Vasishtha one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. -दर्शनस्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुध-ए *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुध *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). -वा 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. -वी 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhṛigu and mother of Arva.

अरुध (य)ति Den. P. To go.

अरुधकः [अरुधमेयान् कायति पीडयति] N. of a tree (भृगुतक).

अरुध [क उ उ P. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. -*m.* (-रः) 1 The Arka tree.

-2 Red Khadira. -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. -कर *a.* [अरु-कृटः P. III. 2. 21.] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) N. of a tree अरुधक q. v. (-रः) the nut of this tree. -कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (श्यामलकी).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुद्ध *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless.

-2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. -र 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. -Comp. -हार्य *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरुपहार्यं मदनस्य नि-ग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता -रं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरुषः [ऋ-ऊन् Up. 4. 73] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे दृढ-स्यः श्रोतव्यः न वा अरे पटुः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति, Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुता क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). -*n.* (-णु) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपसू *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पपं यस्य] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गंधं नमस्तुलाः कुश्मलसनामभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *bid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भ-भारधुत सूतापसद् *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without holes (अच्छिद्र). -2. Without splendour, obscured, dim. -Oomp. -दत्, -दंत *a.* [P. V. 4. 14] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निविद्धंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगः सर्वसि-द्धार्थश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr. -गः Sound health; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोग *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease. -2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, -अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of

appetite, producing loathing or disgust. -कः Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरोद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; an epithet of Vishnu.

अर्क 10 P. [अर्कवति, अर्कं वेत्, अर्कित] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्कं वृत्तं कुलं Up. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). -कः

1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). -2 The sun; आविष्कृता-रुण्युरःसर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. -3 Fire. -4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday. -7 Membrum virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calotropis Gigantea (Mar रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and root; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं चतुर्मुखं नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमाश्रयं न वि-स्मयं ध्रुवायं पतिं सेवकाः । सौख्यं चन्द्राति-स्यायः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सत् Pt. 1. 51.

-9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn; praising, extolling, song of praise.

-12 A singer (Ved. in these two senses). -13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother. -15 Food (अर्क also).

-16 N. of Vishnu. -17 A kind of de-fection. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तराफल्गुनी asterism.

-20 The number 12. -Oomp. -अंशः, -कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1.

the sun stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. -आह्वा the

swallow wort. -इंदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). -कांता 1. N. of a plant

commonly called हुडुडुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. -क्षेत्र 1. the field of the sun; the sign Leo, pre- sided over by the sun. -2. N. of a

holy place in Orissa. -चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -जः epithet of Karna, Yama, Sogriya. (-जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physi- cians of Heaven. -तनयः 'a son of the sun,' an epithet of Karna, Yama,

Manu Valvasvata, Manu Sārpa and Satru; see अरुणात्मनः. (-यः) N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tapti. -त्विक् *f.* light of the sun. -दिनं, -वासरा Sunday. -दुग्धं milky sap or exuda- tion of arka. -नंदनः, -धुवः, -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Saturn. Karna, or Yama.

-नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-नः) an epithet of Virāḍ Puruṣa. -नामन् *m.* the red arka

tree. —पत्रा, —पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क-
(-त्रा) a kind of birth wort (सुन्दरा,
अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves
(-त्रं, —र्णः) the leaf of the अर्क plant.
—पादपः N. of a plant (निंब) ; ano-
ther tree (आर्कः) . —पुष्पः a flower
of arka. (-पर्णः) , —पुष्पिका N. of a
plant (कुटुंबिका) . —त्रिया N. of a plant
(जवा) . —चंद्रः, —चांद्रः 1. N. of Bu-
ddha, Sākya-muni. —2 a lotus (the
sun-lotus) . —नं 1. an asterism influen-
ced by the sun. —2. the sign Leo. —3.
उचराकल्पनीयक्षत्र. —भक्ता = °काता q. v.
—मंडले the disc of the sun. —सूर्यः,
—ला = पत्रा; बिलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हनोः
Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. अक्षुभः
1. N. of a plant (बंधूक) . —2. a lotus.
—विवाहः marriage with the arka
plant (enjoined to be performed
before a man marries a third wife,
who thus becomes his forth) ; चतु-
र्षविविवाहार्थं तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्रहेतुः Kāśy-
apa. —वेत्रः N. of a tree (ताञ्जोत्रपत्र) .
—व्रतः—तं 1. a vow performed on माघ-
शुक्लसप्तमी. —2. the law or manner of the
sun; when a king exacts taxes from
his subjects only to add to their ma-
terial comforts and happiness, just
as the sun draws up water during 8
months of the year, only to give it
back increased a thousandfold, he is
said to follow अर्कव्रत ; अष्टौ मासान् य-
थादित्यस्तोयं हृदि रश्मिभिः । तथा हरैस्करं
राष्ट्राक्षिरपमर्कव्रते हि तत् ॥ Ms. 9. 305 ;
of. R. 1. 18 (the point of compari-
son may also be the imperceptible
way in which the sun absorbs water,
see Pt. 1. 221) . —शोका Ved. brilli-
ancy of rays. —सातिः f. 1. finding
of rays. —2. poetical inspiration ;
finding out hymns. —सौदरः ' brother
of the sun ', an epithet of Airāvata.
—हिता = °काता q. v.

अर्कवत् a. Containing flashes of
lightning.

अर्किन् a. Ved. 1 Shining, bright
—2 Praising. —3 Praised or worship-
ped

अर्कीय, अर्क्य a [अर्कः; अर्च-स्यत् कुञ्च]
1 Belonging to arka. —2 To be praised
or worshipped.

अर्गलः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः —ला-ली-लं [अर्हं कलत्रं न्येव-
दि° दुष् Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin,
bar &c. (for fastening a door or
the cover of a vessel) a bolt, latch-
bar ; पुराणलादीधुमुक्तो बुभोज R. 18. 4;
16. 6 ; अनारपतामर्ग Mk. 2 ; ससंभ्रमद-
व्रतपातितार्गला निमीलितार्क्षीय भियाः सारा-
की K. P. 1 ; दृष्टं च बाहिरार्गलं Ms. 4.
62 bolted from without ; oft used
figuratively in the sense of a bar,
impediment, something intervening
as an obstruction ; बाधार्गलया निवा-
दिता Pt. 2 ; Si. 2. 118 ; इतिष्ठं तद्व-
त्

ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सागलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 ob-
etracted ; बाधार्गलायैव इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45 ;
कंठे केवलमर्गलेन निहितो जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः
K. P. 8 ; see अर्गल also. —2 A wave
or billow. —3 The leaf of a door
(कपाटं) . —4 A kind of etotra or
hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small
bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt,
chained, bolted ; °द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलीय, —त्य a. Belonging to a bolt
or pin.

अर्घ 1 P. [अर्गति, अर्गित्, अर्गित] To
be worth; have value, to cost ; परी-
क्षका यत्र न सति देशे नार्थति रत्नानि सधु-
द्रजानि Subhāsh.

अर्घः [अर्घ-यत्] 1 Price, value ; कु-
र्तुर्धं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398 ; Y. 2. 251 ;
कुस्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो वैर्यधतः
पातिताः B. 2. 15 reduced in their
true value. depreciated) ; so अर्घ्य
priceless ; महार्घं very costly. —2 A
material of worship, respectful offer-
ing or oblation to gods or venerable
men, consisting of rice, Durvā grass
&c. with or without water ; दुर्वसर्प-
पुष्पाणां दक्षार्घ्यं पूर्वमंजलिं Y. 1. 250 ;
कुटजकुसुमैः कलिपातीयं तस्मै Me. 4 ;
(the ingredients of this offering
are : आपः क्षीरं कुशाद्यं च दधि सर्पिः सतंबुलम् ।
यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अट्ठीगोर्ध्वः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see
अर्थ below. —Comp. —अर्घ a. worthy
of a respectful offering. —दानं pre-
sentation of a respectful offering.
—बलाबलं rate of price, proper price,
the cheapness or dearness of articles,
fall or rise in prices ; Ms. 9. 329.
—संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of com-
modities, appraising, assessing of goods ;
कुर्वीत चेर्षा (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं
नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घशिः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [अर्घ-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valu-
able ; अनर्घ्यं invaluable ; see s. v. —2
Venerable, deserving respectful of-
fering ; तानर्घ्यान्धर्मादाय दूरात्समुद्रयो
गिरिः Ku. 6. 50, Si. 1. 14 ; Y. 1.
110. —र्घ्यं 1 A respectful offering or
oblation to a god or venerable per-
son (see अर्ग) ; अर्घ्यं पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं
अर्घ्यं Sk. ; अर्घ्यमस्मै V. 5. ; ददतु तस्मा
पुष्पैर्धर्मं कलेश्च मधुसूनुतः U. 3. 24 ; अ-
र्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं हरे R. 11. 69 ; 1.
44 ; Ru. 1. 58, 6. 50 ; (it often con-
sists only of water given in a dropa
and forms part of the Madhuparka
ceremony) . —2 A kind of honey.

अर्घट Ashes.

अर्च 1 U. [अर्चति-ते, आर्च, आर्चत्,
अर्चति, अर्चति] 1 (a) To adore, wor-
ship, salute, welcome with respect ;
R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90 ; 4. 84, 12. 89 ;
Ms. 3. 93 ; आर्चद् द्विजातीयं परमार्थवि-

दात् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63 ; 17. 5 ; यस्या-
र्चयसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29. honours, res-
pectfully obeys. (b) To honour, i. e.
decorate, adorn ; U. 2. 9. —2 To praise
(Ved.) —3 To shine. —10 P. or Caus.
1 To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गोक्-
र, संचितमर्चयत्वा Ku. 1. 59. —2 To
praise. —3 To cause to shine. —Desid.
[अर्चिषिषति] To wish to worship.
—With अतु to congratulate, hail with
joy. —य 1. to praise, sing praises
of. —2. to honour, worship ; प्रान-
चुर्यार्थं जगद्वर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20 ; (—caus.)
to honour. —सं 1. to worship, adore.
—2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक a. [अर्च-युक्] Worshipping,
adoring. —कः A worshipper ; गुरुदेव-
द्विजाचकः Ma. 11. 225.

अर्चनीय a. Ved. [अर्च वेदे बाहु° अभि]
Adorable, venerable (Sāy.) ; roar-
ing aloud, singing loudly.

अर्च्य a. Ved. To be praised or
worshipped.

अर्चन a. [अर्च-युक्] Worshipping,
praising. —नं, —ना Worship, rever-
ence or respect paid to deities and
superiors.

अर्चनीय अर्च्य pot. p. [अर्च-अनयि-
यत्] To be adored or worshipped,
venerable, adorable, respectable R.
2. 10 ; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अह] 1 Worship, adora-
tion. —2 An idol or image intended
to be worshipped ; सौवर्हिरण्याधिभिर-
र्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. ; (there is some
dispute among scholars as to the pre-
cise meaning of this passage) .

अर्चिः f. [अर्च-इत्] Ray, flame (of
fire or of the morning twilight) ; आ-
सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपाक्षिरशोषानि R.
12. 1 ; नैशस्यानिर्हृतमुज इव छिन्नधूषि-
धूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिष्मत्, —वत् a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respect-
ed, honoured ; R. 10. 55 ; Ms. 4.
235 ; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चित्वि a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Praising, honouring,
worshipping. —2 Shining as a ray of
light, radiating. —m. (र्चि) A ray of
light.

अर्चिष् n. (-चिः) [अर्च-इति Up. 2.
107] 1 A ray of light, flame ; यत्ते-
पवित्रन्नविश्वेभ्यो विततमंदरा Bv. 9. 67. 23 ;
प्रक्षिणाक्षिहिराग्निरावदे R. 3. 14. —2
Light, lustre ; प्रज्ञामर्चिर्षा Ku. 2. 20 ;
Ratu. 4. 16 (said to be also f.) —f.
N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother
of धूमकेतु. —m. 1 A ray of light. —2
Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [अर्चयिष्ये मत्पु] Flaming,
brilliant, bright ; V. 3. 2. —m. 1

Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Vishnu. -नी 1 N. of the town or world of Agni. -2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अञ्ज 1 P. [अञ्जति, आनञ्ज, अञ्जयति, अञ्जित, अञ्जितु, अञ्जित] 1. To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense ; पितृद्वयविरोधेन यवन्परस्वयमञ्जितं Y. 2. 118. -2 To take up ; आनञ्जितुजोज्ञाणि Bk. 14. 74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain ; स्वयमञ्जित, स्वाञ्जित obtained by one's own exertions, self acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make, prepare (सतो गुणांतरायान्). -WITH अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. -अन्वय 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अपयति to add, append ; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -उ *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अञ्जक *a.* [अञ्ज-कृत्] (-जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring ; one who acquires or gets ; अञ्जको ब्रह्मसाहस्रे स्मृति. -कः N. of several plants सित-पर्णाक्ष, वर्षभिद ; सामान्यतुलसी.

अञ्जने [अञ्ज-युद्] Getting, acquisition ; अर्थानामञ्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जपितृव्यापारोऽर्जने Dāy. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [अर्ज-उत्तर णिङ्क् च Up. 3. 58] (ना-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अर्जुनः कृष्णमहर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिङ्गमर्जुनं युजमर्जुनं च Si. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. -नी 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादृश), with useful rind. -5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuṇṭi by Indra and hence called द्रैदि also [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुर्तायां वर्णे ये दुर्लभः सन्तः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः)]. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parashurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in

marrying Suonadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalaya to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed ; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yādavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Pārtha, Gudākṣa, Savyasāki, Dhanañjaya, Phālguna, Kirita, Jishnu, Svetavāhana, Gāndhiv &c.]. -6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parashurama. See कर्तवीर्य. -7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25. -8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra

-नी 1 A procress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushā wife of Anuruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called करुणया. -6 (ऋ-न्वः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni. -नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. -नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. -Comp. -उपनाः the teak tree ; also शकटुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. -काण्ड *a.* having a white atom or appendage. -उवि *a.* white, of a white colour. -ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. -पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. -कः A worshipping of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [वृणादि गण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [ऋ-न्] 1 Being in motion, agitated ; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. -र्णः 1 A flood, stream ; water (Ved.). -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter (of the alphabet) ; एच्चाण मञ्जुरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. -र्णः A river (Ved.). -र्णः Tumult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.) ; fall of water (Śāy.). -पः [अर्णव इति यस्मिन्, अर्णवसंलोकः P. V. 2. 109 Vāc.] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) ; शोकं ocean of grief ; सञ्चितं ; जनं ocean of men ; संसारार्णवल्लघनं Bu. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). -Comp. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उत्तमः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजरा. -2. the moon. (-वा) Lakshmi. (-दं) nectar. -ज *a.* sea-born, marine. (-जः, -जः) cuttle-fish. -पोतः, -यानं a boat or ship. -मंदिरा 1. inhabiting the ocean. N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णस् *n* [क-अवृत्-उद् Up. 4. 196] 1 Water ; a wave, flood, stream ; सर्ववर्णमर्णः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (usually °सः). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. -दः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मूलक. -मवः conch-shell. -वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. -म. The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [ऋ-ल्युद्] 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Sorry, grieved. -नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अतिः *f.* [अर्द-क्रिन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽस्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a bow.

अतिका [कृत्-ण्डल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [कृत्-बाहु उक्त्वा] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्क)

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते; अर्थयाचके अर्थवियन्ने, आर्तयत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिकस्य सर्वेद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयाचके योद्धुः Bk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ; in others from अर्थ-य Up. 2. 4; अर्थते ह्यस्ति अर्थिभिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धिः, परिधिः Mu. 5; चक्षात् 5. 8; तन्मर्थोऽस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y. 2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' on account of, 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यमासां विशेष्यनिष्ठा च Vārt. संतानार्थोऽपि विधेयः R. 1. 34; अं देवतापित्रसिधिर्यार्थी (धनुः) 2. 16; द्विजार्था यवाग्रः Sb.; यज्ञार्थकर्मनोऽप्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थय and has an adverbial force; (a) किमर्थे for what purpose, why; यद्यर्थे for whom or which; बेलो-पक्षार्थः S. 4; तदर्थानां वृद्धं भोऽयं यावदा-र्थमादावः Ku. 6. 13; (b) परार्थं मांश्च उच्यते H. 1. 44; गार्थं ज्ञातार्थं च Pt. 1. 420; मद्यर्थं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; (c) सुखार्थं Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र न लक्ष्यार्थं देवताः Nala. 13. 19; कर्तुमर्थं च चार्थं 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अनुसृत्य सुनः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause; अतोऽर्थात् Me. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थे is of 3 kinds: -वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तद्वद्वोषी शब्दार्थो K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः (S. D. 2. वाच्यत्ववि R. 1. 1; अर्थश्च धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance; अर्था हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थोऽपि निरः Nir.; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्थी अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five स्म, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राकृत्यतिपक्षोऽयमर्थोऽपराजयः Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थतराम्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽप्योद्धव्ये

Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Mo. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थमधनतत्परः Me. 4. 19; द्वयमेवार्थमाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेक्षं 1. 72; सर्वार्थचिन्तकः Ma. 7. 121; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.) ; स्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mo. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरोऽयं लेखायः ibid.; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थो भवति V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तथा भवताऽविनयमंतरणे परिगृहीतार्थो कृतो देवी M. 4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अभवति कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थं आवा S. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कुत्वा ibid. -6 wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds: -शुद्ध honestly got; शबल got by more or less doubtful means and कृष्ण dishonestly got); त्यागायां संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगर्षोः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थनामजने दुःखं ibid.; ययार्थसत्य मित्राणि 3; तेषामर्थं नियुजोत सूर्यां वृक्षां कुलद्रुमां Ma. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cr. Ku. 5. 38; अयमर्थकामो तस्यास्तौ धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यास्तं परार्थक फला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थोऽधौ बुद्धा Ma. 8. 24 good and evil; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52; यानार्थं उच्यमाने सर्वतः संस्तोतुके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.); कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1. what is the use of a son being born; कथं तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्चो गुणेः Pt. 2. 33. what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो बाहुतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यद्दि प्राणोऽपि रात्रौ नो निवर्तते Rām. कोऽनु मे जिवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 95 -9 Asking; begging; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो धूमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्थ). -15 Fruit, result (फल). -16 N. of a son of वर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishnu. --Oomp. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; *२ न निरोक्तयोः H. 2.

—अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. —अन्तरं 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive; अर्थयमर्थतराम्य एव Ku. 3. 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. —व्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa*; उक्तिरर्थतरस्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमान्निबन्धनात् दुष्करं किं महात्मना ।। (२) गुणवद्भूतसंसर्गादिति नीचोपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालानुबन्धेन घनं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10. and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kālidāsa, —Māgha and Bhāravi). —अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. —अर्थयन् *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income; *गमाय स्यात्; Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S. D. 737. —आपत्तिः *f.* [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्ति-सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsākas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved'; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पितो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'; पितृत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दादनुक्त्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a स्वतरेक-व्याप्ति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called केषुतिकन्याय or दंडाक्षुपन्याय; e. g. हारोय हरिणाक्षिणा लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुकानामप्यस्य स्येयं के वयं स्मरंकिंकराः Amar. 100; अमिताभ-मनोवि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि B. R. 43

S. D. thus defines the figure:—इहाप-
पिक्यात्वायामोर्धोपचिरिष्यते.—उत्पात्तिः *f.* ac-
quisition of wealth; *so* उत्पात्तिः.—उपप्रे-
पका: an introductory scene (in
dramas); अर्थोपप्रेषका: एव S. D. 308.
—उपमा a simile dependent on sense and
not on sound; see under उपमा.—उष्मन्
m. the glow or warmth of wealth;
अर्थोष्मणा चिरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2.
40.—ओषा, —राज्ञि: treasure, hoard of
money.—कर (—रि *f.*),—कृत *a.* 1. bring-
ing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च
विद्या H. Pr. 3.—2. useful, advantage-
ous.—कर्मन् *n.* a principal action (opp.
गुणकर्मन्).—काम *a.* desirous of wealth
(—नो dual) wealth and (—सensual)
desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25.—कष्टं 1.
a difficult matter.—2. pecuniary diffi-
culty; न सुहृदर्थकृष्टेऽपि Niti.—कर्यं do-
ing or execution of a business; अम्युपे-
तार्थकृत्या: Ms. 38.—क्रमः due order or
sequence of purpose.—गत *a.* 1. based
on the sense (as a *द्वेष*).—2. devoid of
sense.—गौरवं depth of meaning; भार-
वेर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27.—घ्न *a.* (घ्नो
f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal;
Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80.—चित्तक *a.* 1.
thinking of profit.—2. having charge
of affairs; सर्वार्थचित्तकः Ms. 7. 121.
चित्ता, चित्तनं charge or administra-
tion of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्वार्थ-
चित्तायां S. D.—जात *a.* 1. full of mean-
ing.—2. wealthy (जातचन).—(—तं) 1. a
collection of things.—2. large amount
of wealth, considerable property;
Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6.—3. all matters;
Si. 11. 6.—4. its own meaning; Ki.
3. 48.—ज्ञ *a.* knowing the sense or
purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्यन्तर्गतं भद्रमश्नुते Nir.
—तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of
the matter; H. 4. 94.—2. the real
nature or cause or any thing.—द *a.* 1.
yielding wealth; Dk. 41.—2. advanta-
geous, productive of good, useful.
—3. liberal, munificent; Ms. 2. 109.
—4. favourable, compliant. (—दः) N.
of Kubera.—दर्शनं perception of
objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.—दूषणं
1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115;
Ms. 7. 48.—2. unjust seizure of prop-
erty or withholding what is due.—3.
finding fault with the meaning.—4.
spoiling of another's property.—दोषः
a literary fault or blemish with re-
gard to the sense, one of the four
doshas or blemishes of literary com-
position, the other three being पददोष,
पदादोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions
&c. see K. P. 7.—निरय *a.* = अर्थप्रधान
Nir.—निबधन *a.* dependent on wealth.
—निश्चयः determination decision.—पतिः
1. 'the lord of riches'; किञ्चिद्विहस्य-
र्थपतिं वभावे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3. 18. 1;
Pt. 1. 74.—2. an epithet of Kubera.
—पर, —लुब्ध *a.* 1. intent on gaining
wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous.

—2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2.
47; Pt. 1. 425.—प्रकृतिः *f.* the leading
source or occasion of the grand
object in a drama; (the number of
these 'sources' is five:—वर्जं विदुः प-
ताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च ॥ अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा
शेषा यथाविधि S. D. 317).—प्रयोगः 1.
usury.—2. administration of the affairs
(of a state).—प्राप्त *a.* derived or
understood from the sense.—बंधः 1.
arrangement of words, composition,
text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थ-
बंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in
elegant words.—2. connection (of
the soul) with the objects of sense.
—बुद्धि *a.* selfish.—बोधः indication of
the (real) import.—भाष्य *a.* entitled to
a share in the division of property.
—भूत *a.* receiving high wages (as a
servant).—भेदः distinction or
difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्द-
भेदः.—मात्रं, —त्र 1. property, wealth;
Pt. 2.—2. the whole sense or object.
—युक्त *a.* significant, full of meaning;
Ku. 1. 13.—लाभः acquisition of wealth.
—लोभः avarice.—वादा 1. declara-
tion of any purpose.—2. affirmations,
declaratory assertion, an explanatory
remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion
having a certain object; a sentence
(it usually recommends a विधि or pre-
cept by stating the good arising from
its proper observance, and the evils
arising from its omission, and also
by adducing historical instances in
its support; स्तुतिनिष्ठा परकृतिः पुराकल्प
इत्यर्थवादाः Gaut. Sūtr. ; (said by Lau-
gākshi to be of three kinds:—गुणवादी
विधिं स्वादृष्टादोषवधारिते। धृतायैवाद्वास्तव्यादर्थ-
वाद्विधा मतः; the last kind includes
many varieties).—3. one of the six
means of finding out the *tatparya*
(real aim and object) of any work.
—4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद् एषा। दोषं
तु मे किञ्चिदकथय U. 1.—विज्ञानं compre-
hending the sense, one of the six
exercises of the understanding (यथिगुण).
—विदुः *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious.—वि-
प्रकृतिः difficulty in the comprehension
of the sense.—विकरणं = अर्थविक्रिया (change
of meaning). विकलः 1. deviation
from truth, perversion of fact.—2.
prevarication; also वैकल्यं.—विशेषणं
a reprehensive repetition of some-
thing uttered by another; S. D. 490.
—वृद्धिः *f.* accumulation of wealth.
—व्ययः expenditure; —ज्ञ *a.* conver-
sant with money-matters.—शास्त्रं 1.
the science of wealth (political econ-
omy).—2. science of polity, political
science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थ-
शास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधा सिद्धिसुपवर्णयन्ति Mu.
3; 'एष्वहस्ति one dealing with pol-
itics, a politician'; Ms. 5.—3. science
giving precepts on general conduct,
the science of practical life; Pt. 1.

—शौचं purity or honesty in money-
matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं
स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106.—संस्थानं 1. accumula-
tion of wealth.—2. treasury.—संग्रहः;
—संचयः accumulation or acquisition
of wealth, wealth, treasure, property.
—समाजः aggregate of causes.—भमाहारः
1. treasure.—2. acquisition of wealth.
—संपर्कः *f.* accom-lishment of a desired
object; Ki. 1. 15.—संबन्धः connection
of the sense with the word or sen-
tence.—साधक *a.* 1. accomplishing
any object.—2. bringing any matter
to a conclusion.—सारा: considerable
wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—सिद्ध *a.* understood
from the very context (though not
expressed in words), inferable from
the connection of words.—सिद्धिः *f.*
fulfilment of a desired object, suc-
cess.—हर *a.* inheriting wealth.—हीन *a.*
1. deprived of wealth, poor.—2. un-
meaning, nonsensical.—3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिद्धि] 1 With re-
ference to the meaning or a particu-
lar object; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7
depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.
—2 In fact, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थ-
तोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिदमर्थतो भवति
Mv. 3.—3. For the sake of money,
gain or profit; ऐश्वर्योद्वेगनेतमोश्चरमयं
लोकोर्थतः सेवते Mn. 1. 14.—4. On account
of, by reason of.—5. By reason of
wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थता
पुरुषो नारी या नारी सायतः पुमान् Mk.
3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, pe-
tition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् *a.* 1. Wealth, rich; R. 14.
23.—2. Significant, full of sense or
meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S.
5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51.—3. Having
meaning; अर्थवद्वातुपरस्यः प्रातिपदिकं
P. 1. 2. 45.—4. Serving some purpose;
successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा
Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62.—*adv.* According
to a purpose.—*m.* (—वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.
अर्थोत् *ind.* (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a
matter of course, of course, in fact;
सुषिकेण वंदो भवति इत्यनेन तत्तद्वचरित-
सुषुप्तमग्नमर्थादायातं भवति S. D. 10.
—2 According to the circumstances
or state of the case; as a matter of
fact.—3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थोपयु = अर्थ.
अर्थिकः [अर्थयने इत्यर्थी कर्] 1 A orier,
watchman.—2 Especially, a minstrel
whose duty it is to announce
(by song &c.) the different fixed
periods of the day, such as the
hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.
अर्थित *p. p.* Requested, asked, de-
sired.—तं [मन्त्रे-क] Wish, desire;
supplication, petition.

अर्थिता, -त्वं 1 State or condition of
a suppliant, begging, request; न

बहुवचन कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141; तेनापिस्व त्वयि विविधशब्द इर-
बहुवचनोऽङ्गः Me. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish,
desire; R. 14. 42; अनधिस्वामनुष्याणां
Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [अर्थ-इति] 1 Seeking to
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous
of, (with instr. or in comp.); तुष्यैरर्थि-
ना Dk. 132; कोषद्वयार्थो Mu. 5; को
बोधेन समर्थो स्यात् Mb. Vo. 6 25;
अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 6. -2 Entreating or
begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी
वरकाचमेऽस्तु Ka. -3 Possessed of de-
sires; अनर्थो पार्थिवारवहः R. 10. 18. -*m.*
1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a
beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थ-
तार्थिना R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27;
कार्यं गतो गौरवे Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नम-
यानिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.
30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complain-
ant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थमन्त्रः श-
श्वदार्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । उदृशं संशयच्छेद्यान्
श्ववहारात्तद्विद्वः R. 17. 39. -3 A
servant, follower. -4 A master or
lord. -Comp. -भावः state of a sup-
pliant, begging, request; Māl. 9 30.
-मात *adv.* at the disposal of beggars;
विमज्ज मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थ-उ] (In comp.) 1
Destined or intended for, doomed to
suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थ्यं Ma. 12. 16.
-2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव
तदर्थ्यं Bg. 17. 27

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Fit to be
asked or sought for. -2 [अर्थ्यतेनेन,
अर्थ-यत्] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्यो-
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not
deviating from the sense, signifi-
cant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरष्टाभिहृषतस्य सर-
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich,
wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्य
Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [अर्द्ध, आनर्द्ध, आर्द्ध, अर्द्ध,
अर्द्धि, or अर्ध] 1 To afflict, torment;
strike, hurt, kill; रयःसहस्राणां चतु-
र्दशार्द्धा Bk. 12. 52, see *caus.* below.
-2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितं दुग्धं
शरत्पुनः नादति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3
To go. -4 To move, be agitated or
moved; be scattered (as dust); fly
in pieces, dissolve (Ved.) (The
past participle is usually अर्द्ध, but
अर्ध when the root is preceded by अभि,
नि, वि, स; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5)
-*Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict,
torment, distress; तत एनं महोदयेरु-
यामास तोमरः Mb.; कामार्द्ध, कोप-
र्थ्य &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure,
kill; यथादेवतं देव्युपरं विनाशं Bk. 2.
46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up,
rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,
make agitated or restless. -3 To
distort; अर्द्धित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्द्धितं जन-
यस्मत् Suarata. -With अति to tor-
ment excessively fall upon or at-

tack; अत्यार्द्धित् बालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.
115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain,
oppress; अम्यर्द्धितो वृषलः (शीतेन पीडि-
तः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -नि Ved. to
stream forth, flow out. -प्र to over
work, to work or exert oneself be-
yond measure; to cause to flow away.
-प्रति to oppress or press hard in
return, assail in return, return an
attack. -वि Ved. to go or move
away; to oppress, harass, pain.
(-*Caus.*) to cause to be scattered
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.
-स *caus.* to pain greatly, wound
dreadfully.

अर्द्धन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting,
tormenting; दुर्, यत्. -2 Moving
restlessly, being agitated. -नं [भाव
ल्युट्] Distressing, afflicting; pain,
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, exor-
tation, agitation, restlessness. -नं,
-नः 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking
begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving
pain.

अर्द्धनि 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित *p. p.* [अर्द्ध-कृ] Tormented,
afflicted; begged &c. -तः A disease,
swarm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or
hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles
on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धित्व *a.* [अर्द्धित्वस्य ल्य-इति] Suffer-
ing from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ऋ-णिच्-अच् ; according
to Nir. from धृ or ऋ] Half, form-
ing a half (divided into 2 parts);
-अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half.

-र्धः [ऋ-णच्] 1 A place, region,
country; house, habitation (Ved.).
-2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A
part, portion, side. -र्ध, -र्धः 1 A half,
half portion; सर्वनाशं मुहुराशं अर्धं द-
जति पक्षितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; पु-
र्धर्धः first half; so उत्तरं latter half;
दक्षिणं southern half (half on the
right side) so जघनं, अवरं, परं,
ग्रामं &c.; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divid-
ed in half; ऋज्वायार्धं M. 27; R. 3.
59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्थं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one
part of two, apart, partly (Ved.).

-2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धेव
(अर्धं may be compounded with
almost every noun and adjective;
as first member of compound
with nouns it means 'a half of',
and forms an एकदेशिमास or तदुत्तर;
'नायः = अर्धं कायस्य; 'विपली, 'मार्गः,
'पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an
adverbial force; 'इयमर्धं half dark;
'भुक् half eaten; so 'विष्ट, 'पूर्ण &c.;
with numeral adjectives it may
mean either 'a half of' or 'with an
additional half'; 'ज्ञतं half of 100 i. e.
50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150; with
ordinal numerals 'with a half or that

number'; 'तृतीयं containing two and
the third only half; i. e. two and a
half; so 'चतुर्थं three and a half.
-Comp. -अक्षि *n.* side-look, wink;
Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body.
-अर्धं half the distance; 'एकपदानां
a fault in composition; see S. D. 575.
-अर्धः a half, the half. -अर्धश्च *a.*
sharing a half. -अर्धः -र्ध 1. half of a
half, quarter; चतुर्धर्माभागाणां नामवे-
ज्यतामुपि R. 10. 56. -2 half and half.
-अर्धभृक् pain in half the head,
hemiplegia (Mar. अर्धशिरी). (-कं) di-
viding in equal parts. -अर्धशेषा, hav-
ing only a half left. -आकारः 1. half
the letter अ. -2. N. of अवयव q. v.
-आसनं 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्र-
भिदोषिणो R. 6. 73; सम हि विषाकसां
समसमार्धासनोपवेशितस्य S. 7 (it being
considered a mark of very great
respect to make room for a guest
&c. on the same seat with oneself).
-2. greeting kindly or with great
respect. -3. exemption from con-
sue. -इन्द्रः 1. the half or crescent
moon. -2. semicircular, impres-
sion of a finger-nail, crescent-
shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. -3.
an arrow with a crescent-shaped
head (= अर्धेन्द्र below.). 'मौलि N. of
Siva Me. 59. -इन्द्रा that of which
a half belongs to Indra. -उक्त *a.*
half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अ-
र्थोक्ते महाराजः U. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* a broken
speech; an interrupted speech. -उदयं
water reaching half the body. -उदयः
1. the rising of the half moon -2. par-
tial rise. -3. a kind of *parvan*; 'आसनं
a sort of posture in meditation.
-उदित *a.* 1. half risen. -2. half uttered.
-उत्तरक *a.* [अर्धयुगः अर्धोत्तरं काशे]
reaching to the middle of the thighs.
(-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar.
परकर); see चंडाकर. -2. mantle, veil.
-ऊत *a.* half done, incomplete. -केतुः
N. of Rudra. -कोशः a moiety of
one's treasure. -कोशविक *a.* measuring
half a kodava. -कारः, -रो a kind of
measure, half a Khâr; P. V. 4. 101.
-काश N. of the river Kâvati; (सनादी
मंगलाकारं कलदायिनी); so 'जाह्नवी. -गर्भ *a.*
Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb.
-2. N. of the rays of the sun. -गुच्छः
a necklace of 24 strings. -गुञ्जा half a
gunja. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चक्र-
वर्तिनः, चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the nine black
Vaudeuses and the nine enemies
of Vishnu. -चन्द्र *a.* crescent-shaped.
(-र्धः) 1. the half moon; सार्धचन्द्रं विभक्ति-
यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the semicircular
marks on a peacock's tail. -3. an arrow
with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचन्द्र-
सुवैर्वाणेश्चिच्छेदं कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 96.
-4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5.
the hand bent into a semicircle, as
for the purpose of seizing or clutch-

in anything ; ० द्वा to seize by the neck and turn out ; दीयतामेतत्पर्यंचद्रुः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कणस्फोट). —चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. (-रः, -तिः f.) a meniscus. —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant. —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतीयः व्यायः a kind of व्याय, see under व्याय. —तद्वः f. half the body. —तिकः N. of a plant (नेपालनिव). —तुरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिनं, -दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. -2. a day of 12 hours. —देवः 1. demi-god. -2. Ved. being near the gods ; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây.). —द्वैणिक a. measuring a half dropa. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Śusruta). —नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow ; युधलक्षणेर्ध्वनाराचः V. 5. —नारायणः a form of Viṣṇu. —नारोशः, —नारीश्वरः a form of Śiva, (half male and half female). —नार्व half a boat. —निशात midnight. —वेचाशत f. twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a pāṇa. —पथं half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 198. —पादाः half a pāda or foot ; अर्धपादं किङ्कविक्रममुद्धृत्य Dk. 109. —पार्थिक a. having half a foot ; Ma. 8. 325. —पार्थालिक a. born or produced in the ardhapanchāla. —पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धनगेन पारावत इव). —पुलायितः a half gallop, oanter ; चित्रं चकार पद्मर्धपुलायितेन Si. 5. 10. —पहरा half a watch, one hour and a half. —भागः a half, half a share or part ; तद्वर्धमानं लभस्व काशितं Ku. 5. 50 ; R. 7. 45. —भागिक a. sharing a half ; सुते त्विरि कुपुते अतस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज् a. 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 39. -2. a companion, sharer. —भास्करः mid-day. —भोटिका a kind of cake. —भ्रमः, —भ्रमका a kind of artificial composition ; for instances see Ki. 15. 27 ; Y. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus : —आह्वयधर्मं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —माणवकः 1. माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). —मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. -2. a term for a consonant (यज्जनं चार्धमात्रकं). —मार्गे ind. mid-way ; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, a fortnight. —मासतम ० मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —मासिक a. 1. happening every fortnight. -2. lasting for a fortnight ; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [अर्धः असंयुक्तः रथः रथो] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथो) ; रणे रणेऽभिमानो च विमुखश्चापि वृष्टते । वृणी कर्णो प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्थरथो मतः Mb. —रात्रः [अर्ध रात्रेः] 1. mid-

night ; अर्धार्धरात्रे स्तिमितपदीये R. 16. 4 ; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. -2. a night containing half a whole day or 24 hours. —रात्रार्धविवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakṣmī. —विसर्गः, —विसर्जनोयः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, and क्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (०). —वोक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. —वृज् a. middle-aged. —वैनायिकः N. of the followers of Kāṇḍa (arguing half perlehableness). —वैशर्ष half or incomplete murder ; त्विधन कतमध्वैशर्षं ननु मां कामवधे विमुचता Ku. 4. 31. —व्यासः the radius of a circle. —जतं fifty. —ज्ञनं [अर्धमज्ञस्य जकं] half a meal. —शफरः a kind of fish. —शब्द a. having a low voice. —शेष a. having only a half left. —श्याम a. half clouded. —श्लोका half a Sloka or verse. —सम a. equal to a half. (-न) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Gana ; anoh as पुष्टिताया. —सस्य a. half the crops, half grown. —सौरिन् m. 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour ; Y. 1. 166. -2. = अर्थिक q. v. —हर, —हारिन् a. occupying the half (of the body) ; Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —हाराः a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable. —अर्धक a. Half ; see अर्ध. —अर्धचः चं Half a verse, hemistich ; *आदिगणः a class of words either m. or n. —अर्थिक a. (को f.) [अर्धमज्ञाने टु] 1 Measuring a half ; तदर्थिक Ma. 3. 1. -2 Entitled to half a share ; Y. 2. 296. —कः A half-oate man ; वैदकन्याः समुपज्ञो ब्राह्मणस्तु संस्कृतः । अर्थिकः स तु विज्ञेयो मोक्षो विवेकं संशयः Parāśara. —अधिन a. [अर्ध-असत्यं इति] Sharing or entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 210. —अर्धुक् a. Prospering, succeeding. —अरुक् a. 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). -2 Fit to be increased. —अर्पणं [अर्ध-ज-स्युट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon ; पादार्पण-स्य हस्तपुष्टं R. 2. 35. -2 Inserting, placing or putting in. -3 Giving, offering, resigning ; स्वदेहापणानेककेण R. 2. 55 ; सुखापणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9 ; तत्कुर्वन्मदपणं Bg. 9. 27. -4 Restoration, delivery, giving back ; न्यासं Ak. -5 Piercing, perforating ; ताक्ष्णं हृत्पापेणवीर्यं नलेः सर्वं स्पृहायत् Rām. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire. -Tv.). —अपिसः [अर्ध-ज-इहुर Up. 4. 2] The heart ; flesh in the heart. —अर्ध 1 P. (अर्धति, आनर्ध, आर्धु) 1 To go towards. -2 To kill, hurt.

अर्धु (वृ) दः, -दे 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds) ; मांसं, मासां, शोणितं &c. -2 One hundred millions. -3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Ahn). -4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. -5 A serpent. -6 A cloud. -7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jains). -8 A long round mass, lump of flesh ; यद्वि पिंडा दुमास्ती वेत् पेक्षी ननुसं चेद्विदं Śusr. ; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). -9 N. of a people. -10 N. of a hell. —अर्धुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. -2 All-pervading lord.

अर्धुदिन् a. Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्भ a. [अ-भृ] Up. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, nimportant. —भः 1 A child, pupil. [cf. L. orbis].

अर्भक a. [According to Nir. अर्भ हन् भवति हर्षं तस्मादर्थकः] 1 Small, minute, short ; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोऽर्भकेभ्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13. -2 Weak, emaciated, lean. -3 Foolish. -4 Young, childish. -5 Like, similar. —का 1 A boy, child ; सुनस्य यायाद्वयमतमर्भका R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. -2 The young of an animal. -3 A fool, idiot.

अर्भेण a Ved. Youthful, young. —अर्भे-मं [अ-भृ Up. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. -2 A country to which one should go (गंत्यदेशः or चिंतनग्रामनिवासः). -3 A cemetery. —अर्भक a. Narrow, thin. —कं Nar-

rowness. —अर्भेण A measure of one dropa. —अर्भेण n. [अ-भृति] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्य a. [अ-र्य] 1 Excellent, best. -2 Respectable. -3 Attached, true, devoted. -4 Dear, kind. —र्यः 1 A master, lord ; अर्यः प्रेम्णा नो तथा बहुभूय Si. 18. 52 ; Sānti. 1. 18. -2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. —र्या 1 A mistress. -2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —र्या The wife of a Vaisya. —Oomp. —जरा the mistress of an Arya. —परनी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्या a Vaisya of rank.

अर्याणी [अर्य-आहु-कीर्] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्यमन् m. [अर्य अर्धं मिमोले, मा-कविर् निपातौ Up. 1. 156] 1 The sun ; योषितार्यमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तदोमिव Si. 2. 39. -2 The head of the Pitrīs or Manas ; तित्थणामर्यमा चासि Bg. 10. 29. -3 The constellation उचराफल्गुनी. -4 N. of the arka plant. -5 One of the Adityas. -6 A bosom-friend, play-fellow. —Oomp. —देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्यमिक a. Compassionate ; (diminutive of अर्यमन् P. V. 3. 84).

अर्थस्यः The sun ; a bosom friend.
अर्त्वे 1 P. To kill.

अवेष्ट Aethen.

अर्वन् *a.* [ऋ-वर्तिर्] 1 Going, moving, running. —2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गद्य Up. 4. 112; कुसित 5. 54). —*m.* (अर्वो, अर्वतो, अर्वतः &c.) 1. A horse ; श्रुती हुतमपहमर्चनं वज्रा Si 12 31. —2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. —3 One of the ten horses of the moon. —4 Indra. —5 A short span (गोक्षेपरेमण) —ती 1 A mare. —2 A bawd, procress. —3 A nymph. —Comp. -वत्सु: one of the principal seven days of the sun.

अर्श *a.* Possessed of cursers, quick.

अर्वाच् *a.* [अरे काले देशे वा अचरि पुरोः अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. पश्च.) —2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. —3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river) (opp. पश्.) —4 Being below or behind (in time or place). —5 Following, subsequent. —*ऊ ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. —2 From a certain point. —3 Before (in time or place) पश्यदेविकमलिनयं ब्रह्माडमधू K 125; अग्रे मन्त्रस्य (सर्व्वाम्) हवनं परतो वृषः Y. 2 176, 113 ; 1. 234 ; Ms. 8. 30 ; 5 59. —4 On the lower side, behind, downward (opp. ऊर्ध्व.) —5 Afterwards, subsequently. —6 (With loc.) Within, near ; एते चार्वाङ्गवन्मुखि (इक्ष्वाकु) कुरावः S. 1. 15. —Comp. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, in dera ; 'ता modernness, posterity of time ; Ms. 12. 96. —कूलं the near bank of a river. —विल *a.* Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वत्सु *v.* offering riches. —(सुः) 1. rain. —2. a cloud —सामन् *m.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —क्षेतस् *m.* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [अर्वाच्-ल] 1 Turned towards ; favouring. —2 Being on this side, below. —3 Born afterwards, posterior. —4 Modern, recent. —5 Reverse, contrary ; 'न state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary. —न *ind.* (With abl.) 1 On this side of. —2 Thenceforward. —3 Less than. —4 Later than ; यदुर्व्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमन्तरीयात् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् *a.* [अवरकातोऽस्यस्य मत्तुः पुरोः] Later, modern. —*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावत्सु *N.* of the Hotri of the gods (देवानां होता).

अर्बुक [अर्बु-हिंसने बाहु उक्त्वा] *N.* of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahaदेवः ; *N.* of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a.* Bringing misfortune, sinful ; indecent —*शः* 1 Damage, hurt. —2 = अर्शस् *q. v.*

अर्शस् *n.* [ऋ-अवृत्त्याधो हृत्च Up. 4. 135] Pilo. —Comp. —घ्न *a.* destroying piles (-घ्न) 1 *N.* of the plant गुल्फ, so called because it is said to cure pile. —2 one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (-घ्न) 1. *N.* of the plant *Oenuligo Archioidea* Lin. —2 the marking nut plant (मल्लतक). —युक्त *a.* afflicted with piles. —हित *a.* ening piles. (-तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शम् *a.* [अर्शस् अस्यर्थे-अर्] Afflicted with piles ; Ms. 3. 4.

अर्शन् *a.* [अर्शमस्यस्य इति] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [ऋ-असावृत् हृत्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Ere. —2 *N.* of a demon.

अर्पण *a.* [ऋ-प गौ ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. —नं Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. —2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हते, अर्हो, आनर्ह, अर्हित] (epic A. as रावणा नर्हते पूजा Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.) ; किमिव नायुत्मानमर्हचराणां इति S 7 ; 'so दुर्ह, प्रायश्चित्ते, वधे &c. —2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.) ; ननु गर्भः रिक्तं रिक्तमर्हति S 6 ; न स्त्री स्वान्तेड्यमर्हति Ms. 9 3 ; also with inf. ; न स तल्लभ्यमर्हति Ms. 8. 147 ; 11. 7, 18. —3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation ; नाभ्यस्त्री वायुमर्हति Y. 2. 49 ; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1 88. —4 To be fit or deserve to be done ; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5, 112 ; Dk. 137. —5 To be equal to ; be worth, न ते गात्रायुषचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 are not equal to ; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नार्हति षोडशी Ms. 2. 86 ; 3. 131. —6 To be able, translatable by 'can' ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; विनाशमस्यस्यस्य न कश्चिदकर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17 ; अन्तर्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. —7 To worship, honour ; see *caus.* below. —8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleased to' ; द्वित्रायहान्यर्हति सोढुमर्हत् R. 5.

25 pray wait. &c. ; नार्हति मे प्रणयं ति. हंतु 2. 58 ; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it ; Kn 6. 32 ; Ms. 1. 2 ; Bg 10. 16. 2. 17 ; R. 1. 72 ; 1. 89 ; 3 46. —*Caus.* or 10 P. To honour, worship ; राजानिहन्तं मनुष्यकंपाणिः Bk. 1. 17 ; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह *a.* 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving ; अर्हो नभोजयन् विमो दंडमर्हति माषकं Ms 8 392. —2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to (with acc., inf., or in comp.) ; नैवाहः वैतुकं रिक्त्य पत्न्येरागादौ हि सः Ms 9. 144 ; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लक्ष्यसे Rām. ; तस्मात्साहो वयं हंतुं धर्तारान्मन्त्रं स्वधांश्चान् Bg. 1 37 ; पदं क्षमकियाहोवां R. 1. 76 ; 'so मानं, वधं, दुर्ह' &c. —3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). —4 Becoming, proper, fit, केवलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3 ; with gen. also ; स मृत्योर्हो महोभुजा Pt. 1. 87-92 ; or in comp. : तद्वर्हणं प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275 ; 'so हृत्, यज्ञ' Ak. —5 Worth (in money), costing ; see below. —हर्हः [अर्ह-वृत्] 1 *N.* of Indra. —2 *N.* of Vāshqu. —3 Price (as in महाह) ; महाहर्हः पारिवर्तनं न्ययुते ; Ku. 5. 12 (महाहर्हः यस्याः Malli.). —4 Fitness, propriety. —5 Motion, course (गति). —हर्हः Worship, adoration ; Ki. 2. 58 ; R. 1. 75.

अर्हणं-णा [अर्हं भवेत्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration ; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रुः कुनयो नपचक्षुः R. 1 55 ; St. 15. 22 ; 14. 58, R. 11 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. According to what is one ; according to one's means.

अर्हणाय *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्हं शतृ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable ; S 5 15 ; R 5. 25 ; 1. 55 ; Ru. 6. 56 ; Ms. 3. 128. —2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत. ख्यात). —3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). —*m.* 1 A Buddha ; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. —2 A superior divinity with the Jainas ; सर्वज्ञो जिनरागादिदोषलोकाप्यपजितः यथास्थितायवादी च देवाहर्हत् परमेश्वरः । see the word जित also.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह-वाङ्] Worthy, deserving. —नः 1 A Buddha. —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 *N.* of Siva.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration ; श्रीनार्हती चणैर्गुणैः Sk.

अर्हो *pot. p.* [अर्ह-वृत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. —2 Fit to be praised. —3 Right, fit, proper. —4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हिरिषाणि *a.* Ved. Making enemies cry aloud ; exultant.

अल 1 U. (अलति-ने, अलितं, अलित)
1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or
able. -3 To prevent ward off ; see
अलम्.

अलं [अल-अञ्] 1 The sting in the
tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpi-
ment ; cf. आ

अलकः [अल-कृ, अलति सूषयति मुलं]
1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in gene-
ral ; ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका Ku. 5.
55 ; अस्पृष्टालकचन्दनै R. 1. 42 ; 4. 54 ;
अलकभगता गतः K. 4 ; अलके बालकु-
दाहविन्द Me 65 (the word is n. also,
as appears from a quotation of Malli ;
स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि तासः) . -2 Curls on
the fore-head. -3 Saffron besmeared
on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अ-
लकं). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten
years of age. -2 N. of the capital
of Kubera (situated on a peak of
the Himalaya above the peak of Me-
ru, inhabited also by Siva), and of
the lord of the Yakshas ; अलकामति-
वाह्ये Ku. 6. 37 ; विभाति यस्यां ललित-
लकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2.
10 ; गतस्या ते वसन्तिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वरा-
णां Me. 7. -Comp. -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ई-
श्वरः 'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera ;
अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरै R. 19. 15. -अंतः
the end of a curl or ringlet ; Si. 4.
9 ; Me. 8. -नंदा 1 N. of the Ganges,
or a river falling into it. -2 a girl
from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा
N. of the capital of Kubera. -व्रियः
N. of a tree (पीतमाल). -संहतिः f.
rows of curls ; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं ind. In vain, for nothing.

अलकः -लकः [ल रकोऽस्मात्, रस्य लब्धे,
स्वार्थे कृ Tv.] The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip) ; (दंतवाससा)
चिरेज्जिहालककपाटने Ku. 5. 34, 68 ;
7. 58 ; विभातरालकः M. 3. 5 ; अल-
ककां पद्मं ततान K. 7. 7 ; स्त्रियो ह-
तार्थाः पुष्पं विरथं निष्पीडितालककवर्य-
जंति Mk. 4. 15. -Comp. -रसः red lac,
juice ; अलकरसरकाभावलकरसवर्जितौ ।
अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशमप्रभौ
Rām. -रसः the red colour of alaka.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. -2 Having no characteristic
or distinguishing marks, undefined,
undistinguished ; M. 1. 5 -3 Having
no good marks, inauspicious,
unfortunate, ill-omened ; क्लेशावहा
मद्वैरलक्षणाह R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad
or inauspicious sign ; Ms. 4. 156.
-2 That which is no definition, a
bad definition.

अलक्षित a. 1 Unseen, unperceived,
unobserved ; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1 ; अल-
क्षितास्पृश्यतनो दूषण R. 2. 27. -2 Un-
characterized ; not marked. -Comp.

—अंतक a. suddenly dead. —उपस्थित
a. one who has approached unobser-
ved.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having
no particular marks. -4 Insignificant
in appearance. -5 Having no pre-
tence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or
secondary (as meaning). -Comp.
—गति a. moving invisibly. —जन्मत
unknown birth, obscure origin ; वपु-
विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यमतर Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग
a. disguised, incognito. —वाच a.
addressing words to no visible ob-
ject ; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad
luck, distress, poverty ; कामाच इमे
विमर्कवर्षलक्ष्मी U. 5. 31.

अलगदः [Ety. ?] A water-ser-
pent, the black variety of the Cobra
de Capello (also written अलगर्थ).
—र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलरल a. 1 Speaking unconnect-
edly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घु-घी f.) 1 Not light,
heavy, big, weighty (as breast, hips
&c.) ; आयासादलघुतरसाहै Si. 8. 1 ; 7.
5. -2 Not short long (in prosody).
-3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense,
violent, very great. -Comp. -उपलः
a rock. —ऊमन् m. intense heat. —प्रति-
ज्ञ a. solemnly pledged or promised.
अलाघवे Meanness, niggardliness ;
R. 3. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not
transgressing, not passing over or
beyond.

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, im-
passable, inaccessible, beyond the
reach of ; त्रिदशपरिषत्स्यलंघनीये कृते
स्वा V. 2 proof against injury ; V. 4.
Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, in-
surmountableness, inaccessibility ;
Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability ; respect-
ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute
rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य a. 1 Not to be transgressed,
overcome &c. ; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond
the reach of, impossible to be done ;
Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or at-
tain, unattainable ; K. 10. 6, 13 ; Si.
8. 57 ; °ता state of being proof
against an attack or injury ; Ki.
11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye ;
a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज a Shameless. —जा 1
Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः जुः [अलं सामर्थ्यं ज्ञातिः
तु-अच्, प्रो-उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलतिः [अल-वा°-अतिच्] Commence-
ment of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध a. Unobtained. -Comp. -अ-
भीक्षित a. disappointed in one's
desired object. —नाथ a. friendless,
without a patron.

अलभ्य a. Unobtainable, unat-
tainable.

अलम् ind. [अल-बाह° अम्] 1 (a)
Enough, sufficient for, adequate
to (with dative or inf.) ; तस्यालमेवा
क्षुधितस्य नृपत्यै R. 2. 39 ; Ku. 6. 82 ;
अन्यथा प्रातराण्य कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम्
Bk. 8. 98 ; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110 ; K.
133 ; Bh. 3. 22 ; Ms. 11. 77 ; R. 2.
39. 9. 32 ; 15. 64 ; Me. 64, 88. (b)
A match for, equal to (with dat.) ;
वैश्येभ्यो हरिरल Sk. ; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय
Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with
inf.) ; अलं भोक्तुं Sk. ; वरेण शमितं
लोकानलं दूष्ये तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56 ;
V. 3. 10 ; with loc also ; त्रयाणाम-
पि लोकानामलमसि निवारणे Rām. -3
Away with, enough of, no need of, no use
of (having a prohibitive force),
with instr. or gerund ; अलमन्यथा गृही-
त्वा M. 1. 20 ; अलमलं बहु विकल्प M.
1 ; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यस्त दारानयाहरत्
Si. 2. 40 ; अलं महीपाल तव श्रेण K. 2. 34 ;
Ku. 5. 82 ; अलमियाद्विः कुसुमः S. 4 so
many flowers will do ; Si. 10. 75 ;
som-times used, though less cor-
rectly, with the inf. in the same
sense ; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3 ;
अलं सुसजनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (a)
Completely, thoroughly ; अहंरूपं जम-
यितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53 ; स्व-
पि विततयः स्वर्णिः प्रीणयाम् S. 7. 34 ;
R. 10. 80 ; K. 169 ; Si. 3. 58 ; 4.
39. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a
high degree ; तदति अलम् K. 2 ; यो
गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. ; Mv. 6. 40 ;
इत्यलमन्वज्ञानं सुनिमी Ki. 13. 13 again
and again, exceedingly. -5 In vain.
-6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of
अति and सूषण also. -Comp. —कामण
a. [अलं समर्थः कर्मणि ख] competent to
do any act, skilful, clever. —कुमारि a.
[अलं कुमार्ति] sufficient to support a
maiden (घन) ; P. 1. 2. 44. —कृ-कार
&c. see separately below. —नामिन् a.
[अलं पर्याप्तं गच्छात्, गान] going after, fol-
lowing in due or proper manner ; P.
V. 2. 15. —जीविक a. [अलं जीविकयै च.
त.] sufficient for livelihood. —सूषण a.
[अलं सुष्यते कमणि बाहुं क] sufficient,
adequate to eating. —तम a. able,
sufficient, having power. —घन a. [अलं
प्रभूतं घनमस्य अच्] possessing suffi-
cient wealth, rich ; निरादिष्टघनश्चेतु
प्रतिभुः स्यादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. —धूम
a. [अलमस्यो धूमः] thick smoke,
volume of smoke. —पशुः [अलं यत्ति नि-
रर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for
sacrifice). (-a.) able to keep cattle.
—पुरुषीण a. [अलं समर्थं पुरुषायः स्वार्थे-
ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man.
-2 sufficient for a man. (-ण.) a man

who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. —2. an epithet of Siva. —बुद्धि: 1. sufficient sense. —2. false notion (मिथ्या-बुद्धि). —पूण्य *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं पू-पूण्य] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मद्वलपूण्युरि-
यपारै तपसःसुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. —2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलं-
कार K. 207; कृतमो वेशोऽलंकृतः S. 1. —3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. —2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सृजति तावद्वेशेषुणाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं मुखाः Bh. 2. 92. —3 Preparation.

अलंकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments, —2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. —3 Ornamented. —स्युः An epithet of Siva.

अलंकर्तु *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. —2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्णस्य V. 1; अनुस्तेकाः कृतु विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.* —3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds: —शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरेष्यता य धर्माः शोभाति-
शायिनः । सादीशुपकुर्वतोऽलंकारास्तं आदादिवत् ॥ B. D. 631; उपबृजति तं संतं वैगद्वारेण जातु-
चित् । हारादिष्वलंकारास्तेषुमासोपमादयः K. P. 8. —4 The whole science of Rhetoric. —Comp. —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kavyaśāstra. —शास्त्रं the science and art of Rhetoric, poetics. —सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments. —सूत्र N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism. —हीनं *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. —2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. —3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वदेषो शब्दार्थो सयुगावनलं-
कृतिः पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थवनलंकृतिः । असौ न मन्यते कस्यचिद्वृत्तवनलं कृतिः ॥ Chandra. 1; सालंकृतिः अवनकोनलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6. (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. —एः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. —2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —3 Prahashta, the minister of Rāvaṇa. —4 A demon killed by Ghaṭot-
kacha. —ए 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. —2 A kind of plant (हज्जालु). —3 A barrier, a line of

water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलेरेखा).

अलप्य *a.* [नास्तिलयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; Si. 4. 57. —2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanence. —2 irth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलंकः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. —2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. —3 A kind of worm. —4 N. of a plant (चेतार्क).

अलपस *n.* Merit.

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pisā-
cha (mostly used in dramas).

अलवाल A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* [न लसति व्याप्रियते, लस्-अल्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. —2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गभ्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; खेदालतेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; Si. 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गगनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. —3 Soft, gentle. —4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादे-
लसगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भ-
भालसायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. —2 A kind of tree. —3 N. of a sage. —4 N. of a small poisonous animal. —स्र N. of a plant (हंसपदी). —Comp. —ईक्षणा° a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाथेस्तादाहारो न च पच्यते ।
आमशयोऽलसकस्तस्मै सोऽलसकः स्तुतः ॥
अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः —तः [ला-क, न. त.] A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निवाणोऽलात-
लाचवं Ku. 2. 23 coal; सद्गुरुक्षणा Rām-
चक्रप्रतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलातुण्य *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. —2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाडुः —डुः *f.* [नलंबते; नलंब-उणिच् न लोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd. —डु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd. —2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जंयलाडुनि यावाणः हंत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —Comp. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —एषां a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाडुमय *a.* Made of a bottle; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [न. व.]: Without gain or profit. —भः 1 Non-acquirement, Me. 2. 43; 6. 57; 2. 184. —2 Loss; Me. 9. 331, 11. 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलास्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet). —2 An assailing enemy, an assailant. —3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-इल् Up. 4. 138] 1 A black bee. —2 A scorpion. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The sign of the zodiac called वृश्चिक. —6 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —कुलं a flight or number of bees; संकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिकुलसंकुलकुलुम-
निराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1; संकुलः the *kubja* plant. —जिह्वा, —हिका [अलिश्च क्षुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft palate. —दूर्वा N. of a plant; (मालादूर्वा), —पत्रिका, —पर्णा N. of a tree. (वृश्चिकपत्रा-
ख्यवृक्षः). —गिय *a.* pleasing to the bees. (—यः) the red lotus. (—यः) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणितकारी). —विरावः, —रतं song or hum of a bee. —बलम = श्रिय *v.*

अलिम् *m.* [अल्-इल्] 1 A scorpion. —2 A bee; मलिनिमालिनिः साधवयोवि-
ताम् Si. 6. 4. —नी A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलीभिः Si. 6. 72; अलिनी-
जिण्युः कचानी चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिङ्क [अल्-इल् अल्-कमणि इक्] The forehead; अलिङ्केन च हेमकातिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिङ्कवः A kind of carrier bird.

अलिङ्गदः A kind of snake.

अलिङ्ग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. —2 Having bad marks. —3 (In grammar.) Having no gender. —यः An epithet of the Supreme Being. —यः Absence of marks.

अलिङ्गिन् *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिंजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [अल्-बाहु इन्] Greatly advanced in penance (तपोभिरतिवृद्ध). —नः N. of a tribe.

अलिङ्गः [अल्-इल् अल्-कमणि-किङ्] 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिङ्गतोरनं M. 5, Dk. 74. —2 A place (like a square) at the door. —3 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; or its ruler also.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. -2 A bee. -3 A dog.

अलिप्ता Freedom from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक -चक see अनिमक.

अलीक a. [अल्-कीक् Up. 4. 25 निपातः] [Unpleasing, disagreeable. -2 Untrue, false, pretended; °सुग्यः K. 84; अलीक-कोपकानि K. 147; °वचन Amarn. 23, 33, 43. -3 Little, not much, few. -कं 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगता गतः K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth. -3 Heaven. -Oomp. -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling taste of fish (' mock-fish ').

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकिन् a. 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य a. False.

अलीगर्दः A snake; see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उत्] A small water-pot. अलुक्, समासः [नास्ति विभक्तः लुक् लोपो यक्] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिजं, आरमनेन्दं, जनु वायः &c.

अलुप्त a. 1 Not cut off, undiminished. -2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध a. Moderate, content; not covetous; °स्व contentment.

अलुक्ष्ण a. Soft (Ved. for अलुक्ष).

अले } ind. Unmeaning words
अलेले } in the dialect of the Pisāchas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक a. Stainless. -का An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश a. Not little, much, large. -कं ind. Not at all.

अलेशीन a. Firm, steady.

अलोका a. 1 Not having space (Ved.). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोका लोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोकयत इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोका-लोक also. -3 Having no people. -4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सप्तानि-मौल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. -3 The immaterial or spiritual world. -4 The nether world (सातल). -5 A Ritvij or any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer. -का A kind of bird. -Oomp. -सामान्य a. extraordinary, uncommon; °युगसन्तुजः Māli. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकीय a. Invisible.

अलोकित a. Unseen.

अलोक्य a. Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ma. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग a. Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion right process.

अलोभित् a. Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोला a. 1 Tranquil; unagitated. -2 Firm, steady. -3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desire. -लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु a. Indifferent to sensual objects; °स्व indifference to sensual objects.

अलोलुप a. 1 Free from desire. -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित a. Bloodless, not red. -कं Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक a. (-की f.) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. -2 Unusual, rare. -3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अभिश्रि हरि इद्विलौकिकं -4 Theoretical; °स्व rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वाद्मरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख विलोच्य तैत्थ्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Prik. 1. -Oomp. -संनिर्गुणः proximity not common to the world (of three kinds).

अलकः 1 A tree. -2 A member of the body.

अल्प a. [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or युक्); Ma. 11. 36. -2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचा-तरा V. 4. 26. -3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young. -5 Seldom, rare. -ल्पं Very little. -ल्पं लप्तेन-ल्पात् adv. 1 A little. -2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन नि-द्यते Rām. -3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. -Oomp. -अल्प a. very little or minute, little by little; Ma. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. -असु = °प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षित् a. desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् a. short-lived; Ma. 4. 157. (-युः m.) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरंभः a small or gradual beginning. -आहार, -आहारिन् a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-र) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. -इच्छु a. moderate in wishes, seeking little. -इतर a. 1. other than small, large. -2. other than few,

many; as °राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ईशारय्य a. named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin -ऊन a. slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -कार्यं a small matter. -केशी 1. N. of a plant (सुतकेशी). -2. the root of a sweet flag. -क्रीत a. bought for a small sum, cheap. -गंध a. having little scent or odour. (-घं) a red lotus. -चेष्टित a. inert. -छद्, -छाद् a. scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ a. knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु a. 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. -2. weak, thin. -3. having small bones. (-नुः) a kind of tree. -दक्षिण a. defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ma. 11; 39. 40. -दृष्टि a. narrow-minded, short-sighted. -घन a. of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor, Ma. 3. 66; 11, 40. -धी a. weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. -पद्म 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi). -2. a tree having a few leaves. -रंज a red lotus. -पशु a. Ved. having a small number of cattle. -पञ्जस् a. having few descendants or subjects. -प्रमाव a. of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °स्व insignificance. -प्रमाण, प्रमाणक a. 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः -णकः) common cucumber. -प्रयोग a. of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण, -असु a. having little power or strength, having a short breath, asthmatic; °णश्च क्रियासु भवति Suar. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयं मी वर्गमगा यणश्चापासवः स्मृतः Sk. i. e. the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals and the letters ह् च् द् त् प् ग् ज् ङ् द् ब्. -बल a. weak, feeble, having little strength. -बाध a. causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. -बुद्धि-मति a. weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ma. 12. 74. -भाषिन् a. speaking little, taciturn. -मध्यम a. slender-waisted. -मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely. -2. a short time, a few moments. -मारिषः [अल्पः मारिषः शाक. कर्म°] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus polygamus. -मूर्ति a. small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-तिः f.) a small figure or object. -मूल्य a. of small value cheap. -मेधस् a. of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् a. young in age, youthful. -वाचिन् a. speaking little, taciturn. -विद्य a. ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. -विषय a. 1. of limited range or capacity; क चाल्पविषया मतिः

R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी *a.* small tree-like shami. —सरतृ *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 23; नष्टिप्रशुद्धिमापि अल्पका प्रतिपद्यते U. 4. —कं Little. —कः N. of a plant (यवः).

अलपता, स्त्र्व 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —चः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदयिकेषु, अल्पशः आदिषु P. V. 4. 42 Com., P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल, कृतार्थे जिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न च केऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्टः] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, commit.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयस्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अल 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवात्, अवि, अविन्, अवित or ऊन्] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरदाभिराशः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नचुरपि मेदिनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; e. g. गति, कति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वागम्य, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीति, अवाति, वृषण, व्यापि, आलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाग and वृद्धि). —Caus. To consume, devour. —WITH अलु to encourage, inspire. —उल 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. —उव 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-लुट्] 1 Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनपिवनावालि, Si. 6. 37. —नं Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (The initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वोक्ते तेष्विषी वगण Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधु, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, -कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन; (d) littleness; वीहीनवर्द्धति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलंब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रून् (परामर्शित); (h) commanding; अवकल्प; (i) depression, bending down; अवदृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकुट; अवकोकिलः = अवकुटः कोकिलया; Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chāṇ. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कट् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, -कर्त &c. See under अवकु-कृत्.

अवकर्ण 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67.

अवकर्णनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. —Comp. —अद *a.* eating moss. —उलव *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1, 4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. —Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; तत्ते चापद्वितीये बहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः V. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहंरत्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यम् तत्र वृथो मनोभवः Ka. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोद्वान् ग्रामायाम्बधितो वदौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; M. 3. 201; यथावकाशं नीतो take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं चिद्विहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोऽयं महानद्योः समागमे Rām; सदो-वावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषाः V. 3. your unfinished sentence shows that there is: room to find fault. (b) Footing admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु वर्ण-तले सुलभावकाशः S. 7, 52; oft used

in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावकाशः मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावगृहिते मे मनसि धिवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prabh.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for,' 'admit,' 'give way to'; अतो हि वृथा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्विषो विपुलमभिर्नावकाशोऽधमानं Pt. 1. 366; जपने वृत्तोऽवकाशः Aam. 18; अदृत्तावकाशो मत्तरस्य K. 45 not awayed by malice; Ma. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; वदो च निजचित्तेऽपि सोऽवकाशं मनोभुवः Ka. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलेऽपि वद्व्यावकाशं (निद्रा) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāśa* verses.

अवकीर्ण -गिन्त् See under अवकु.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. —टं Deformity See अवकट.

अवकुष्ठित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Investing, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, condemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blame, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकुत् 6 P. To cut off or away. —Caus. To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तनं संघीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्त्तिव *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृ 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down, or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन सुयते Rām. —एः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त);

रणो देवोऽवकृष्टस्य षड्वकृष्टस्य वेतनं Me. 7. 126.

अवकृ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रवृत्तैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्यन्तरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out; Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (Atm.) (Used reflexively) (a) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरन्ते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (b) To fall asunder. (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कु अप] Dust, aweepings; अवकरानकरं विकिरति Bh. 2. 124.

अवकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपि रजोभिरपिरेरवकीर्णस्य मणेरुद्धार्यता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णम् a. [अवकीर्णमेव इष्टां इनि] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -m. (-र्ण) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णो मवेदुषा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् । गर्भं पशुमालम्ब्य नेकतः स विशुष्या ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9; त्वत्तं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकल्प 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); ज्ञातीरिणं संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -Caus. 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पयामिर्वृत्त्यायेष्टदृष्टेषु भवानि Bk. 19. 17; यच्च भवान्बुधं राजयेन्नावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित p. p. Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृतिः f. 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केच भोग्यस्ते अनवकृतावेव Sk. (अनवकृतिरसंभारता). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश a. Having the hair hanging down,

अवकेशिन् a. 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसन्नाः केशा विद्यन्ते अस्य इति] Having small or very few hair. -m. A fruitless tree.

अवक्रोकेल a. [अवकृष्टः कोकिलश्च] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य a. 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवकत्र a. Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र a. Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रासिन् [अव-कृष्णिनि पू०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रासिन् वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1 2.

अवक्रन्द 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रन्द a. Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. -दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवैनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -Caus. To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रातिः f. 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् a. Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 2 A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्यांशं द्रव्यं Sk.)

अवक्रुश 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट p. p. Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रिन्न a. Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्रेदः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्रेदं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्रामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्रि 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry off, destroy. -Pass. To waste away; decay.

अवक्रयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लक्षं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्रयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारं.

अवक्षीण p. p. Wasted, emaciated. -णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवक्षमवक्षिप्य मुनिवक्ष्णायवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, elander; मदलेखामवक्षिप K. 317; अवक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -Caus. To cause to fall down.

अवक्षित p. p. 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman* q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कृ P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195 -4 Overcoming, subduing. -णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत p. p. Sneezes upon; द्विषत्सं नगर्गस्य पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभाध्या K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [निम्नः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवखातः निदितः खादः खाद्यं] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति माचकीर्णः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगंडः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ a. [निपातः Up. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (पातःखातः).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. 1 To go down, descend अंजः समुद्रमवगमुदायः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतारारयमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मानेव

मवगच्छति V. 2; कथं ज्ञातमित्यभिहिते
श्रुति इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्व-
वगच्छामि, परस्ताद्वगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्त-
त्प्रावगच्छत्वं मम तेजोऽंशेभ्यः Rg. 10. 41;
R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b) To consider,
regard, look upon. -5 To assure one-
self, be convinced. -Caus. 1 To bring
near. -2 To inform oneself of, find
out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिमवगम-
यितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to
know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu.
5; सर्वमिव प्रितारवगमयति Dk. -4 To in-
dicate, show; संनानोप साहसमवगमयति
Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत p. p. 1 Gone away or down.
-2 Known, learnt, understood; some-
times used actively; तवैवध्यानाद्व-
गतोऽस्मि S. 7. 11 arnt; उदपूर्वा तद्विहित-
मवगतोऽहं ibid. came to know. -3
Assented, promised.

अवगतिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception,
comprehension. -2 True or determi-
nate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः;
ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः. -गमनं 1 Going near, descend-
ing. -2 Understanding, comprehen-
sion, perception, knowledge, being
acquainted with. -3 True or deter-
minate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं
सुसुक्तं कर्तुमवययत् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाढा A small wooden basin
for bailing water out of a boat.

अवगाह 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe one-
self in, plunge into, dive into; with
acc. or loc.; तमोपहंती तमसां वगाह
R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिये V. 4;
स्वप्नवगाहतत्पथं जलं Y. 1. 272; Bk. 6.
29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be
absorbed into (fig.); आत्मपरास्ते-
नाप्यनवगाहितमार्गज्ञाप्यस्य चरितमवगा-
हितमिच्छति Mn 6. -2 To enter, pene-
trate, fully pervade; विमानशृंगान्यव-
गाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पृथोपरी
तोपनिधौ वगाह Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वपरसमुद्रा-
वगाह S. 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also.
-Caus. To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered
into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्वि-
पस्य Mk. 2; अमृत-हृदमिवावगाढोऽस्मि
S. 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām. -2 De-
pressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.);
अभ्युक्तता परस्ताद्वगाढा जघनगौरवात्प-
श्चात् S. 3. 8; मयुरभजद्वगाढतरः Si.
15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes;
अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनराश्रयसमं
कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as
blood).

अवगाहः. -हनं 1 Bathing; सुभगस-
लिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3; अवगाहप्रसिध-
मिव वनमहिषयूथं 1. 29; सदावगाहक्षम-
चारिसंघाः Ra. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, im-
mersing (in general); entering into;
हृत्पुङ्गवगाहनसाहसिकता Dk. 16; परदेशाव-
गाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षममात्र-

ज्ञाता R. 5. 47; दुग्धानामवगाहनायविधिना
रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.)
Mastering, learning, studying com-
pletely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहंभीरुद्विः
K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A
bucket.

अवगाह्य pot. p. 1 Fit for bathing.
-2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit;
अवगुणं परावगुणं Malli. on K. 13. 48.

अवगुं 10 P. 1 To come with,
abound; परवचनीवगुंठितं J. 1; Ms. 4.
49. -2 To draw over, conceal; veil.

अवगुंठनं 1 The act of covering the
head of women; hiding, veiling. -2
A veil (for the face); (fig. also);
अवगुंठनसंघाता कुलजाभिसरेद्यपि S. D.;
चांडालस्तिमिरावगुंठनपटकेषु विधत्ते विधुः
ibid.; कृतज्ञावगुंठनं Mn. 6; उत्सृष्ट-
सत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुंठनानां Ve. 3; Mk.
4. 24; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering,
mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping
broom. -Comp. -सुद्रा [अवगुंठनाय सुद्रा]
a sort of religious ceremony; सत्य-
हस्तकृता सुहृदिघोषो मुखतर्जनी । अवगुंठन-
सुद्रेयमभितो धूमिता नता ॥

अवगुंठनवत् A. Covered with a veil,
veiled; वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुंठिका 1 Veiling, hiding, cover-
ing. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुंठित p. p. 1 Veiled, covered,
concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुंठिते Ku. 4.
11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness.
-2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुंठित a. Pounded, ground.

अवगुंफित a. Woven.

अवगुर् 6 U. To assail with
threats, to attack, to raise a weapon
for the purpose of striking a blow
(with loc. or dat.). न कादाचिद् द्विजे
तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेद्यपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्म-
णावगुयेव 165; 11. 207.

अवगुरणं-गुरणं Menacing, assail-
ing with intent to kill, assailing
with weapons.

अवगुह 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide,
conceal; (रविः) पञ्चांजनावगुहः Mb. -2
To put into or inside; उष्णोर्वं संवेष्ट्य
निधीतेऽवगुहत Kāty. -5 To embrace; या
ममोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगुहते Pt. 4.

अवगुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. -2
Embracing.

अवगो 1 P. 1 To sing in a discord-
ant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly,
satirize in a song, revile, reproach
(mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत p. p. 1 Sung in a discord-
ant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached,
abused, censured; अनवगीताः पार्थिव्य;
U. 2. 2; अवगीतां गमिसे दशगमिनां Ki.
2. 7; मोढावगीतप्रथमाधुरय 17. 28;
Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Sati-
rized in a song. -5 Seen frequently,

well-known (सुदृष्ट). -नं 1 A satire in
song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame.
-3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go
(as reins). -2 To divide, separate
(as words or parts of words); विनुग-
णमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्यकारोऽवग्रहते P. VIII.
2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discon-
tinue; to distinguish, discriminate,
discern. -4 To punish, chastise; मन्त्रो-
पि नाम न महानवग्रह साध्या Si. 5. 49.
-5 To seize, choke; मृदादिकावग्रहमात्रकंटा
K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in
possession, overpower; स्त्रान्नमवग्रह-
वगुहति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7
To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8
To lay hold of (with the feet). -Caus.
To knead, make dough.

अवग्रहीत p. p. Obstructed, impeded,
restrained.

अवग्रह्य a. Separable. -घ्नं A pada
having the name प्रत्यक्ष.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the compo-
nent parts of a compound, or of
other grammatical forms. -2 The
mark or interval of such a separa-
tion; समासेऽवग्रहोऽह्यसप्तमकालः. -3 The
syllable or letter after which such
separation occurs; ऋद्वग्रहात् P. VIII.
4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi
(as in चिकृता च ते च मदनं च इमां च मां च
instead of चेमां च) Bb. 2. 2. -5 The
mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision
of an afterer and ओ. -6 Withholding
of rain, drought, failure of rain; ह-
र्षिर्भवति ज्ञस्यानामवग्रहविशोधिना R. 1.
62; रावणावग्रहकृतमिति वागमुतेन सः 10.
48; नभोनभस्योर्ध्वद्विषमवग्रह इवांतरे 12.
29; वृषेव सीता तदवग्रहक्षता Ku. 5. 61.
-7 An obstacle, impediment, hind-
rance, restraint; संसारं Māl. 1 the
bonds or fetters of worldly exist-
ence; प्रसन्न रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rām.; see
अवग्रह and निवग्रह. -8 A herd of
elephants. -9 The forehead of an
elephant. -10 Nature, original
temperament. -11 A sort of knowl-
edge, a false idea. -12 Punishment
(opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता Si.
1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term
of abuse. -14 An iron hook with
which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impedi-
ment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3
Knowledge.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation.
-2 Impediment; अवग्रहस्ते घृयात् Sk.
-3 A curio; see अवग्रह.

अवघट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush
away or off. -2 To split, break or
cut asunder; पंचबाणात् अवघट्यती
Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub;
जलौकोन्नयनमधुनाऽवघट्येत् Susr. -4
To stir up, agitate.

अवष्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 stirring up, shaking.

अवष्टनं Ru bbing away or off.

अवष्टु 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु कौचावष्टु Mb.

अवष्टोषा, -षणं Proclaiming, denouncing. -णा A proclamation.

अवष्टु 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro; as in अवष्टुमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावष्टुगितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवष्टुणः Whirling round, a whirl-pool.

अवष्टुर्ननं Rolling orwhirling round.

अवष्टु 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलिलेन क्षयमानान्यवष्टुयति गिरेरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1. v. 1. -Caus. To rub off, scratch.

अवष्टर्ण 1 Robbing into. -2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः छुद्धिरेशा गोवालेश्चावष्टर्णात् Y. 3. 60. अवष्टीत a. Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवष्टा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head) मूर्धनि त्रिवष्टाय Aeval. ; अवष्टातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. -Caus. (घ्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवष्टाणे The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण a. One telling a censured tale. -णं Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [न. व.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसाद्वचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -न [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽस्मिन्मोमः Kāty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर a. not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent; (language); शब्देऽवचनीयेषु तदेत द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable; not blamable, free from censure; लोकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा अवचर्तये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर a. Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचष्ट्रमनं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. -Caus. 1 To cause to move or

descend upon -2 To employ, use, apply; लिखन्, शक्यं. कषायं &c.

अवचार a. Going or moving down in or upon. -रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण a. Moving, going. -णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपकविधि).

अवचार्य a. To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather pick up, pluck (with two acc.); गता स्वाद्वचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्चमदुमान् Bk. 6. 10; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off. -4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयेषु सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [अव-चि-वृत्] Gathering flowers (with the hands); अवचित-कुसुमावचायसेवात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायिन् a. Gathering, picking off. अवचित p. p. 1 Gathered. -2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [अवचना चूडा अयं यस्य वा. डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a choeri) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूडमनु माधवधाम जगुः Si. 5. 18; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलायः K. 26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or over, overlay; चूर्णः शनैर्नैर्गन्तुस्त्वमवचूर्ण्य Sugar. ; भेषो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णितः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित a. 1 Pounded coarsely; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलका, -कं A choeri or brush (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obacure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; कौचनावच्छादान् (खान्) Rām.

अवाच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.) used in Nyāya; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. -3 (In logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified determined; दिक्कालानवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. -5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion (अवयव). -2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation. -4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5 Determination, decision, settlement; शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्मृतिहेतवः Vāk. P. -6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. -7 Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading (आविः). अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing, distinctions.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. -2 Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4 Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic. -कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2 A predicate, characteristic property. -3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदने Cutting off, separating, determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. -तं A horse-laugh.

अवाञ्छि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest); to win; अवजिरेय च तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; युष्मकं नाम विमानं वीर्याद्वञ्छितं Rām. -2 To recover; हतां कुणामवाञ्छयत् Mb. -3 To ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer, अवजितमधुना तवाहमश्नोः Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over; येन-दलोकावजयाय दूतः R. 6. 62.

अवजित p. p. Conquered; contempted, disregarded.

अवजितः f. Conquest, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट a. Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; अवज्ञानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; अवज्ञानंति मां मृदा मातुर्भी तनुमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव-ज्ञा अहं] Disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion; नास्म्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आस्म्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचिद्विद् नः प्रथम्यवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6; Sānti. 3. 23; अवज्ञावज्ञेय परितपति मोक्षेति बुधं Udb. -Comp. -उपहृत a. treated with contempt, humiliated. -बुद्धिः the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् या परावज्ञादुद्धव्येति जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञान Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईदित्तं नवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्ग-लाम्पस्य R 1 79

अवज्ञप *pot p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विप्र दि क्षत्रियात्मानो नावज्ञयाः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अवट्ट *a.* [अव-अट्] Produced in a hole. —ट्टः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 A pit; अवट्ट चाणि मे राम पक्षिपेमे कलिवरः अट्टे ये निधीयन्ते Rām. —3 A well. —4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवट्टश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरे Y. 3. 98. —5 A juggler —0omp —कण्ठयः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. —नितो धनः N. of a particular hell.

अवट्टि, ट्टि *f.* [अव अट्टि] 1 A hole. —3 A well. —3 A sinus.

अवट्टीट्ट *a* [नासिकायाः नतं अवट्टीट्टं, अवट्टीट्टं नासिकायाः संज्ञाय; नासिकाप्यवट्टीट्टा, पुष्पोपवट्टीट्टः P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवट्टुः [अव-ट्टि-मितं ट्टु] 1 A hole in the ground. —2 A well. —3 The back or nape of the neck —4 The depressed part of the body. —5 A kind of tree. —ट्टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —ट्टु न. A hole, a rent. —0omp. —जः a hind owl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10. 12.

अवट्टय *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवट्टंगः —कः A market, a mart.

अवट्टीर्ण [अव-ट्टी-मि-क] The flight of a bird, flying downwards.

अवट्ट *a.* Ved. Not without a tail said of a cow).

अवट्टः [अव-अट्ट-वेदे पृ० ट्टयतः] A well, cistern.

अवट्टसंज्ञा —संज्ञ [अव-ट्ट-संज्ञ] 1 A garland —2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear ornament (fig. also); गङ्गा नयेकस्य गवतसः Ku 1. 55 स्ववाहनप्रोभ-वट्टावतसः 7. 38. चन्दन-पट्टावतसंज्ञा K 11, 12, 140, 97; R 13 49; Dk 5. 88; Ki 3 11; Si. 9. 81; *उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4 8; oft with an omite; वे-स-कुटुम्बेः शिखरेता S. 10 67. —3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; नामरमावतसंज्ञा जलसं-निवेशा Ohlt. 2. 3; पुंशः कावतसंज्ञा प-रिधाना Rām.; पुष्पावतसंज्ञा मालि-सुस. , कलपावतसंज्ञा कल्प-गणसंज्ञा Māl. 6.

अवट्टस्यपि Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear rings of अवट्टस्यपि दृश्यमाना यमदा क्षीरिषु कुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवट्टस्यपि M. 3.

अवट्टसंज्ञाः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अट्टीकं वनेनेव

विष्णुसुखस्यावतंसक V. 5. 3; शासादाहा-वतंसका (लंका) Rām.

अवट्सित *a.* Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवट्सर्पण 1 Anything cut in pieces. —2 Chopped straw.

अवट्ट 10 P To strike downwards; विष्णुवृषादावति Nir. ; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवट्टादनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नै-गिकी सुरभिणः कुसु-मस्य सिद्धा मूर्धनि स्थितिर्न चरगैरवट्टादनानि U. 1. 14 —2 Striking.

अवट्टत् 8 U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऋज्विधेयानैरवट्टत् कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावतः (न्यग्रोः) Hariv. —2 To overspread, cover; नभ-सि मेघावतते Susr.; खमवट्टय सलिलद्वा Bri S. 24 19. —3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow string).

अवट्टत् *p. p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवट्टत् (नदी) Rām.; तुरंगमैरवट्टत् (यू.) ibid. —2 Loosened, slackened; धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवट्टतिः *f.* Stretching, extending; शालेयावततिग्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवट्टानः 1 Stretching. —2 The unbending of a bow. —3 A downward face. —4 The spreading of a plant; लता-शतैरवट्टतामवट्टानशतैस्तथा Rām. —5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवट्टप 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. —Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावट्टाप्य पृथिवीं पृष्ठा दिवस-संज्ञये जगामासं Mb. —2 To illuminate.

अवट्टस्य *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अव-तत्तेन कुलस्थितं औचिष्मणम्'s standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47; अवतत्तेन कुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवट्टापि *a.* (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवट्टमसंज्ञ [अवट्टं प्यातं तमः अवट्ट समासः P V 4 70.] 1 Bright or dim darkness; 2) अट्टमसंज्ञा Dk —2 Darkness (in general); अवट्टमसंज्ञायै भास्वता-मनुदूतेन Si. 11 57. (where Malli says यद्यपि लोभेन अवट्टमसंज्ञा तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधा द्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्रह्यते). —3 Obscurity.

अवट्टरं *ind.* Ved. Further away, more distantly.

अवट्टसु *ind.* Below, in the lower world; Ki 5 27.

अवट्टर्पण A soothing remedy.

अवट्ट 1 P 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथावट्टतार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन्तं वृद्धावतारं तमं वरात् Si. 1. 1; यद्वृद्धावतमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपट्टवीमवती-र्णः षष्ठा S. 7. कवैतवट्टवतिरपि चक्रं मस्त-कम् Pt. 5; (fig. also) इति मतिर्व न बोधपट्टवीमवतरति K. 289 fails to see; वागेव मे नाभिधयविष्णुमवतरति अपय 151 I cannot speak for very shame.

—2 To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं व-र्जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3; see अवतीर्ण iso. —3 To enter, enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32; स्वदीपं देशमवतीर्णं M. 5. —4 To begin, commence; अवतरतु भवान् Dk. 152; तस्यैवसाहाय्य संगीतकमवतराणि Dhāt. 1. 5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; यत्तममव-तरत् सितजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. —6 To de-ascend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; शापावतीर्णं Ka. 2. 21; सुनिकन्या च सा शापावतरां जाता-वचावतत् 2. 31. Rāj T. 1. 130; 5. 66. विष्णुदेवावतीर्णोऽसौ Mārka. P. —7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवतीर्णोऽस्मि य-ज्ञो गमति दुस्तरं Ka. 21. 194; अव तस्य बलं तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5 —Caus. 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिद्वतार्य Mu. 3. 9; रथात्, वृक्षात्, शूलाद्यात् &c. —2 To take down, put or set down अवतारय सलिलसमीपं K. 38; मात्रां कक्षां तदावतार्य Pt. 1; स्वयुजाद्व-तारिता R. 1. 34; अवतार्यतां रथा V. 1. —3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्राद्वतार्य भूषणानि Mu. 2. 5; अर्धगाराजद्वतार्य चक्षुः R. 6. 30; अथोक्तदेशाद्वतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, Si. 9. 36. —4 To bring downwards. —5 To bend down. —6 To introduce, set a-go-ing, make current, begin; तेन विद्याव-तारित Rāj. T. 4. 585; तत्र तया सत्त्व-तारिते 2. 58

अवतरा Descent, N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा, अपतरस्थं; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्नानं. —2 An incarnation; see अवतार. —3 Crossing. —4 Sudden disappearance. —5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. —6 A holy bathing-place (तीर्थ). —7 Translating from one language into another. —8 Intro-duction. —9 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so ad-dressed to descend from heaven. —2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवतृकणे लुट्] 1 Preface —2 Succession, order, method,

अवतारा [अव तृ कणे वञ्च] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाण्डिपथावतारः Dk. 7; advent, setting in; वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. —2 Form, mani-festation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारयता व-तावतारासुधा Sankara. —3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोट्येष संपति नवः पुष्पावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मधिकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोऽयं वृषति Ka. 7. 18. —4 An incarnation of Vishnu;

विष्णुर्देव दशावतारमहने क्षितौ महासकदे Bb. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; देवानुद्धते जगत्त्रिवहने ध्रुगोलप्रदुषिते दैव्यं दायते बलिं हलयते क्षत्रस्यं कुर्वते ॥ पोलस्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमात्मन्यते स्लेच्छान्मुच्छयते दशाकृतिके कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोयामनः ॥ रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारक मलादिबोरोपलम् R. 3 36, परीक्षावनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Sānti. 2 2b; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. -6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at an object. -8 A landing-place; रुद्धे गजेन सरिताः सखावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; रं लभ् to gain one's object (with gen.). -Comp. -कथा account of an अवतार. N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -मंत्रा the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारण 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The edge or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्ण p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्ण जङ्घोः कथं Me. 50; जलनिधिमुत्तुर्ण जङ्घकथावतीर्ण R. 6 85; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिमिश्रावतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मलियोमाश्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणयोधरं Mā. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; वृक्षेन पथमवतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णोऽयं तस्य यामिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णो रजिन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -क्षण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Dan. P. To rub with cotton; तुलेरवकुण्याति तुलेन तुणाग्रमवहयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवतिर्णं तोकं अस्याः; प्रा० व०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवन, अवतिन् See under अवदो.

अवव्रस्त a. Terrified.

अवव्रस्तीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अववृक्षः [अवदश्यते पानरुच्यर्थः; अवद्वृ कर्मणि वृ] Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त a. 1 Given away -2 Finished, accomplished

अवदह 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाहः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः हं [अवसदिता दाहो येन; प्रा० व०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (शिरण). -2 Burning down, heat; इह-कापयं the root of the शिरण plant.

अवदात a. [अवदैक] 1 Beautiful; अवदातकतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेतः K. 36; an विद्यावदातं सुखं; शास्त्रं. -3 Bright, white; अवविशंभावदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128. 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजिनिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदातः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bb. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Sānti. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अवयस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. -5 Yellow. -तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीतमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 13, 16; पापब्रह्ममदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वपूर्ववदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदाय्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवद्व 9 P. To split or force open to tend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; ममशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणवावदारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थ-सुर्वीमवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदारयत् Rām.

अवद्वरण Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवद्वारण 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-रुट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्ण p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुट्टमुक्तमौक्तिकप्रकरः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संज्ञासाद्वन्द्वं बहु भाषते Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अवदो-सङ्गे कर्मणि क] Cut off.

अवतिन् a. [अवचमनेन इडा° इति]

One who divides or cuts off; पञ्च° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव दौ लुट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; इदं पादवदानानाम् S. B. -3 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदाहः 1 Milking -2 Milk

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्यं करिकुम्भजो माणः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यावृतेतः R. 7. 70; see अवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -तः 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यावृतेतः R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -मोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vice or sin.

अवद्यवत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवध्य a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -घा. Exemption from death; Me. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; ता, भाष्यः, त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहोणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदैवावध्य-भाषेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवध्यर्थ a. To be defied.

अवध्या 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय स्वध्रे मृत्पिण्डं Kāty.; यथा धुतः क्षुरधानेऽवधितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तस्ते-षु कुण्डेषु गर्भानवधये तदा Mb.; वासुदेवः स्वमाययामन्यवधोयमानः Bb&g.; to fix; पादाग्रे दृष्टमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधयां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतं listen, hear.

अवधाय } pot. p. To be attended
अवधानीय } to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयातोऽग्निमिति विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये वे. 1; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively -2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जन अवधानात् क्रियामिदं कालिदासरय V. 1. 2. v. l.

अवधानिन् a. Attentive.

अवधि [अव-धा-क्ति] 1 Applia-
tion, attention. -2 Boundary, limit
exclusive or inclusive, (in time or
space); conclusion, determination ;
एकेकस्य जगत्प्रपमधनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता
Mv 1.46; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिबद्धितम् Ki.
12. 22. -3 Furthest limit ; वृष्ट आह्ला-
दनीयानामवधि: K. 124 ; स्मरज्ञापावधिरां
सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43 conclusion ; oft.
at the end of comp., in the sense of
' ending with, ' ' as far as ', ' till ' ;
एव ते जीवितावधि: प्रवाद: U. 1 ; तत्परया-
गमनकालावधयोपि तावत् धियंता प्राणा: K.
171 ; व्याहो रक्षत मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमा-
वधि Me. 4. 100 ; रक्षं: स्वाम्भूलाच्छास्त्रा-
वधिरस्तो: Ak. -4 Period of time,
time ; सर्वे निद्रावावधिना प्रमुष्टा: R. 16 ;
52 ; ज्ञेयान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्था-
वधिर्वा Me. 87 ; अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्याव-
धि: Mv. 7. 2. 48 ; विवाहं मासावधिकम-
कल्पयत् Dk. 54. 174 ; K. 328 ; Ki. 12.
17 ; यदवधि-तदवधि from or over since,
till, Bv. 7. 29 ; अयं वेदवधिः प्रतीत्यते
Ki. 2. 16. -5 An engagement, ap-
pointment ; रमणीयवधिरितिना विसंवा-
दितः S. 6. -6 A division, district,
department ; जनपदतदवधोश्च P. IV.
2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्व limit,
limitation.

अवधिमत् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down
or deposited. -2 To be attended to,
to be believed. -3 To be known or
apprehended. -°य Attention.

अवधित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed.
-2 Attentive, careful ; शृणु न मनोभि-
रवाहेते: V. 1. 2 ; शृणु मेऽवधिता वचः
Rām ; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated known.
°ता application, attention. -°omp.
-अञ्जलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधात् 1 U. To run down, to
drop down, to run after.

अवधावने 1 Running after, pursu-
ing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधायित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued.
-2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधार 10 P. To disregard, dis-
respect treat with contempt, slight ;
अवधारितदुष्टद्वन्द्वस्य H. 1. ; Si. 9. 59,
Amara. 83, to despise, repudiate, re-
pudiate ; तत्किमवधारयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधारणे Treating with disrespect.
अवधारणा Disrespect, despising ;
repulac ; कृतवत्यति नावधारणापर-
ज्ज्ञेयि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; M. 3. 19 ;
अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विज्ञातेऽभी-
यतोऽवधारणा S. 3. 14.

अवधारित *p. p.* Disrespected, dis-
regarded, slighted ; अवधारितानवधुणं
Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught
अचेतने नाम धुणं न लक्ष्येन्मयैव कस्माद्-
वधारिता प्रिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरि *a.* 1 Deepising, scorning.
-2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move,
wave, cause to tremble ; रेणुः यवना-
धूतः R. 7. 43 ; लीलावधूतः चामरैः Me.
35 ; Ra. 6. 15 ; Ki. 6. 3 ; Si. 13. 36.
-2 To shake off or out, shake, toss
(lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also) ;
overcome, get the better of ; राजस-
त्त्वमवधूय मातुर्क R. 11. 90 ; मुरवधूवधूत-
भयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears
of ; अवधूय तद्वधूथं 3. 61 ; तर्जितं शत्रू-
नवधूय निस्तुहाः ज्ञेयं सिद्धिं सुनयो न भू-
धूतः Ki. 1. 42 ; इरावधूय रक्षांसि Rām.
-3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat
with contempt, disregard ; चंदो मामव-
धूय पादपतितं V. 4. 38 ; Ku. 3. 8 ; अव-
धूयमणिपानाः V. 3. 5 ; अवधूतद्विहित-
प्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -°Caus. (-धूतवति)
To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken, waved. -2
Discarded, rejected, despised ; R. 19.
43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Ex-
celled, surpassed ; Ratn. 2. 8. -5
Attacked, overcome. -6 Separated
from worldly attachments. -°तः An
ascetic who has renounced all
worldly attachments and connec-
tions ; यो विलंब्याश्रमार्णानामन्येव स्थितः
पुमान् । अतिवर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥
or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यश्चात् धूतसंसारबंधानात् । तद-
मस्यसिद्धत्वावधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥. -°Comp. -वेश
a. undressed, naked.

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving ; पाद-
स्पर्शस्त रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनावधूतनं Ms. 3.
239 ; अमंदवृष्टीकरावधूतनम् Ki. 8. 6.
-2 The practice of medicine, curing.
-3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disre-
garding. -5 Trampling ; on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with
incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent
powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 (*a*) To determine,
fix, resolve ; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1 ; यन्म-
याऽवधारितं Mk. 4 ; चयस्तिष्ठामिस्वधा-
रितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ; विदुर्भगवतमुत्तमवधा-
रितं M. 5. (*b*) To ascertain, determine
accurately, make out ; know, perceive,
understand ; न विदुर्मूर्तेरवधार्यते षडु
Ku. 5. 78 ; Mk. 3. 4. -2 To consider
or regard, think, look upon ; सुतां मा-
मवधारय Mb. ; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21.
124 ; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to,
become acquainted with ; वानस्पत्यश्च
धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mār. P. -4 To
reflect, consider, think ; बालकोऽपि-
त्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारा Accurate determination,
limitation ; सर्वत्र यद्वधारणोच्यते स
एकतः Sast.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accura-
tely ; इरावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata.
-2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting.
-°ज-°णा 1 Ascertainment, determina-

tion ; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation,
emphasis. -3 Limitation (of the
sense of words) ; याचद्वधधारणे एवावधा-
रणे ; मात्रं कात्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak. ; तुरवधा-
धारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain
instance or instances to the exclu-
sion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be
ascertained, determined or consid-
ered ; विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं R. 13.
5 ; परिणतिरवधार्या यतनतः पठितेन Bh.
2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known,
well observed, marked ; सम्प्रगवधारितं
Ratn. 1.

अवधूय *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolv-
ed, settled. -2 Heard.

अवधय See under अवय.

अव(न)ध *a.* Ved. Not injurious,
innocuous, beneficent.

अवध्वंस 1 A. 1 To apply oneself
to, set about. -2 To strew over, scat-
ter, spread ; चूर्णीरवध्वंसते Sk. -°Caus.
1 To cast down. -2 To strew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting.
-2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, cen-
sure, blame. -4 Falling off or from.
-5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perish-
ed. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3
Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Aban-
doned. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

अग्नं [अव-न्यु-द] 1 Protection, de-
fence ; धृजोऽग्नये P. I. 3. 66, Nalod.
1. 4. -2 Gratifying, pleasing. -3 Wish,
desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5
Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of
the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to
bend down, stoop ; Si. 9. 74. -2 To
bend oneself, hang down ; त्वय्यादात्
जलमवन्ते Me. 46. See अवनत also.
-°Caus. (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend down,
bend ; अवनमय द्विषतां क्षिपति K. 1. 9 ;
अवुच्यमवधामितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, hung
down, downcast ; विनय°, यश्रय°, ल-
ज्जा°, उत्तरकाय R. 9. 60 ; कलपुषेरव-
नतम् Rām. -2 Verging in the west,
setting ; रजनिरवन्ते दुर्लज्जयाधोऽधुली च
Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, stooping,
deepened, not projecting. -4 Hum-
ble. -°Comp. -अंग *a.* with stooping
limbs ; Ku. 5. 86. -काय *a.* bending
the body, crouching down. -मुख *a.*
with down-cast countenance. -शीर्ष *a.*
bowing the head.

अवनति *f.* 1 Bending, bowing
down, stooping ; अवनतिमवने: Mu. 1.
2, 3. 8 ; Si. 9. 8. -2 Declining in the
west, setting ; Si. 9. 8. -3 A bow,
prostration. -4 Bending (as a bow) ;
धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ° also

means 'stooping'). -5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a.* Bowled, bent ; पर्याप्तपृष्ठ-स्तब्धकवचन Ku. 3. 54 ; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनमः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet ; गस्तिनयनकारेणनि पादावनमं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनमक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनमिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down ; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनह 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated ; स्वयानवनद्धचनशोणितशोण-पाणिः V. 1. 21. -3 Covered, encircled ; तावलीलावनद्धयुग्मं हर्मद्विनेः K. 19 ; Si. 3. 7 ; bound on, tied ; चर्मवनद्धं दु-ग्धिपूर्णं मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ma. 6. 76 ; हेममाला वनद्धः (रथः) Mb. ; युष्मत्तारवनद्धः (पादः) Rām. ; Bri. S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened, woven, put together ; जगव नद्धमनोरमपद्मवा Si. 6. 53 ; 7. 52. -द्ध A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटच् = अवशीट] Flat-nosed. -द्ध The Condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः -नी *f.* [अव-नि Up. 2. 101] 1 The earth ; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground' 'place' ; काननावनो Dk. 7. 13 ; लीलावनो place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir). -3 A river ; Rv. 1. 190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. अव-निगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king ; पति-रविपतीनां तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. -चरः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond. -ध्रः a mountain ; Si. 16. 78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -रुद्ध a tree.

अवानज 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. -Caus. 1 To cause to wash off. -2 To fill with, pervade ; सुसुगंधतपावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेय *a.* Used for washing.

अवनेजन 1. Washing, ablution ; न कुप्यं दुष्टपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ma. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-path ; अपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grassata Srādh-dha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीयनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into ; अन्वानपोऽवनीयमान-नाम् Kāty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनायः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to descend.

अवन्तिः -न्ती *f.* [अव-वाह् उक्त्वि Up. 3. 50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness ; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काचिरवन्तिका ॥ पुरी द्वापारतो चैव सेवेता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts : cf. आनंय च निष्णा सुदृशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. -2 N. of a river. -म. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु ; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवन्ति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malavā ; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi] अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयमाहूः R. 6. 32 ; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसनद्वारे किल चंद्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35 ; प्रादपावतं हि दुयनकथाविद्वाममुद्वाहन् Me. 30 ; अवन्तीषु उज्जयिनी नाम नगरे K. 52. -3 Comp. -पुर the city of उज्जयिनी. -महा [अवन्तिषु ब्रह्मा अञ्च समासः P. V. 4. 104.] a Brahmapara residing in Avanti. -सोमः [अवन्तिषु सोम इव] a sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (काजिकं).

अवन्ध्य *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive ; अवन्ध्यवाहितफलप्रदान K. 260 ; अवन्ध्यपातेन बाणेन V. 2. 2 ; H. 2. 12.

अवपट् 10 P. To split. -pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon ; द्येनावपातमव-पस्य Prabh. ; कलेर्दृष्टावपत्तिः Rām. -Caus. To thrown, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down ; जलं कृत्वा वपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24 ; अधश्चरणवपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet (tig) bringing. -2 Descend,

descending ; सञ्जावपातः Y. 2. 277. कपोन° H. 1 ; द्येन° चक्षिता Mal. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants ; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे यत्ते लुके तुणादिना Yādava ; रोधांसि निघनजवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः पक्षै ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down ; दुग्गां Ms. 11. 65 ; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down ; to descend, fall down as केश, र्म &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपज *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपाद्ः falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a.* [अव- भोजनयोग्यं पात्रं यस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [अवपात्र कुर्यथे निञ्च-क] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel ; see अपपात्रित (= भिक्षोर्दक्षीकृत Day.)

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [अवपाशः समतां पाशो जालोऽस्य तार इव] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides) ; पद्मा-स्यैव हि कटे स्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड 10 P. To compress ; ममज-व मही तस्य भूरिभारवपीडिता Mb. ; पादौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Rām. ; to press or squeeze together ; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निवि-क इवावपीड्य Māl. 6. 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. -द्धः 1 Pressing down, pressure. -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. -2 A sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation ; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रजनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अववधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (tig also) ; नीचा कर्म गौरवेणावबद्धः Si. 18. 19. -2 To attract, rivet ; शिल्प-कुशलतयावबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis ; व्याधिर्नेत्रावबन्ध-

चक्रः *Suar.* -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अववाचा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अववाहकः [अववाहो वाह्येन प्रा० सं०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुधायाम् Dk. 127.

-2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वत्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते Mb.; एकांतमौन्यान्-बुद्धविभ्रमेः Si. 12. 39; Bk. 15. 101; Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबुध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतेः पुद्बस्य च Bbāg. knows. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधिता B. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचो-

दनादुपबोधमवबोधयेव केवलं S. R.; योगेश्विदुरो वेदं तेनास्मरन्वबोधयत् Mb.

-3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्यं सम्प्रवबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1. v. 1. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known. -2 [कर्तृ-रि-क] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वभावबोधोतौ भूतानां प्रलयादौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तृनामय-ह्नाद्भूय मां देव राज्ञात्मपरावबोधः B. 7. 41; भाषावबोधकलुषा दयितेव राज्ञो 5.64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैश्चर्यावबोधः कोप इत्यने S. D. : M. 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं महः Prab. 1. 1.-3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारि रजसं ज्ञानं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; महबोधकं प्रकटय-त् Dk. 153; त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रजः [कुसितः ब्रजः] Ill-report, defamation.

अवबन्ध 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं ब्रज इवावबन्ध Ku. 3. 74; अवबन्धं मे मानः Rām. broken down, humbled.

अवभगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभगनिपुणं त्वममोघमञ्जं V. 4. 11.

अवभजं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास 1 A. 1 To shine; नार्यर्च-मसौरवभासवानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहारिणमुत्तमवभासते युवताः Si. 8. 29. -3 To appear: seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्स्वर्यं तत्ताया-रिष्यदेकस्मिन्नावभासते Vedānta. -*Caus.* To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभा-

सितदिशि निकरा Si. 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनावभ तस्त्रेभ्यो कृतेऽवभासे Ki. 3. 26.

-4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -*Comp.* -करः N. of a divinity. -प्रभाः (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous, irradiating. -कं The Supreme Spirit; त्वं lami-nousness.

अवभासित *p. p.* 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, mani-fest.

अवभासित *a.* Shining, bright. -नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter. अवभेदः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदित *a.* Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज 6. P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुज *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुजभोगकणमहली भुवं Si. 15. 54.

अवभुजः [अव-भु-क्यन् Un. 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभुय सरस्वत्या Kāty. : सुवं कावर्णन कुंडोदनी मेधेनावभुयाद्वि R. 1. 84; श्रीत्याश्वमेधावभुयाद्वि मूर्तेः 6. 61; 9. 22; 11. 31. 13. 61; Y. 3. 244; Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्पवधुषे तत्तत्स्वयं Si. 14. 10. -*Comp.* -स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रजः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः, अव-भ्रट् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवदीट. -कं The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [अव-अमन् Un. 5. 54.] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अवलकानल-कान्तवर्मा पुर्णि R. 9. 14; see अवमः या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा Rv. 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate. -5 Last, youngest -6 decreasing. -मः 1 A protector. -2 A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊवाः कात्यायनः -मं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chāndra (29 days, 31 Chātikā and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्येन-द्रव्येको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं Jyotisha.

अवमन् 4 A. (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, dis-

respect; चतुर्विंशतिमानवमन् मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; V. 2. 11. -2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of; तद्वीक्षितारं चेद्वी-नां भवतिस्तमवमन्त मा Si. 2. 95; जगन्मल-मारतानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे U. 7. 8; Bk. 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14. 66. -*Caus.* To despise &c.; या चेन नावमानयेत् Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमन्त *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. -*Comp.* -अंकुशः a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमन्तांकुशश्च Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. -ति f. 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमत्तय, अवमान्य *pot. p.* 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; बालोऽपि नावमन्तयो मनुष्य इति भूमिः Ms. 7. 8. 9. 82. -2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमन्तु *a.* 1 Disrespectful, contemptuous, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अमृतस्यैव चाकोऽवमानस्य सर्व-दा Ms. 2. 162, Bg. 14. 25. ता, -रवं dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, ना Despising, disrespectful contempt; अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमन्त्रिते Si. 15. 18.

अवमानित *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; धिक् मा-नुषस्थितभेयोऽवमानिनं S. 6; अथि आरममु-णावमानिनं S. 3.

अवमथ *a.* [अवमथानि अव-मथ-अच्] Producing swellings. -थः A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, investi-gation. -2 One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख-फलोपाय उद्भिर्नो गर्भतोऽपिः शापयिः सौतरा-यश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्वतः S. D. 336; also written निमर्ष. -3 Attacking; वीर्या-वदानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). -2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखला, किरिट, वासांसि मूष-णानि &c. -3 To unbarber.

अवमुचनं Setting at liberty, loosen-ing, letting go.

अवमूषण *a.* [अवमनो मूषादस्य] With one's head hanging down. -*Comp.* -ज्ञाय *a.* [अवमूषां सन् ज्ञेते; श्री-अच्] lying with the head hang-ing down. (-यः) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उत्तानशया देवा अव-मूषशया मनुष्याः

अवमूषणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). -2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखला, किरिट, वासांसि मूष-णानि &c. -3 To unbarber.

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अवमुचनं Setting at liberty, loosen-ing, letting go.

अवयम् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove; लेपवमादि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; अवमृद्न्त रात्र्याणि पार्थिवानां हयोत्तमः Mb. -2 To rub. -Caus. To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावमर्दमासाद्य Rām. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्दः मतीषास्तथा चैव बलीयसां Mb. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन a. Trampling down, grinding, crushing; झगुबलं Rām. -नं 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपादं Pt. 1. -2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमृशती कलहसकात् K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. -Caus. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin) drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. -2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāpdyā Br. (अपमनसायनं).

अवयज् f. [अवयज्-णि] A particular portion of a sacrifice. -m. (-याः, -याजो) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयवते कार्यक्षेत्रेण संवयते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अ] 1 A limb (of the body); सुखावयववद्वान् तं R. 12. 43; Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नंदावयववयवे Mu. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदेन वर्णा विद्यते वर्णेष्ववयवान् च Bhartr. ; द्रव्याणां केनास्मिद्वयववने Dk. 61; केनाहोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; I. 1. 46. -3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). -Comp. —अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञः ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् a. [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्यस्य इति] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अप-यविना सह पूर्ववयः समस्यते P. II. 2. 1. Sk. -m. (वी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; नद्य अवयविनि किं मानं Sid;

Mkt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to give away. -2 To desist from, turn off or away. -3 To know, understand; अथवा न धर्ममनुबोधतमयमवयात् बालिशाः Si. 15. 19; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसेः Ki. 12. 5. -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, -यात् a. Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; 'हेला Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातु a. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat. Ved.). -2 Appeasing, pacification. -3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन a. [वयुर्न प्रज्ञा निरु न. व.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर a. [वृ-वां. अण्. न. त.] 1 (a) Younger (in years); मातेनावरं मासाधरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभि-विष्यते Rām; यद्वरं कौशाव्याः, यद्वर-माग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वर्णाधोऽर्जोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (यवराः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णाद्वरो ज्ञाता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अस्वंग्यम-वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दूरणं ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियो-गाद्धनं जय Bg. 2. 49; अद्वयानं शुभां वि-द्यामाद्वीताचरादपि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम), सामान्यमेव प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; स्ववरो साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; स्ववरपरिवद ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). -र 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. -र 1 A direction. -2 N. of Durgā. -र The hind thigh of an elephant (also र). -Comp. -अर्थ 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (-र्थ) ind. in a certain succession of parts, successively. -तः ind. from below. -अर्थ a. [अवरार्थे भवः भू] 1. being on the lower or rear side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (वृत्त). (-र्थ) the least or smallest part. -अवर a. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेष्यं त्यक्त्वा चरान् kām. -उक्त a. named last. -ज a. 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-ज) a younger sister; त्रिभूराजावज्जा R. 6. 68, 84; 12. 32. -यर ind. one after another. -युक्ताः (pl.) one's descend-

ants. -वर्ण a. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-वर्णः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. -वर्णकः, -वर्णजः a Sūdra. -व्रत a. having no vow (हीनव्रत or अपमव्रत). (-तः) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the sun. -2 a kind of tree (arka). -शैलाः [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्ति शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. [अवर-तासिन्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् ind. [अवर-प्रथमाद्यर्थे अस्ता-ति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण a. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अवरीण).

अवरोणे ind. (With acc.) Below.

अवरोति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरस् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत p. p. Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः f. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस a. [अवततं रहः अण् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुण a 1 Broken, torn; अवरुण-तुंगमुखादरतो Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरुध-या S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवारोहि गौर्गोपेन; अवारुध गौः (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64. Sk.; so पुरमवारुधत्; to confine, lock up (oft with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; व्रजमवारु-दि गौ Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मान-मामात्यवरुधय Bbhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one); get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend, attach oneself.

अवरुध p. p. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अ-स्ति काश्चिद्वाजसूतवरुधश्चरत् Dk.; अ-रुद्धोऽचरत्यर्थो वर्षाणि विद्वद्भिराचरन् Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. -वेष्ट a. incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः f. [रुध्-क्त्वि] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इन्द्रियाणां वीर्याणां चारुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; कनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Re-straint; अंतःभागोऽवरोधः Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apart-ment, barem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतै-रवरोधवृक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोध-जनः K. 57; गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft pl.); अवरोधे महस्पति R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mr.

6. 20. -5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गोदरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant) see under अवकृ. -Comp. -अयनं 1. a seraglio. -2. aiege

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्वा कीर्यवान् राजा मिथिलासरोधकः Rām. -कः A guard. -कः A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयतः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्वास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि मिथोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिष्यो नयः)

अवरोधिका *a.* Obstructive, impeding. -कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणदौ नियुक्तः उन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. -का A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुर्गायिकरुहोऽवरोधिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधिन *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवकृ 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूरं, पंथानं &c.; come down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानामनस्थश्चैवेनमवकृत्वाभिवाक्येत् Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रसादात्, वृक्षायात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवकृत्; come down from, bereft of, prosperity. -Caus. (-रोहयति or -रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोपय Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धृषि, गौर्धृषि &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकारस्यामवरोपय Ms. 3; चानक्यं साचिव्यादवरोपयत्.

अवकृत् *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or com-

ing down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the गृह्णी creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहन्ति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशतकीर्णं वटमासाद्य तस्थुः Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -Comp. -शायिन the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखा, -शाखिन...

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका *N.* of a plant अश्वगंधा. अवरोहिन *a.* Descending. -म. (ही) *N.* of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -णी A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चार्णवमस्तस्य दशा स्वावरोहिणी। तस्यामल्यमवाप्नोति फले क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥

अवरूप *a.* 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् *a.* Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहमधिकमुखं तत्र कामश्वासापरोचकः।

अवरोहित *a.* Light red coloured.

अवर्ग *a.* Having no class. -र्गः The vowels.

अवर्चस् *a.* Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवजिघृक्ष *a.* Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -जः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमज्ञे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावद्वर्तुषणमार्गो 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to दस्व, दीर्घ, लृट्, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -Comp. -वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन *a.* Destitute of livelihood. -नं 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्ति *f.* Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्त *a.* Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक् *a.* Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य *a.* Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष *a.* (Also written वलक्ष) White. -क्षः [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-यञ्] The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with;

विपुलतरनिरतं राचलम् Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. -ग्रः The waist.

अवलम्ब 1 A. 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended, कनकशृङ्खलावलम्बिनी Mn. 2. suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवद्ध-लम्बने यः कंठेऽजानो मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri. S. 65. 3; शाखायां सुतकमवलम्बितमास्ते Ved. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलम्बिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तद्दीपामवलम्ब्य चांगुलि R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलम्बते V. 1; दंडकाष्ठमवलम्ब्य स्थिताः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलम्बिता V. 1 leaning on supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलम्बतां पुत्रः S. 7; हस्तेनावलम्ब्योर्वशी V. 3; हृदयमवलम्बे रात्रिसंभोग-लक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधिकांशमवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न स्ववलम्बितं क्षमा R. 8. 60. नास्मिन्नावलम्बे Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्यावलम्ब्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहरेर्या जोषितमवलम्बितं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mn. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलम्बते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोऽयं चावद्धमवलम्बते, वसन्तेनामातरमवलम्बते Mk. 9; Bhāṣya P. 16. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैरादयमवलम्बितं H. 1; स्वर्था Bk. 7. 71; वैकुण्ठं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलम्ब्य to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; साध्यस्यमि-ष्टेऽप्यवलम्बतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वतन्त्र्यमवलम्बसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलम्ब्योच्चरां दिशं Ka. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. -Caus. 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलम्ब्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलम्बः 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तनुजालावलम्बाः Me. 70; कुट्टपतिभवनहार-सेवा Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलम्बमनरा R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलम्बे Chāt. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदुनिरवलम्बानां S. 6; देवेनेत्यं वृत्तहस्तावलम्बे Rām. 1. 8; चित्रलेखाद्वहस्तावलम्बा V. 1; see हस्तावलम्ब also. -4 Hence a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line. अवलम्बकः *N.* of a metric.

अवलम्बनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलम्बनाय दिनभर्तृशुभं पतिपुत्रः करसङ्क्षमपि Si. 9. 6; सङ्गिष्यते तत्पथमावलम्बनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यादुपरिहावलम्बनं भव-

स्था: H. 3; प्रधानविष्णुवगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; सम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कुल्लोसिंह H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; हस्त-पञ्चावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधा-वलिंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2; चतुर्भाषावलिंबिते ससुद्धे K. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबित *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलंबित् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c; अस्ताचलपू-ष्पावलिंबिनि कुसुदिदीक्षायां H. 1; अथ धू-माभिताम्राक्षं वृक्षशाखावलिंबिनं R. 15. 49; नवाक्षविभारवलिंबिनि 19. 7; अपरपुष्पदाव-लीं 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलिंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलिंबि-नि: (नक्षत्रि) Rām.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्ति] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केना-श्वेनावलिप्ता: Mu. 8. 27. *ता, *रव् unction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेप: 1 Pride, haughtiness; पितृ-संगमेष्वावलेपमद्: Si. 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); स्वक्तमानावलेपा: Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त° Mu. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर° *ibid.*; वृद्धो पचनावलेपजं सुजतो वायविषाजनावलिं R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (सूत्र). -5 Union, association (संग). अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीह below. -*freq.* (लेहेदि) To lick again and again.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; हर्मरथवलीहो: S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विषज्वालावलीहावयथा Dk. 9; नवयौवना-वलीहावयथा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अज्ज्वालावलीहमतिजलजलेयं रंरौवायमाणे V. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजाजलि: पतति कीट-मुखावलीह: Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. -दा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेह: 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Soma). -3 An electuary, confection; दाहिम°.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue. अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3)

अवली 4 A. To sick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीनै Bri. 8. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवलीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केन°. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुचनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवच्चावलुपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अयोध्यास्यावलुपति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सन्नेवावलुपति H. 2. 99; अवलुप्तमान इव वृष्टिपाते: K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्ष-स्यवलुपते च य: Bhāṣ.; जरावलुप्तमानाव-मानचित्त: having lost all sense of &c. अवलुपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपा 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting; kissing (as a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेख: 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि विद्या सूर्यस्य किं दृ-ष्यं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रियावलोक्य च (in dramas); सलिलेष्वावलोक्यत इवारमानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गो वरमं अवलोक्ते to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमि-त्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinion). -2 To look at or see (in astron.); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुणाव-लोकिते 5. 62; द्युक्तावस्थतिर्गोचरं तत्र भाषावलोकितं Mark. P. -3 To find; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानामात्मन्यवलोक-यंत Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोक: 1 Seeing, beholding; जू-भांगभंगनयनमीलनंगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोक्याय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with com-parison.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमा: R. 11, 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनयवाक्षगा M.

1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रावतिशब्दे पावनैरवलोकनै: R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितु *a.* Looking upon, con- sidering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. -त: N. of a Buddha. -न A look, glance; परितुरयावलोकितं R. 4. 72. -Comp. -ईश्वरा N. of a Bodhisatva wor- shipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलोकित *a.* Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलोकित: (चतुर:) Ku. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवलेह लोम आनुहन्त्ये P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवल्युज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. -ज: N. of a plant सोम- राजी.

अवल्युली A. poisonous insect.

अवबद्: -वदनं Censure, an evil re- port or reputation.

अववदितु *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudica- tor.

अववाद: 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, dis- respect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अववरक: 1 An aperture. -2 Win- dow; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (com- pletely.).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अववत्रश्च 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अववत्रश्च: A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नास्ति वशो आयत्तं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not com- pliant or docile, disobedient, self- willed; श्री चावश Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled- unrestrained; ईद्वियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मयुरैरवशानि ले- भयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not mas- ter of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुल: Ku. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, depen- dent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते वाशका: Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो वाशकोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13; बिभुचंरवशका देहं कालस्य वशमागत: Rām.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, cer- tain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव ना- जोऽवश: Mu. 6. -Comp. -ईद्वियचित्त *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंगम: Not submitting to any other's will.

अवशिका = अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशीभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः *Ve.* 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. -पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [अवश्ये-इत् Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वाम्यस्य नव-जलमयं मोक्षमिव अवश्यं *Me.* 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यानि तिर्य-कृतं जगता च बाहुतं हावः *Ms.* 12. 68; अवश्यं यतारधिरतरमुचिस्वापि विद्याः *Bh.* 3. 15; तं चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्-स्वरामेकपत्नीं (द्रुहणं) *Me.* 10. 61. अवश्यमेव *Most* surely; if compounded with *pot. pass.* the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; °अदोहा *M.* 5: अवश्यभावि लक्षणम् *II.* 3; अवश्यं भाविने भावा भवति महतामपि *II.* *Pr.* 28; *S.* 6. अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता. -रत्वं Necessity, obligation, certainly.

अवशक्तिः = अवसक्तिः *q. v.*
अवशास् *f.* [अव-शं-क्ति] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा *Ved.* Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्ट (Used mostly: in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; *Bg.* 7. 2. -*Caus.* To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशिष्टः *Bhāg.*

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तेनं नावारं द्वावशिष्टः *R.* 5. 15; किमवशिष्टमहः *Ratn.* 3; निदागमसीमः कियदवशिष्ट *Mv.* 6; कियदवशिष्टं रजसाः *S.* 4. how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. -*टं*, -*इकं* Rest, remainder, remnant; *Y.* 2. 47

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रजसामवशेषः, अहः, पुण्यात् *Rām.*; वृत्तां *M.* 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in *comp.*; अर्धं having only one half left; कथं or नामं one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; need figuratively for dead; see the words *s. v.*; भस्म remaining only in ashes,

reduced to ashes; *S.* 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes *Ku.* 3. 72, *Si.* 10. 16; सावशेषमिव भट्टिन्या वचनं *M.* 4. unfinished; सावशेषो विवरेण: *ibid.* still remaining; शिवांशवशेषकृतः *Bh.* 2. 34; *Ratn.* 2. 2; *R.* 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः *S.* 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अत्यावशेषायुः *K.* 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशेपिनः A Scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-वर्क *a.* [अवनतं शीर्षं यस्य वा कृत्] Having the head bent down. -*वर्कः* 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अवश्ये क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्याः [अवश्ये-ण *P. III.* 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यापावसिक्ताय पुंडरीकरूपं चाव-श *U.* 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अवश्रयण); अवश्रयणो-दश्रयणादादिव्यवर्धितो व्यापाकलापः पाकादि-शब्दश्च *S.* D. 2.

अवश्रयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुर्वष्टम् *Mv.* 5; so वृद्धं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम् *Bg.* 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धा भार्यामवष्टम् *Rām.* on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलद्वयतेर्द्वारमव-ष्टम् *Ratn.* 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; *K.* 116; तिमिरमावष्टम्-माने जीवलोकं 159 occupy; *Dk.* 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टपासो मां *Mv.* 5. 5; क्रो-दिभागेन मामवष्टम् *K.* 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टवमानं द्वजलधरो *K.* 303. -6 To be hoar. -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टम् *p. p.* [अवष्टम्-क, वत्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected & held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टम्पा दाहः *Sk.* -3 Near; contiguous; अश्वीनीवष्टम् *P. V.* 2. 13, *Bk.* 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stop- ped, suspended. -5 Paralyzed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcame.

अवष्टम् [संभ्रं वत्, सय वत्] 1 Lean- ing, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; वृक्षस्यामीवत्कृतावष्टम् *K.* 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; अह्वलतावष्टमनिश्चलः *Māl.* 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टमं करोमि *Pt.* 1; so वीरवत्, धीरवत्. *Māl.* 2; सहजसत्त्वं *K.* 286. -3 Haughtiness,

pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टभाकृतिना *K.* 179 dignified, noble; see सावष्टम्. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commencement, beginning. -7 Stopping, standing still, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; *K.* 155, 157 resolute determination; वृद्धोऽवष्ट-ष्टम् *Ratn.* 4; अविनयकोपिरोऽवष्टं कुरवा *K.* 261 plucking up courage; पलायन-मवष्टमो वा *Pt.* 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefac- tion; *K.* 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टमय *a.* (*वी f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोर्वष्टममयेन पत्रिणा *R.* 3. 53 (*अ°* is usually rendered in the above man- ner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness,' 'breathing defiance.'

अवष्टमनं 1 Reating upon, having re- course to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paraly- ing, stupefying. -4 A post; pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्टवन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्टवाणः [अवष्टवन् वत्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.* [अव-भावे अंसिच्] *Ved.* 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satis- faction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. -*ind.* [अव-पयसा-याः पंचम्या सप्तम्या वादृशे अंसि, अन् आदेशः *P.* *V.* 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hithorward. -2 (As a preposition with *istr* or *abl.*) (*a*) Below, at the lowest places. (*b*) Without, on the outside.

अवष्टवत् *a.* *Ved.* Striving, as- piring.

अवसः [अ-असच् *Up.* 3. 117; अस्तीतिवसो राजा भागुश्च *Ujjval.*] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (*अर्क*). -*सं* 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey) *viaticum* (*मं* ; also); एतत्ते वदामसं *Yv.* 3. 61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवसक्तिः [अवष्टं सक्तिनीयस्या कृत्] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः शीतपादश्च कुरवा वेवावसक्तिकाम् *Ms.* 4. 112; अत्रिना अवसक्तिकाबंधे तु- यूनं *Māl.* on *Ki.* 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अग्निधिलमप- दावसंज्य कंठे *Si.* 7. 16; so संक्षेपे पार्णि,

जसिरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed ; कणोवसक्तमलवृत्तपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206 ; Ki. 7. 40 ; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching ; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. -कं Contact.

अवसज्जनं { Embracing,

अवसज्जनं { clinging.

अवसङ्गीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथ्] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः,) see आवसथ. -थं A house.

अवसथ्यः [अवसथ-स्यार्थं यत्] A college, school

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way ; करिणी ऐकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6. sinks or fails ; पौरुष 7 ; अवसीदति मे प्राणाः Mb. ; न ह्रीं गितञ्जोऽवसरं अवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips) ; न कुक्ष्येष्ववसीदति Mb. ; Ma. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with ; नावसीदति वा युद्धप्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted ; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined ; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुम्बकमवसद्वित् Dk. 60, नास्त्युद्यमममो बन्धुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2. 86. -Caus. 1* To cause to sink ; to dispirit, render : downhearted, to ruin ; कुटुम्बकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined ; आरमानमास्मानावसाद्योवोद्वृत्तिं सता 54 without ruining or killing ; Bg. 6. 5 ; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्यध्वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3 ruin. -2 To ally, remove ; ओत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति मणिटा S. 5. 6 ; अयमहमवसादयामि वा मयस्मान् Dk. 127 destroy, kill ; अवसादितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping, अतिशयलपिपामावसक्तानि K. 26 ; Si. 15. 85 ; मद्वावसक्तहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy ; दधिकर्णोऽवसक्तो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off ; अवसक्ततापमममिन्नभात् Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat ; अवसक्तार्थो राज्ञे H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of ; पित्रोः सक्ताशमवसक्तदुर्भोगिनय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसक्तत्वात् 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसात् 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down ; Ki. 18. 47 ; अनवसादाः safety, protection ; failure, as of the

voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline ; परयिजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18 ; विपदेति तावद्वसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38 ; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue ; किन्निवावसादकरमास्मवता Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause) ; अलं स्वपक्षवसादशंकरा M. 1.

अवसात्क *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue ; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यवसादकः Rān. -3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction ; अनुनामवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application ; उत्सक्तमुदुर्मासानां व्रणानामवसादनं Buar.

अवसादित्व *a.* Sinking, drooping ; Si. 15. 81.

अवसम्भ *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade ; गगनगिनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Māl. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time ; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थिन् M. 3 ; नास्वसरं वास्यामि S. 8 ; अवसितं सरासारः S. 7 ; प्राप्तं सुमितं to the occasion M. 1 ; 158 ; तुलितानिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion ; वेदस्यावसरस्य कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here ? -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time ; शर्तं सेवावसरं सुख्यः Ku. 7. 40 ; अवसरस्यमास्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1 ; see अवसरः also ; अवसरस्यसर्वार्थोपरा राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope ; कुसुदेगमनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q.v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary. अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पित्व *a.* Stepping down. -णी A long period of time (with the Jains) ; according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years.

अवसद्य *a.* Not left (=अवसथ).

अवसाम् [अवरं साम अश्माम् P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled ; *ऊंग्रं having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling, bedewing ; देवाः को दु जलवसेकसिर्धितः Mk. 3. 12.

-2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमा [अवसेकेन निर्धुतः अवसेक-इम्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (बटकम्).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling ; पाद्° Ma. 4. 151.

-3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6. P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop ; U. 3. 23 ; Ms. 1. 8 ; so सायकान्, कीजं, वृद्धिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form, create. -5 To place on, throw or set at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon ; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation, -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine,

understand ; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278 ; आवामासीच्च वैप्रासिर्णी (वार्णी) Malli.

-4 (Intrans.) To fail ; be at an end ; शक्तिमदावस्यति हिनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17.

-5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know ; Bk. 19. 28.

-12 To get, attain to, reach. -Caus. 1 To cause to be completed, finish,

complete ; अथ विधिमवसाद्य शास्त्रदुष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend ; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसात् *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो लृट्] 1 Stopping.

-2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end ; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोर्ध्नी R. 2. 23, 45 ; तन्निष्ठप्राप्ययननिवेदितावसानं 1. 95 ; इत्येतदवसानं कथायाः M. 5

thus ends the story ; विरते K. 180 ; आरम्भः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of ; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at ; स चाप्यसं-मुत्थयिष्यद्वर्जनावसानः S. 7 ; परल्लुट् दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death,

decease ; अवसानेऽपराजस्य योद्धव्यं मयता किल Ve. 5. 38 ; मूलप्रवापसानं संयदाः परमुपनिष्ठति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit ;

विलोकितादर्शोपानामवसानमूनिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In

gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि) ; अविधमवावसानेषु यस्ता याति लाघवः ; अनोक्तपदावसानं देशा-दि नाम R. 18. 10 (i. e. देश नीक) ; वणिनाम-

माधोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110 ; VII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself ; एतावसाना-

द्वयवसानाश्च क- -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान)

resting place, residence; °दर्श a. looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक a. Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसार्य a. Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसाया [अव-सो-य P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; शरवर्षवसायमाश्रयः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् a. Residing, dwelling in; of, अस्थावसायिन्.

अवसित p. p. [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed; अवसितो वर्जनायाः M. 2; वृषव्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ D. 91 it is all over with the brute; 'मदनासि S. 4; वक्ष्यवसिते तस्मिन्मसर्ज गिराम्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place; नवावसिते वैनाहरेषुः Sat. Br. -2 Coin ground.

अवसेय pot. p. 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कन्द 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower; overwhelm; क्षायामप्यवस्कन्दितुं Mv. 3; प्रयतिव मामवस्कन्दयितुं; ibid. to attack or insult; पुद्गिमवस्कन्दं लुनीदि नन्दं Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावस्कन्ददया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कन्दः -तं 1 Attacking; attack; assault; पदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नयवस्कन्दमुपासृज्यच Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp. (जिगीषुणा निवेशस्थानं Halāy.).

अवस्कन्धित p. p. 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, deceased. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कन्धिन् a. 1 Attacking, assaulting, outraging; गौतमद्वारावस्कन्धिन् Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To scotch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवस्कृकरि मदीशः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्करा [अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कृ-अय सुद P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (सकृद्देश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); वृष्टद्वाराद्युचिस्थानरथावस्करशोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -0omp. -मन्दिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्करक a. [अवस्करे मयः, वृत् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. -का 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, a scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कृञ्च a. Noxious, injurious. -नः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् ind. [अवस्ताम् अवस्तात् अवस्ताम् अस्ताति अव-आदिशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; 'प्रपदन a. attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु n. [कृत्स्नार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्धायरे कथं कुते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुम्यवस्तारोपोऽज्ञानाtribution of unreality; 'ता-स्व unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P. To cover, spread, over-spread, overcast; प्रकंपयमानवस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरसि रसाववस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां S. 7. 47.

अवस्तरण Spreading out.

अवस्तरः [अव-स्तु कर्मणि वञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent. -3 A mat.

अवस्त्र a. Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 108 oft. with an adj. or adv.; विलोकयंती तावदवस्थे 205; वादौ विद्वस्य क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनिवापाकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न सासनेऽवस्थित यो गुरुणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते 'भसन् यदि जंतुर्मुलाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 14. 23; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 43, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (-स्थायति-ने) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीक B. 13. 66; रक्षणावारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; निक्षेपात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle; जाकयोऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; देवाग्रमवस्थापयितुकामोसि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न ह्यकमोसि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्था The nombrum virile. -स्थ [अवस्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महत्त्वस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तद्वत् कथमेवाध्यामवस्था Māl. 9. 26; तुष्टावस्थाः स्वयः कुतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रयच्छेति S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; सर्वं Me. 108; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5. reduced to that state; एतद्, बालावस्थाः अधिपतिः V. 5; अंशवस्था Pt. 4; so कामवसामा-

वस्थो राजा S. 3; स्कुलिगवस्थया वक्तिः 7. 15; अंतर्महावस्थो द्विपेदः R. 2. 7. rotting state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवनं; वयोवस्थां तस्याः स्मृणुत Māl. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. -7 Appearances in a court of law; कृतावस्थां धनैविण Ms. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -Comp. -अनरं another or altered state; 'र आरोपिता S. 3. 5. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life, i. e. बाल्य (childhood); कोमारं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states, i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -दशानं the ten states of lovers; दह्म मनः संगसंक्रमे जागरः कृतावस्थिः द्विषाग्रेमादृष्टता इत्यनेन दशा दश ॥ D. R. -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery). -षट्कं the six states of an action mentioned by Yāska; जायतेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽपक्षयिते नश्यति Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling; पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92; किमिह निवृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1; चतुर्भेदावस्थानेन ibid. -2 Situation, station, position; मधुरं दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence, abode, place; घनावस्थाने K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् a. Staying, residing, dwelling; पश्चादवस्थायि वलं Ak.

अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed; कथमित्यंतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; staying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady; see अनवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prosecuting; following; abiding by; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on; मयि सुखिहि लोकानां रक्षा युष्माकवस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course; पितुरस्याः समीपमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved; युद्धाय Pt. 1. अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode; अव कृतावस्थितिना धर्मण K. 44. -3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्तु a. Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder; K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्थति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्तु a. [अवः रक्षणं तद्विच्छति कश्च उन्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्त्वत् a. [अवो रक्षणमस्त्यस्य मनुष्य मय वः] Defended, protected.

अवस्यद्नं Trickling, oozing.
अवस्यन्ने Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.
अवस्यन्ति a. Burst, fallen down.
अवस्यत् a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cut.

अवस्यन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्यन् a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. -हः A kind of wind.
अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; दुरितं, दुर्घा, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); अवहत् तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहतिः f. Beating, threshing.
अवहनन् 1 Threshing, beating off rice : अवहननापोल्लल Mbh. -2 The lungs ; वपा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवहननं = कुण्डसः Mit.).

अवघाता [अवहन्-वच्] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general ; कर्पावघातनिपुणेन च तडच्चमाना हरीकृताः करिवरेण (भृंगमा) Nttipr. 2 ; अपरे दत्तदंतावघाते B. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिच् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्य 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule ; Bk. 1. 6.
अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule ; यच्चावहासार्थमसहृष्टोति Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [अवहस्तस्य एकं तं] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left ; अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an end ; अस्मास्वहीनेषु S. 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्या-त्ये 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव) ; भयगौरवज्जादिर्होयाकाराण्यितिरित्या S. D. ; or according to R. G. ब्रह्मादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्युभावात् गोपनाय जनिता भावविशेषोऽवहित्यः ; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside ; place down ; अभिर्कं कस्तूरवृक्षं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain ; कुडममवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [अवह कर्तृणि P. III. 1. 141]
1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brāhmanas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp ; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop (in general). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेतव्य). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. -कः A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Fiable, punishable ; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem ; आधिश्चोपनिधिश्चोभौ न कालास्वयमर्हतः । अवहार्यो भवेत्ततो दीर्घकालमवस्थितिः Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहत p. p. 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard ; सावहेलं K. 244 ; अवहेलां कुटजं मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-नार Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Disregarded, slighted, contemned ; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवहर् a. [अवहन्-अच्]. Crooked.

-रः A crooked way ; (fig.) deceit.
अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक् Ved. Speechless.

अवाक् 6 P. To strew, pour upon ; sprinkle with.

अवाकरा A mint.

अवाक्ष a. [अवन्ताम्यसाणि ईदिवानि वस्य A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a. [अवन्तमयमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् a. [न. व.] Speechless, dumb. -न. Brāhma. -Comp. -मनसो-च्चार a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -भृति a. deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed ; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना वधीवा-नदि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered, vile, bad ; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतित तव Kām. ; 'वादी' बहून् वदित्यपि तवाहिता Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not

distinctly expressed, not expressible in words ; 'त', 'त्वं' impropriety ; reproach, calumny. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place, the vulva (योनि)'.
अवाच् a. [अवाचति अव-अच्-किप्] 1

Turned downwards, bent down, stooping ; कुर्वन्तिस्त्वपिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79 ; वनान्यवाचीष चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.), यद्वाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. -m, n. Brāhma. -ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाक् ind. 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं dis- respect. -पुष्पी [अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्याः] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अयःपुष्पी). -भागः the part below. -भव a. southern. -मुख a. (खी f.) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards ; अवाक्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60 ; तस्थुस्तेऽवाक्मुखः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-स्त्रः) N. of a weapon. -शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा यस्य] 'having the branches turned downwards,' epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -शिरस् a. having the head hung downwards ; न मूढो नरकं याति कालसूचनमाक्षिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन a. [अवाच्-ल P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवाचिन् a. Bent, low.

अवाच्य a. Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् m. A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात a. [न. व.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् a. 1 One who is not speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अच्] To breathe or inhale.

अवान् Breathing, inhaling ; see अव-वान also.

अवान a. [अव-अच्-ल] Dried, dry.

अवातर a. [अवगतमेतत् मयं वा. व.] 1 Situated or standing between ; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिक्षु, -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, रेवती, मै-करी, धारणी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवातराम् ind. [अवातर नाम्] Be- tween (Ved.).

अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमचाप्य सत्यति R. 3. 33; दीर्घमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सम्राजभवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निदामवाप्नोति Ms. 5. 161; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवाप्नोति meets with death.

अवाप्त p. p. Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुः फलोऽस्ति S. 2.

अवाप्त्य pot. p. Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः f. Obtaining, getting; तप्य किलेदं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवाप्य a. [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित a. 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम a. 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not-adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-वच्] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः, -रं [न. वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि वञ्च्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वे सैवस्तरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. *तच्छ ind. to this side. -Comp. -वारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). -वारीण a. [अवारपरं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93;] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य a. Being on the near side.

अवारण a. Insuperable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -यं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय a. 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य a. Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि वञ्च्] N. of a plant (पन्थाक).

अवावटः The sod of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु यः विना सवर्णीयां प्रजायते। अवावट इति ख्यातः क्षत्रधर्मी स जातिः न

अवावन् m. [Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवावस् a. Unclothed, naked. -m. N. of Buddhas.

अवावस्तव a. (की. f.) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument.).

अवावस्तु a. Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन a. Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि a. Ved. [अव-इ-वच्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.

—विः 1 A sheep; (f. also in this sense); जीवनकायैकवस्त्रावाहन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat.

-5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind. -7 A woollen blanket (of the skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen attrainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. —विः f. 1 An ewe -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her course. [cf. L. ovis; Gr. oia].

-Comp. —कटः [अवि संवति कटञ् P. V. 2. 29 Vart.] a flock of sheep.

—कटोरणः [अविकटे भवति वाते देयः उरणः मयः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). —गंध, —गंधिका N. of a plant (=अमृता). —दुग्ध, —दुग्धं, —मरीसं, —सोढं the milk of an ewe. —पट, sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. —पात्रः [अवीन् पात्रयति उप. स.] a shepherd.

—विया a kind of grass liked by sheep. (—याः) N. of a plant. —स्थलं sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मार्कंडे वारणाश्वतं Mb.

—आवकः [अविवि अविकः, अविक P. V. 4. 23] A sheep. —ऊन An ewe. —कं A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ्य a. Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकथ्यन a. One who does not boast, not vaunting; सत्यमतिज्ञेयविकथनेपि R. 14. 73; विद्वत्सोऽविकथनमभ्यन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; नार्तिद्विषाण्यविकलाणि Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; *लं कलं Ms. 24. 34; *शस्त्रचंद्रमधुरा Mā. 2. 11 full, full orbed; *इन्द्रियः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29; *लमरश्च 5. 5 entirely, competely; यल्लोकेऽविकलमासमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलत्वं गायकैर्बोधितोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable. —ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. —ल्पं ind. Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutable, unchangeable. —रः Immutability.

अविकृत a. Unchanged.

अविकृतिः f. 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रिय a. Unchangeable, immutable. —यं Brahmas.

अविक्रम a. Powerless, feeble. —मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविर्क्रांत a. 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविकृत a. Unimpaired, uninjured; unburnt, whole, entire; विकृतः पतिदेयं तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविकृतम् Smṛi.

अविक्षित a. Unimpaired, unburnt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप a. [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (अक्रोशार्थं); (विक्षितं न शक्तः or यो न विक्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्षित a. 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविवर्त a. Not gone off, retained, present.

अविवर्ग a. Unseparated, unremoved. —मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविग्रह a. [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body).

-2 Not known. —हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (नियुक्तमास).

अविघात a. Unimpeded, unobstructed; *गति a. unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न m. Unobstructed, free from impediments; *क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1. —घ्नं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare; (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is m.); साध्याभ्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 9; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेभ्यो धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 19; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्या प्रदाने बुधितुस्तव Mb.

अविचाचल a. Ved. Not, staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार a. 1 Void of judgment, undiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. —रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय a. Not to be called in question; आज्ञा गुरुणा अविचारणीया R. 14. 45.

अविचारित a. 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. —निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् a. 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt,

अविच्छादित *a.* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. —2 Victorious.

अविच्छेद्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. —2 Continuous, uninterrupted; संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. —2 Undivided, entire, whole. —तः 1 Entirety, wholeness. —2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. —2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अवजातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. —2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. —2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. —Comp. —अज्ञ *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. —म. (न) 1 The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर) —2 N. of Vishnu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशुः V. Sah.

अविज्ञेय *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —यः The Supreme God.

अविहीन *a.* A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामभिमुख्यमभिगमन).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; अवितथमवादीयंमम त्वं विधेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा चित्ता सखि मा मित्रा 6. 18.

—2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथकलाः रामः K. 65; कुर्वन् श्रुत्वा च मनः वतथं K. 178; चकारावितथां भ्रातुः प्रतिज्ञा R. 15. 95; 5. 26. —थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियं दृष्ट्वा S. 3, P. is right; अवितथमाह प्रियं दृष्ट्वा S. 3, P. is right; Ve. 2. —थं ind. Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. —था N. of a metre.

अवितरिन् *a.* Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless (अपराधे). —2 Not departing, remaining.

अविचि *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. —2 Poor.

अविचि *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. —2 Unwise, foolish. —चिः *f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. —2 Want of wisdom. —3 Poverty.

अवित्यजः -जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अभिथुर).

अविध्या [अवि धि, अवि ध्य P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजध्या.

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. —2 Not well burnt, indigested.

अविदाहिन *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. —2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदश्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; गतयामा रात्रिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away) —तः The Supreme God.

अविदीधयु *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. —2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. —रं Proximity, vicinity. —रं ind. Near to, not far from; अविदूरेण, अविदूरतः, दूरतः, —दूरः.

अविद्ध *a.* Unpierced. —Comp. —कर्णा, —णी [अविद्धः अविद्धः कर्णाः कर्णाः स्याः] N. of a plant (पट्ट) Cie-sampelos Hexandra. —दृष्ट *a.* all-seeing. —वर्चस् *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a.* 1 Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; अविद्यानां सर्वे ब्रह्माहातश्चेदन्नं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —2 Not pertaining to knowledge. —था 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning.

—2 Spiritual ignorance. —3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिप *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. —2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा *a.* Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामं बुधाहं Me. 99.

अविधा ind. An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a.* [न. व.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. —नं Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. —चिः Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; पूर्वकृत् not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयता Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषादयोर्विधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविनः [अवि यन्, अवि यन् Up. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. —2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. व.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. —यः 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयाज्ज्ञा राजानः सः परिरुद्धः Ms. 7. 40, 41. —2 Rude behavior, rudeness, immodest or rude act; बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचारस्य विनयं युष्मासु तपस्वि-कस्यासु S. 1. 25 indecorum, impropriety of conduct. —3 Inoivility, disrespect. —4 Offence, crime, fault. —5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमनय विष्णोः Sankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. —2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. —3 Insolent, rude. —4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. —ता An unchaste woman.

अविनश्य *a.* Indestructible. —रः Th. Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. —2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. —3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽयं संबन्धमात्रं न तु नातिरिक्तत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविधयः N. of a Rākebaa, minister of Rāvaṇa. —व्यः N. of a river.

अविपक्व Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; बुद्धिः inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविषाक *a.* Suffering from indigestion. —कः The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविषद् *f.* Absence of misery, prosperity.

अविषक्त *a.* 1 Uninjured, unburnt. —2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

अविष *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. —2 Not a worshipper or praiser. —यः One not a Brāhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सविधाः स्वामरे समानः —2 Not broken, entire. —3 Not different. —4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. —नः 1 Not dividing. —2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —ज्यः 1 Indivisibility. —2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); e. g. वज्र पद्ममङ्गलक कृताचमृदकं त्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचारे च

न विभाज्य प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभाजना नं Non-perception ; disappearance.

अविभाजनीय *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त *a.* Unloosed, not quitted or let go. —कं 1 N. of a Tirtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself ; न विमुक्तं शिवाम्नां यद्विमुक्तं ततो विदुः. —2 The space between the chin and the head. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

अविमुष्य *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable ; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्ष *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united ; not separated, present.

अवियोग *a.* Not separated, united, connected. —नः 1 Non-separation, presence. —2 Conjunction, association. —Comp. —तृतीया N. of a certain festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of Mārgasīrsha.

अविरत *a.* 1 Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl.) ; uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual ; अविरतोक्तं दुष्कृतिन Me. 102 ; Prov. मंक्षोपविरतोद्योगः सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. —2 Abandoned. —तं *ind.* Eternally, continually ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः *f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. —2 Incontinence.

अविराम *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous. —मः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —सं *ind.* Uninterruptedly.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense ; °वारिचारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower ; °अशुविदुः not thin, many ; सार्वभिमिह्यद्वाराविरलपदाः K. 95. —2 Contiguous, close. —3 Coarse, gross, substantial. —4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं *ind.* 1 Closely ; अविरलमालिगिदुः S. 3. 7. —2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly ; U. 3. 24. —Comp. —वारासाः an incessant down pour of heavy rain.

अविरलित *a.* Closely stuck, lying very close ; कपोलं U. 1. 27. cheek to cheek.

अविराधयत् *a.* Ved. Not withdrawing oneself ; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध *a.* 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. —2 Living together. —3 Unobstructed, unin-

dered, unimpeded. —4 Allowed ; proper ; यद्यविरुद्धं भोक्तव्यम् V. 2.

अविरोधः 1 Consistency compatibility, congruity ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest ; सर्वेषामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pūjāmantra. —2 Absence of impediment. —3 Assent, concurrence.

अविरिचनं Anything which causes constipation.

अविरिच्य *a.* Not to be purged.

अविलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Having no sim or mark. —2 Guileless. —3 Irremediable.

अविलघनं Non-transgression.

अविलघनीय *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed. —2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt, not delaying-quick. —नः Absence of delay, quick,ness, promptitude. —नं, अविलंबेन *ind.* Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick expeditions, prompt. —तं *ind.* Quickly, without delay.

अविला [अङ्ग-इल] An ewe.

अविलास *a.* Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

अविलिख 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so ; (P. VI. 2. 157-8). —2 Writing badly. —3 Different from one who writes.

अविवाक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at ; अतः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहण म विवाक्षितं. —2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

अविवादिन *a.* Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

अविवाहिन् *a.* 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate. —2 Not relating to marriage. —3 Interdicted as to marriage.

अविचिक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. —2 Indiscriminate, unfounded. —3 Public. —4 Making no difference ; °दृष्टुं viewing all as one with God.

अविचेक *a.* Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —नः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence ; अविचेका परमापदा पदं Ki. 2. 30. —2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. —3 Ignorance (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपमिदमाज्ञानं). —Comp. —कृत *a.* done rashly.

अविचेकिन् *a.* 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless. —2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविचेन *a.* Ved. Not disaffected. —नं *ind.* Not disaffectedly, favourably.

अविशोक *a.* Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —का Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty. —कं, —अविशोकेन *ind.* Without doubt, hesitation.

अविशङ्कित *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. —2 Without doubt, confiding ; गृध्रावकाशकथं मृदास्त्यजध्वमविशङ्कितः K. P.

अविशस्तु *m.* An unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals at a sacrifice)

अविशुद्धिः *f.* Impurity.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. —नः, —वं 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 The subtle elements (in ' Sān. phil.). —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing the difference (in things), undiscriminating.

अविश्रांत *a.* 1 Unfiring, incessant, ceaseless ; S. 6. —2 Unburt. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously.

अविश्वास *a.* Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted. —मः Mistrust, suspicion. —सा A cow calving after loving intervals.

अविश्वस्त *a.* Not trusted, unsuspected ; न विश्वस्तद्विश्वस्ते H. 1.

अविश्वासीन *a.* Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

अविष *a.* 1 Not poisonous. —2 Antivenomous, antidote. —3 Protecting. —नः [अङ्ग-टिक्च Up. 1. 45] 1 An ocean. —2 A king. —3 Sky. —नः N. of a plant (निर्विशतृण). —नो 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses. —2 Insensible. —3 Disregarding objects of sense ; मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1. —नः 1 Absence, disappearance ; रवेः रविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. —2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending ; न कश्चिद्धीमतामविषयो नाम S. 4 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words ; सौमित्रेऽपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र श्रिये कामिभोः U. 3. 45. —3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अविषयकीरणं Not making anything an object of.

अविष्ट Ved. Gladly accepting, protecting very carefully or attentively ; Rv. 7. 28. 5.

अविष्ट्या [अङ्ग-गती इह्य अविष्टितिमिच्छति क्वचि मावे अ Tv.] 1 Wish to go (गमनेच्छा) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. —2 Wish.

अविष्ट्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. —2 Desirous, wishing. —3 Violent, vehement. —4 Wishing to protect.

अविस् *n.* [अ-+वि इस्] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

अविस्वादिन् *a.* Unfailing, not false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तत्राविस्वादिनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसर्गिन् *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —*m.* (—र्गि) An intermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तरा *a.* Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct; obscure. —*द्वं* An indistinct speech.

अविहृत *a.* Not desired (अनिल-वित्); येनाविहृतकरोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 door of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

अविहृत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unavailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken -3 Not curved.

अविहरत् *a.* Ved. 1 Net slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [अथवाभान लज्जया अ-ई Up. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*चि*: N. of a particular hell; मयः a place of punishment for liars (यत्र जलमिव स्थलमस्मद्वृत्तमवमासते Bḥg.)

अवीज-जक (अवीज) *a.* 1 Seedless; Ms. 10. 71. -2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. —*ज*: Restraint, controlling the mental passions. —*जा* Vine plant. —*जं* 1 Bad seed, bad grain; विकल्पित Ms. 9. 291. -2 Absence of seed. —*Comp.* -हन् *a.* Ved. nor pernicious to men.

अवीति A variety of अनुमान or inference; (अतिरेकमुखेन प्रवर्तमान निषेधकमति; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिजा गंधवत्त्वात् Tv.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly. -2 Having no son (as a woman). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. —*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा विषया साक्षीर परिकीर्तिता; (अप. वीर which is thus denoted; पत्न्युपवर्ती नारी वीर शोका मनीषिणि); अगर्हित वृथा मांसम-वीरवाद्य योविता; Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 163.

अवीर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक् *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. —*कं* 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन् *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (friends); an epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अवृत्त *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न वृ.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. -2 Having no livelihood. —*चि*: *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकविता हि किं प्रदुष्येत स्थितिमस्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आदृष्टातममेवासमादृष्टाविकाराविकं 4. 223. -2 Absence of wages; *स्व- non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धि *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital). —*कं* Original capital, principal.

अवय *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —*ष्टि*: Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव इ] 1 (a) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवेमि ने तस्यां सोदृश्यस्वे S. 4; अवेमि चेनामनवति R. 11. 40; द्विष्वामि-योग इत्यवेति Mn. 1. 7; अवेमि ते मारं Kn. 3. 13; R. 2. 35 (b) To know, look upon or consider, regard. तद्वे-मि केतनं Kn. 4. 9; S. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवेति Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach (with acc.). -4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved). —*Freq. or Pass.* (अवयत्) To beg pardon for conciliate.

अवेत् *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष 1 A. [अ-+इक्ष्] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view; यात्ययमानं व-क्षे Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration have regard to; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमवश्य V. 5; निद्राद्योऽनुकवाप्यवे-क्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 320; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed', 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राममवेक्षते मतंगजा M. 3. (It may also mean 'ex-pect' here); निद्रावञ्जन भवता ह्यनवश्य-माण R. 5. 67. -3 To look to or after, attend to; अवक्षमाणं महर्षी सुहृदुः सु. 1. 10. -4 To take care of, guard, watch over, protect; बहुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां स्वयां R. 8. 83; भ्रातृणां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकी U. 1. 7. -5 To think, consider; यद्वोचद्वेद्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3.

-6 To look into or examine, inspect; स कदाचिद्वेक्षितप्रजा R. 8. 32; प्रकती-रवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; Si. 6. -7 To export, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing showing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. -2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection, पर्णाश्रमा, वक्षणाजागृहक; R. 14. 85; इत्ययं चावेक्ष-णेऽनाभिपुक्ता Mu. 3. -3 Attention, care, observation. -4 Regarding, consider- ing; see अवेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pat. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विनामायमवेक्षणीय R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. -2 At- tention, care, regard; लक्ष्यं वेक्ष्यतेत्यप्य Ms. 7. 101; अवास्तव्यं चास्वा मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement

अवेक्षित *a.* Looking at; thinking of regarding &c.

अवेक्षित *a.* Seeing, observing; धर्मो-वेक्षित S. 5. regard or justice or righteousness.

अवेणि *a.* 1 Not braided. -2 Hav- ing no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदि: *f.* Absence of know- ledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. —*या* A calf. —*या* (A woman) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेदत् *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेद *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. -2 Having no time, untimely. —*ला* Concealment of knowledge. —*ला* 1 Unfavourable time -2 Chewed hotel (supposed to be = अव + हन्).

अवेदि: Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवेद्य *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवेद्यं पञ्चनं कृष्णं राज्ञो वृद्धेन क्षुण्यते. -2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेमस्यं Unanimity.

अवरहृत्य Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षणं [अव उष्-मावे स्फुट] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand lightly heat; उत्तानवेव हस्तेन प्रक्षणे पाककीर्ति. स्वं-चानामुष्णं प्राकं तत्प्राकाक्षणे स्वन.

अवोद् *a.* [अव-उद्-मावे वञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist, —*दः* Sprinkling, moistening.

अबीदेव *a.* [देवनामवस्तान् अव्ययी०]
Bringing down the gods; below (the
region of the) gods.

अघोषः Hot food.

अव्य *a.* [अवि भवार्ये यत्] Coming
or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest
or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct
accents *S.* 7 17; कलमव्यक्त-
मन्वीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3
Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमव्यक्तोयं *Bg.*
2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, un-
created. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as
a quantity or number). -कः 1 *N.*
of Vishnu. -2 *N.* of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4
Primary matter which has not yet
entered into real existence. -5 *A* fool.
-क (In Vedānta phil.) 1
The Supreme Being or universal
Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignor-
ance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The
state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In
Sān. phil.) The primary germ of
nature (सत्कारण), the primordial
element or productive principle from
which all the phenomena of the
material world are developed; बुद्धे-
रिवाच्यकमुदाहरन्ति *R.* 13. 60; महतः
परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तारुच्यः परः *Kāth.*, *Sān.*
K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7
Nature. -क *ind.* Imperceptibly, in-
distinctly, inarticulately. -Comp.
-अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or
unmeaning sounds; *P. V.* 4. 57; *VI.*
1. 98. -आदि *a.* whose beginning is
inscrutable. -क्रिया 1. an algebraic
calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct
character. -पत् *a.* inarticulate.
-मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible
form. -मूलप्रभवः the tree of mundane
existence (In Sān. phil.). -रङ्ग *a.*
dark-red, ruddy. (-यः) the colour of
the dawu; अव्यक्तमस्तववर्णः *Ak.*
-राशिः an unknown number or
quantity (in algebra). -लक्षणः-व्यक्तः
an epithet of Siva (whose qualities
are not perceptible). -लिंग *a.* whose
signs are invisible (as a disease).
(-यः) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (-तः)
the great principle (महत्) (in Sān. phil.).
-वर्त्मन्-मार्ग *a.* Whose ways are
mysterious or inscrutable. -वाच्य *a.*
speaking indistinctly. -साम्यं an
equation of unknown quantities.
अव्यय *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruf-
fled, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or
occupied (in business); अव्ययस्य
पुनरव्यय *U.* 2. -3 Indifferent, undis-
turbed. -4 Attentive, careful. -ग्रं
ind. Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely;
अव्ययमव्ययमस्ति *Mā.* 5. 16.

अव्यय *a.* 1 Not mutilated or de-
fective, well-made, sound, perfect;
अव्ययगोर्गी सौम्यनाम्नी *Ms.* 3. 10. -2

Plain, not figurative (as a meaning).
-गा 1=अव्यय *q. v.* -2 *A* legume or
pod of the awn of barley.

अव्ययचक्षुः *a.* Ved. Not apacious.

अव्ययजन *a.* 1 Having no distinc-
tive or characteristic marks or signs
(as of the sex); °ना कर्मा. -2 Hav-
ing no good marks. -3 Indistinct.
-4 Not figurative. -नः An animal
without horns, though of an age to
have them.

अव्ययङ्गा [न विगतमङ्गं बीजमस्याः] 1 *N.*
of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens
Roxb. -2 *A* legume or pod of the
awn of barley.

अव्ययतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction,
satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्ययतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblend-
ed, distinct; specific, separate.

अव्ययथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflict-
ing pain, merciful. -2 Free from
pain. -यः [न व्ययते पद्व्यां न संचलति व्यथ
म्यचलनयोः अच्] *A* snake. -या 1 *N.* of
two plants; Terminalia Citrina
Roxb., and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2
Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness,
steadiness.

अव्ययथयः *A* horse.

अव्ययथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ-इत्, न. त.]
Not tremulous or tottering (in steps),
steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epi-
thet of the horses of the Asvins.
-थिः *f.* 1 *A* firm step. -2 Undaun-
tedness.

अव्ययथि *a.* [Cf. *P.* III. 2. 157] 1
Free from pain. -2 Free from fear,
fearless; *Si.* 15. 12. -3 Not giving
pain.

अव्ययथिषः [न व्यथ-थिषच् *Un.* 1. 49]
1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -थि 1 The
earth. -2 Midnight; night (अव्ययथिषी
पराश्रयोः *Ujjal.*)

अव्ययथय *a.* Free from pain; not
giving pain.

अव्ययथ *a.* Not pierced; *Si.* 18. 47.

अव्ययन्त *a.* Ved. Not breathing,
lifeless.

अव्ययपेक्षा Carelessness; °व्युत्तेन *M.*
3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्ययभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separa-
tion; अव्ययव्यस्थाप्यभीचारो भवेदावमरण-
तिकः *Ms.* 9. 101. -2 Constancy,
steadiness, fidelity.

अव्ययभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or
adverse, favourable; अव्ययव्यभिचा-
रिणो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः *Ku.* 6. 86. -2
Not subject to exceptions, true in all
cases, without any instance to the
contrary; यदुच्यते पारंति पापवृत्तये न
रूपमिवव्यभिचारि तद्वच्चा *Ku.* 5. 36;
रूपोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तद्व्य-
भिचारि वच्चा *S.* 6; इतिपाथोऽनिकवर्जान-

मव्ययव्यस्थाप्यभिचारि *Gaut. Śāh.* -3
Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady,
permanent, faithful (as devotion).

अव्यय *a* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (*a*)
Not liable to change, imperishable,
undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं
निर्ययं य एनमजमव्ययं *Bg.* 2. 21; विनाश-
मव्ययस्यास्य न काश्चित्तुमर्हति *17, 4. 1,*
6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18,
19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. (b) Eternal,
everlasting; अव्ययं माहुरव्ययं *Bg.* 15.
1; अकीर्ति कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययं *24. -2*
Unexpended, unwaisted. -3 Econo-
mical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit.
-यः 1 *N.* of Vishnu. -2 *N.* of Siva.
-यं 1 (In the Vedānta) *A* member
or corporeal part of an organized
body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.)
An indeclinable particle &c. ; सरज्ञं
त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वांश्च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च
सर्वेषु यन् व्योति तदव्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -आ.
स्मत् of an imperishable or eternal
nature. (-स्मा) the soul or spirit.
-वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभाषः [अव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन; अ-
व्यय-व्यि-भू करणे वच्च्] 1 *N.* of one of the
four principal kinds of compounds
in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indecli-
nable compound (formed of an indecli-
nable, i. e. a preposition or an
adverb, and a noun); आधिहारे, सत्तुल्यं
&c. -2 Absence of expenditure (ow-
ing to poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विरव्ययि चाहं मन्त्रे
नियमव्ययीभावः । तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहु-
व्रीहिः ॥ *Udb.* (which, by the bye,
gives the names of compounds in
Sanskrit). -3 Unchangeable state,
imperishableness.

अव्ययर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruit-
less, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effec-
tual, successful.

अव्ययलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. -2
Agreeable, having no disagreeable
feelings (नियय); इत्यर्थं गिरः मियतमा
इव सोऽव्ययलीकाः शुभावा सूततनयश्च तदा
व्यलीका *Si.* 5. 1.

अव्ययवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate,
without any intervening object,
direct. -2 Not screened or concealed,
open. -3 Not covered, bare (as
ground). -4 Careless, inat-
tentive. -नं Carelessness; °ता, °रत्वं
contiguity; carelessness.

अव्ययवहित *a.* = अव्ययवधान (1) above.
अव्ययवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving,
unstable; स्थलारविन्दभ्रियमव्ययवस्था *Ku.*
1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unsettled
indiscriminate; भयं जयं चापहृत्यवस्थं
R. 7. 54; disorderly, irregular.
-स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from
established rule; किमव्ययवस्थां चलिता-
स्यि केशवः *Si.* 12. 36. -2 An incorrec-

opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित a. 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रसादोपि भयंकरः। Niti. 9. -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहाय a. 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन a. Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त a. 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत a. 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्वद् तद्व्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vedānt phil.) 1 An elementary (substance from which all things were created) considered identical with Brahma. -2 (In Sān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याख्या -ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात a. Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय a. 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज a. Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुन्दर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18; M. 2. 14; रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक a. 1 Not comprehensive. -2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; ता, त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्याप्य a. 1 Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त a. 1 Not pervaded, peculiar special. -2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः f. 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्येकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यथा शिक्षास्वभावाद् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संख्यादिन्याव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वमपि शिक्षास्वभावाद् ब्राह्मणत्वमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य a. Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बहिर्भूतस्याव्याप्यः.

-Comp. -वृत्तिः f. (Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः सुगुणिको विशेषण इत्येते Bhaṭṭa P. 27.

अव्यापार a. Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेण व्यापारं कृत्वा to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम a. Having no exercise. -नः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत a. Not occupied; not detached.

अव्याहत a. Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; मनुर्व्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न a. 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अव्यवस्थित्यर्थः), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. -कः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दाव्यवस्थितार्थमिदं शेषाकरणः).

अव्रण a. Without wounds or scars or rents, unharmed, sound. -मं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत a. Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानामवैवाचनं जातिमात्रेणैव जातिनाम् सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषरवं न विद्यते ॥ Ma. 12. 114; S. 3. 170; 10. 20.

अवर्त्य [व्रताय हितं, वृत्तं न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अश्नु I. 5 A [अश्नुते, आनशे, आशिश्र-माष्ट, आशिता-अष्टा, अशिश्रते] -अश्नुते, अशिश्र-मष्ट, अशित-अष्ट 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृण्यैरिव चानशेऽश्नुते Bk. 2. 30; सद्विगच्छवानमिव विश्वमेजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65.

-2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260.

-3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्नुतेऽष्टा पापपुण्यैरिव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; उद्वपमस्तमं चरुं हृद्वाहुर्भूमानशिरं वसुधाधिपारः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ma. 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 46; अथैष इदमकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. 5. 43; Bg. 3. 4; 5. 21; Bk. 3. 37; 5. 14; 14. 19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. -With अश्नु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -अश्नु 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to add to one-

self to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकाव्याप्यते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ma. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -य 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9. P. (rarely A.) (अश्नाति, आश, आशीत्, अशिता, अशिश्रति, अशित) 1. To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्नीयात् Ma. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2. To taste, enjoy; यद्वदति यदश्नाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रयसं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणा Mb. -Caus (आशयति) To feed give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयच्छामुतं देवाश्च Sk. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -With अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन a. [अश्-च्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धानं मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नाश्नीयुः Ma. 5. 73; पञ्जशिङ् 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशन, हुताशन, पचनाशन &c. -Comp. -कृत a. Ved. preparing food. -पति lord of food. -पर्णी a kind of tree.

अशना [अशननिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-किच्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनपति Don. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्विदुः कथं स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनपति Sat. Br.

अशनपाया [अशननिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-त्रियां भावे अ] Hunger; च्युताशनपायः फलवद्विभूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अश्नाद्वाशनाया निवर्तते पानास्तिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनपायिद, अशनपुक् a. Hungry. **अशित p. p.** [अश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

अशितंगवीन a. Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितंगवीन.

अशित्व a. [अश्-च्युट्] An eater, eating.

अशिश्र a. [अश्-णिनि] Reaching far, enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः -नि An inauspicious or bad omen; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त a. Unable, incompetent; ता, त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः f. 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; अशेण तद्वक्तृत्वा वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -3 (In Sān. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यद्दशकं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, **अशंकित** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. —2 One whom no enemy dells or challenges. —3 Without opposition from foes. —*त्र* *n.* The condition of having no enemies. —*श्रु*; The moon. **अश्रु** *m.* Ved. A stone for sling-ing; a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अश्रुते संज्ञिति, अश् अनि Pp. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; जगत्स्य महाशनिश्चक्रं R. 3. 53. —2 Flash of lightning; अश्विनमशनिर्गता S. 6; अशनिं पश्यन् एव वेदसा R. 8. 47; अशनेरश्वस्य चोभयोर्वैश्विनश्चांशुश्चराश्च वीर्यः Ku. 4. 43. —3 A missile. —4 The tip of a missile. —5 A sacrificial rite (अश्वपञ्च) to kill an enemy. —6 A master. —*निः* *m.* 1 Indra. —2 Fire. —3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमशब्दं कथते K. 60 inaudibly. —*शब्द* 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahma. —2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईशानेनशब्दं S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. 1 The Supreme Being (परमात्मन्), Brahma. —2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. —3 Cupid, the god of love; ज्ञेयासि जितानिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. —4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; ईश-*शरीर* abeolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like शशी, वाक् &c. U. 2, V. 3, S. 4. —*री* *m.* 1 Brahmā. —2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. —*न*. Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकांशभूतं तदशर्मं कृष्णो (श्वेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. —2 Cursing, bating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. —2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-esteemed. —*Comp.* —*वार* *a.* Vated, who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having ludeascribable treasures (?).

अशस्ति *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. —2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons, un-armed. —*स्त्रं* Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °वृत्तं मरणमुपादिशानि Ve. 2 (आत्मधातिरेन शस्त्रेण न वृत्तं); अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. —2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाप्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.).

अशारीरिक् = अशरीरिक् *q. v.*

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule —*नं* Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. —*Comp.* —*विहित*, —*सिद्ध* *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अश्-संहो इव उप. 4. 172] 1 A thief. —2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अश्-इत्] 1 The fire. —2 The sun. —3 Wind. —4 A demon; N. of a Rākṣhasa. —*रा* The wife of a Rākṣhasa. —*र* A diamond.

आशरम् *a.* Headless. —*m.* A body without head, a trunk. —*Comp.* —*स्नानं* bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवो दिशि दीप्त्या विवास्तत्र भयावहता (रुद्रः) Rām. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. —4 Pernicious, dangerous. —*व*: N. of a certain divine being. —*वा* A female demon or goblin. —*वै* 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. —2 Mischievous. —*Comp.* —*आचारः* 1. improper behavior, rudeness of conduct. —2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. —*श्रुः* A youth. —*श्री*, अशिश्विका 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). —2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. —2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4. —3 Atheistical, profane. —4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. —5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °त, °त्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिव *a.* 1 Eating much. —2 Ved. Reaching very far. —*इ*; Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —*Comp.* —*करा* —*रश्मिः* &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [नितातेन P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; विंशतिं त्रिंशदशीतिं Ms. 11. 221. —*Comp.* —*भागः* the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः पश्चात्तं वयं, तत्] 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. —2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्वक *a.* = अशिरक् *q. v.*

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. —2 Indifferent. —*लं* Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. —2 Black. —*चिः* The black colour —*चिः* *f.* 1 Impurity. —2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. —3 Unknown, unascertained. —*Comp.* —*वासकः* a vagrant, a suspicious person. **अशुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Wicked. —*चिः* *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुधन, **अशुध** *a.* Unclean. —*नं* 1 Uncleanliness —2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. —2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेन-शुभेन बोधयेत् K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. —3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —*भं* 1 Inauspiciousness. —2 Sin, a shameful deed —3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्तद्व्यशुभं प्रजातां B. 5. 13; मायः शुभं च विद्वद्धारयशुभं च जंतोः Māl. 1. 23. —*Comp.* —*उद्गः* an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. —2 [न शुष्यति शुष्कं, न तत्.] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. —3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निष्पुत्रशून्यताशुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. —2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वभियोगमशून्यं कुर्व (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. —*न्यं* 1 Not a void. —2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चिदनुवेति Mb. 5; अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). —*Comp.* —*ज्ञानं*, —*ज्ञानद्वितीया*, —*ज्ञानवतं* N. of a certain ceremony or vow

अशूला The tree Vitex Aitae.

अशूत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशुचि *a. Ved.* Not loosened.

अशोच *a. [शोचति न. त.]* Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a. [न. च.]* Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषशेषशेष मयः मन्त्राणि केवलं Ubd.; कतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यते R. 3. 65, 48. —*च.* Nonremainder. —*च.* अशेषेण, अशेषतः *inl.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूताशेषेण द्रव्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16. एतद्वैचित्र्यं यद्वा ज्ञानं आनन्दपद-रक्षणतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. —*Comp.* —साम्राज्यः N. of a Siva.

अशेषता *Totality.*

अशेषयति *Den. P.* To finish completely; म वेद निःशेषमशेषयितुः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषम् *a. Ved.* Without offsprings or descendants.

अशेषः *An Arhat* (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —*क.* 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्वत्थः कुहमान्यशोकः... गद्गेन नपिप्लव संदरीणं संपेकमाशितजितदुःखेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादाघातादशोकसिलककुम्भकसे वक्षः-गालितनयन्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शेन प्रियेयुषिकसति वक्रलः शीघ्रगन्धर्वसेकात्। मन्दारो नर्मवाक्यात् पद्ममुद्रहसनाच्च-पको वक्ष्यतात् वृणो गतिनामभेदकसति च पुरो नर्मनामिकारः।) —*2* N. of Vishnu. —*3* N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. —*4* N. of a celebrated king of the Maury dynasty, said to have reigned from 231-198 B. C. —*5* N. of the tree वक्रल. —*क.* 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —*2* The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. —*3* One of the female domestic deities of the Jains. —*का* 1 Quikailiver. —*2* The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid.). —*Comp.* —*अति* the कदम्ब tree. —*अष्टमी* [मासि शोका वक्ष्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —*तरुः*, —*नयः*, —*वृक्षः* the Asoka tree. —*तीर्थ* a holy place named Asoka near Benares. —*त्रिरात्रः*, —*त्रि* N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकत्रिरात्रव्रतं शोक-प्रयागं। त्रिरात्रं तत्र कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥ —*पूर्णिमा* N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phālguna. —*मञ्जरी* N. of a metre. —*रोहिणी* N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —*वज्रिका* a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see

under न्याय. —*वडी* N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिने पक्षे षड्या वडी प्रज-जयत्। सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्रपक्षे तथैव च ॥

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —*2* Tranquillity, calmness. —*3* Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यमानवशाच्चित्तं प्रज्ञावा-दांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशोचः 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. —*2* Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जन्माशोच) or by the death of some relation (called यत्नाशोच); it lasts for 10 days; during the यत्नाशोच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same room or to do any sacred action; अशोचान्नप्रासीरजशोचं बांधवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. —*Comp.* —*अंतः* end of defilement. —*संकरः* blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्व *a.* [अश्वेन व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश्व-नृ] 1 Pervading. —*2* Eating, voracious. —*3* Pervaded, filled. —*आ* 1 N. of a demon. —*2* A cloud (Nir.). —*3* A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्वया Hunger.

अश्नीतपित्रता [अश्नीत पिबत इत्युच्यते पर्यायं निदेशकियायां, मृगं सं] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्नीत-पिबतीत्यं प्रयुता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —*2* (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. —*2* N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुल्लिङ्गाश्च कर्लिगाश्च विज्ञातः Kām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bpi. 8. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. —*3* The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —*4* A part of the सात्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a. Ved.* Eating or pervading. —*m.* [अश्वेन व्याप्नोति संस्थनेन वा मन्वि उप. 4. 146] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणी-यादमनिषेधोप्यतितानलं R. 4. 77. —*2* A hard stone, rock. —*3* Flint. —*4* A cloud. —*5* A thunderbolt. —*6* A mountain. —*Comp.* —*अश्म* *a.* having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —*अश्म* bitumen. —*कदली* N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —*कुहः*, —*कुहक* *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone. —*2* broken by a stone. —*(हः, हकः)* a class of devotees; a धानवस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —*केतुः* [अश्मेव केतुर्य] N. of a plant. —*मधा* N. of a plant. —*मधी*, —*मै*, —*मयै*, —*जै*,

—*योनिः* an emerald. —*गर्भजः* fire produced from a flint. —*गुहः*—*हा* a kind of weapon. —*हनः* N. of a tree. —*चक्र* *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —*जः*, —*जं* 1. red-chalk. —*2* iron. —*जतु* *n.*, —*जतुकं* bitumen. —*जातिः* an emerald named जति. —*दारणः* an axe or crow for breaking stones. —*(जं)* breaking stones or rocks. —*द्विषु* *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamant weapons or grasped weapons (व्यासायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —*पुष्प* bitumen, benzoin. —*भालं* a mortar of stone or iron. —*भिद्*, —*भेद्*, —*भेदकः* the plant Colcus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder). —*रथः* N. of a sage. —*वज्र* *a.* included in rocks. —*सार* *a.* like iron or stone. —*(रः, रं)* 1. iron; पाणाः सत्वर-मश्मसारकठिना गच्छन्ति मच्छन्मसो S. D. —*2*. sapphire. —*मय* *a.* made of iron. —*हन्मय* *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —*2*. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. —*2* Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मानं राति रा- क गीरा० क्वी] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. —*Comp.* —*हन्* N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontription). —*भेद्वनं* a lithontription. —*हरः* N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithontription.

अश्मरिः —*रं* Stone or gravel (the disease.)

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). —*2* Unlimited. —*तः* N. of a Marut. —*तं* [अश्मन्तोऽन्तः पर्वतम्] 1 A fire-place. —*2* A field, plain. —*3* Death.

अश्मंतकः —*कं* 1 A fire-place. —*2* The shade for a lamp (द्विधार). —*3* A kind of grass. —*कः* N. of several trees :—*(a)* अश्लोक; its leaf; Mā. 9. 7; *(b)* N. of a tree कोविदारक; *(c)* N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्वः A corner, mostly at the end of comp; चतुश्च, अश्व &c. —*अश्व* [अश्वेन मेनं, अश्व-रक्] 1 A tear. —*2* Blood (usually written अश्व q. v.). —*Comp.* —*पः* a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्विन *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —*द्ध* Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्धान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्वम *a. Ved. Indefatigable, untiring.* —मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्वमण *a. Indefatigable.* —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्वत *a. 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, undired. —2 Incessant, continual; अश्वतपुष्पकर्मणः, Mv. 1. 26. —त* Absence of rest. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually; मयूखैरश्वतं तपति यदि देवे दिनकरः U. 6. 14.

अश्ववण *a. Deaf, having no ears.* —णः A snake. —ण Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a. 1 Not to be heard. —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.*

अश्रातस् *ind. Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.*

अश्राद्ध *a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. —द्धः Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. —Comp. —भोजिन् a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.*

अश्रिः —श्री *f.* [अश्र्यते संहृत्यते अशया अश्रं वक्रयदि० किं; cf. Up. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, बद् and a few other words; see चतुर्(त्रि)); अश्रिभिर्वै बज्रः Ait. Br. —2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); इवस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुटिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20. —3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिम् *a. Cornered, angular.*

अश्रित *a. Ved. Difficult of access.*

अश्रीक *a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.*

अश्रीमत् *n. 1 Unfortunate, unlucky.*

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्रीः अत्यर्थं ० र] *Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. —2 Inauspicious.*

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु *n.* [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रु कुट् Uq. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; पपात द्रुमो सप्त सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 2. 61. [cf. Zend *asru*; Pers. *ars*]. —Comp. —उपसृत *a. affected by tears, covered with tears. —कला* a tear-drop. —नाली Fistula Lachry-malia. —परिपूर्ण *a. filled with tears; अश्रु having eyes filled with tears. —परिप्लुत* *a. suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. —पतः* flow of tears, shedding tears. —पूर्ण *a. filled with tears; अश्रुल* troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1. —सुरा *a. suffused with tears, sud-*

denly) bursting into tears; एकपदे-ऽश्रुमुखी संवृता V. 5; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92. —लोचन, —नेत्र *a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. —शालिन् a. having tears, tearful.*

अश्रुत *a. 1 Unheard, inaudible. —2 Contrary to the Vedas. —3 Not acquainted with the Śāstras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनासत्मात् संलभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् Day. B.*

अश्रोत *a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.*

अश्रुत *a. Without ears. —तिः f. Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमिनीय U. 3. —Comp. —ग्र a. 1. not striking the ear or attention. —2. not knowing the Vedas.*

अश्रियस् *a. 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. —2 Worthless, useless. —न. (स्) Miechief, unhappiness.*

अश्रेष्ठ *a. Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.*

अश्रुताया Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a. 1 Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless. —2 Base, mean, censurable.*

अश्लीक *a. Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.*

अश्लील *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. —2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलपावान् कलकलात् Dk. 49; परिहार Y. 1. 33. —3 Abusive. —हं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. —2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; निषा अश्लील; विधेति ब्रह्मजुषु-स्मानलब्धं जकत्वात् K. P. 7; e. g. in साधनं सुमहत्स्य, सुधा कुटमलिताननेन दधती बाधुं रिधता तत्र सा, and सुदुपवनाविभिषो माधियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, बाधु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिङ्ग (male organ of generation), बाधु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S. D. 574; हताश्रिजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्स्य ॥ प्रससार शनैर्बाधुर्विनाशो तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [न मिलयति यत्रोपवेन शिशुना, म्लिश् चत् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. —2 Disunion, disjunction. —Comp. —जग, —भवा, —यूः N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node. —ज्ञातिः *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aśleṣhā.

अश्लोन *a. Ved. Not lame.*

अश्वः [अश्रुते अश्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनो वा भवति Nir.; अश्व-क्त् Up. 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds — अश्वताक्षो बह्वेदस्योऽष्टाक्ष गर्भतः । साक्षो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तधा परिकीर्तिता ॥ —2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the ann); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सश्वरः शार्दूलविकीर्णित V. Ratn. —3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठस्यवपुर्धृष्यो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्धयः । द्वादशाश्वमेदूश्च दरिद्रस्तु ह्यो मता ॥ —श्वो (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus*; Gr. *hippos*; Zend *aspa*; Pers. *asp*]. —Comp. —अश्वः N. of a plant देवसर्पण. —अजनी a whip. —अधिक *a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses. —अर्यक्षः* a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. —अनीक a troop of horsemen, cavalry. —अरिः a buffalo. —अवरोहकः N. of a tree अश्वगंधा. —आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरूढ *a. mounted, sitting on horse-back. —आरोह* *a. riding or mounted on a horse. (—हः) 1. a horseman, rider. —2. one who is fighting. —3. a ride. (—हा), —आरोहकः* N. of the plant अश्वगंधा. —आरोहिन् *a. mounted or riding on horse-back. —इविन् a. hurried along by horses. —उरस* *a. broad-chested like a horse. (—सं) the chief or principal horse. —कंदा, —कंदिका* N. of a plant अश्वगंधा. —कर्णः, —कर्णका 1. a kind of tree (Vatso Robusta) Māl. 9. —2. the ear of a horse. —3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (—र्णः) N. of a mountain. —कुटी a stable for horses; Pt. 5. —कुशल, —कोविद् *a. skilled in managing horses. —कंदः 1. N. of a bird. —2. a general of the army of the gods. —खरजः* [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खश्च पातायौ जायते पुंवद्भावः Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. —खुरः 1. a horse's hoof. —2. a kind of perfume. (—रा) N. of the plant. अपराजिता. —गतिः *f. 1. the pace of a horse. —2. N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. —गंधा* [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेरुभिः सुलमस्याः] N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin; तैले a kind of oil. —गोद्वगः, —गं a pair of horses. —गोष्ठ a stable. —ग्रीवः 1. N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu more commonly called Haya-griva. —2. an incarnation of Vishnu. —घासा a pasture for horses. —घ्नः [अश्वं हति अमनुष्यकवृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. —2. N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Olorum Ait. —चक्र 1. a collection of horses. —2. a kind of wheel. —चलनशाला a riding-house. —चिकित्सका, —वेद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary sci-

ence. —चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. —2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —अचनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् a. gaining horses by conquest. —तिथि N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Gāṅgā. —वृ a. giving horses. —वृद्धा the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus (गेहूँ). —वाः, —वाच m. giving horses. —वृनः a riding messenger. —नदी N. of a river. —वायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निबन्धिका a groom, a horse-fastener. —मिषिञ्ज a. Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —यः Ved. a groom. —पतिः 1. lord of horses. —2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —पण a. [अश्वानां पणं गमनं यत्] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पाला, —पालकाः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —बुध्नी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. —वृद्ध horse-back. —पेशस् a. decorated or embellished with horses. —बन्धः a groom. —बन्धन a. used for fastening horses. —(बन्धे) fastening of horses. —बल N. of a vegetable. —बालः 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —बुधन a. Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुधय a. Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माह्विका [अश्वम-हिषयोर्बै दुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, —मारकः, —हन्त m. 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख a. [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखस्य] having the head or face of a horse. —(सः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. —(स्त्री) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुदयः Ku. 1. 11. —मुक् m. a horse-stealer. —मेघः [अश्वः प्रयान्तया मेघते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेघं हिंसते च] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः कः तुराज् सर्वपापपानोद्वनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. *कांड N. of the thirteenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. —मेधिक, —मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—का, —यः) a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. (—कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahābhārata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्विंश Mb. —युज् a. 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुज् Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (—ज्) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Arica. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of Asvina. —4. a chariot having horses. —यूयः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —योग a. 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. —(था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नः, —राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैः-श्वस्. —राधस a. Ved. furnishing horses. —रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमार). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the Vikriti metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् n. horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख q.v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वहवः a stud of horses and mares. —(वै) a horse and a mare. (—वाः) horses and mares. —वदनः = मुख. —वहः a horseman. —वाराः, —वालः, —वारका [अश्व वावरयति उप. त.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुत्-श्रववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वरणं N. of the Bos Gavæus (गवय). —वाहः, —वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विक्रियन् a. a horse-dealer. —विद् a. 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विदिते विद्-किर्] procuring horses. (—मः) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वेद्यः a farrier. —शङ्कु n., —शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. N. of a river. —शङ्कुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. —शवः a colt, a foal. —शालं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शिरस a. having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. (—नः) 1. a horse's head. —2. N. of a Dānava. —शृगालिका [अश्वशृगालयोर्बै द्रव्यं वैरे दुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—वह्वं a set or team of six horses. —सनि, —सा, —सा a. Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mb.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादः, —साविन् m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सुवृत्त a. Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —सेनः 1. N. of a king. —2. N. of a Nāga. —स्तोमीय a. relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान a. born in a stable. (—नं) a stable or stall for horses. —हंतु a. killing a horse. (—ता) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय a. [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तारि अश्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेद्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्व A mare. —Comp. —सच a. rich in horses.

अश्वक a. Horae-like, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तद्वदशाकरोऽस्यस्य इति धीय् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर a. Swift, speedy. —रः [तनुः अश्वः, अश्वं तनुवै हरत्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of Gandharvas. —री A mule; उद्वरस्य ससुधानि स्वर्गमोऽश्वतरी-मिव Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāp. 19. [cf. Pers. aster].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्यः [न श्वतिरि शास्त्रीकृष्णादिवृत्ति-उति स्यात् कृष्णं निवृ Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाकृशास्त्र एवोऽश्वत्यः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. —2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (पैतृवृक्ष). —3 N. of another tree गर्दभोद. —4 The constellation Asvini. —5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvini; अश्वत्यो सुहृन्ः Sk. 00 P. IV. 2. 5. —6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्य tree (Ved.). —7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्यस्य फलमश्वत्यः Sk. —8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्यफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्यः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. —9 An epithet of the sun. —10 N. of a people; Bṛi. S. 14. 8.

—स्या The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —स्थी [सुदोऽश्वत्थः अश्वत्थे इति] A small fig-tree. —Comp. —कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य वाकः पीत्वा कुणश्च P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. —भेदः N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्षः).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruit. —कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तदृक् कः कालोऽश्वत्थस्य तत्र देय्युणम् वृत् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruits. —2 [स्थायं कृ] The *Asvattha* tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वत्थेन स्याम बलमस्य, एषो स्यामसः; of. Mb. अश्वत्थेवास्य यत्स्याम नद्वनः प्रविशो यत्तम् । अश्वत्थामेव बालोयं तस्मान्नाम्ना मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated *Brāhmaṇa* warrior and general on the side of *Kaṇvaśa*, son of *Drona* and *Kṛpī*. [After the last great battle in which *Dṛyodhana* was mortally wounded, *Asvatthaman*, with two other envying *Kaṇvaśas*, entered the *Pandava* camp at night, where he stampeed *Dhṛiṣṭadyumna*, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the *Pandavas*, killing even *Parikshit* while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by *Kṛishna*. The next morning *Draupadi* clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. *Bhīma*, *Arjuna*, and *Kṛishna* overtook *Asvatthaman* and compelled him to yield the jewel which *Yudhiṣṭhira* afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of *Brahmanic* and saintly lustre, and his altercation with *Karna* about the nomination of a general to succeed *Drona* clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see *Ve*. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajīvinas* 'ever living persons'.]

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, इत् P. IV. 1. 10] Feeding on *Asvattha* fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. See P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वत्थि Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्था A desire to get horses.

अश्वत्थु [अश्वोऽश्वत्थस्य वृत्] 1 Having horses. —2 Desiring horses.

अश्वत्थः [अश्वे लाति - क] N. of a sage, the *Hotrī*-priest of *Jamka*. अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वत्थो बभूव *Bṛi*. Up. अश्वत्थसि Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वत्थति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्थ a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-अश्वर्ये इति] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; *Rv*. 4. 2. 5. —m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —नो (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; of. *त्वाष्ट्री* तु सवितुर्मर्यां बद्धास्त्वचरिणी । अद्यत महाभागा तारिषि ऽश्विनाबुमि ॥ [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of *Ushas* or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to *Yaska*, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the *Nirukta* they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godaganāu*, *Sarvaidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage *Chyavana*, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life]. —2 Two horses —3 (In *astr.*) The twins of the *zodiac*.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्वत्तुचमागाकारोऽश्वस्य इति इति] 1 The first of the 27 *Nakshatras* or lunar mansions (consisting of three *astars*). —2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the *Asvins*, the wife of the son, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —Comp. —कुमारो, -पुत्रो, -सुतो the twin sons of *Asvini*, the son's wife.

अश्विमत n. Containing the word *Asvin* (such as a *Mantra*).

अश्विव a. Referring to horses. —य Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-उ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] —2 A number of horses, cavalry; *Si*. 18. 5; *K*. 222.

अश्वय a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. —2 Consisting of horses. —यं 1 A number of horses. —2 Possession of horses.

अश्वयत् a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. —2 Unbounded, unlimited. —तः 1 Death. —2 A field —3 A fire-place. —4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of tomorrow, of to day. —2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; *Mā*. 4. 7.

अष्ट 1 U. [अष्टिते, अष्टितुं] 1 To shine. —2 To go, move. —3 To receive, take (trans.).

अष्टदक्षिण a. Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); 'जो मत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृतः इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —नो A secret

अष्टतर a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अष्टाद a. Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; *Rv*. 2. 21. 2. —2 Born under the constellation *Ashādhā* (P. IV. 3. 24.). —दृष्टः 1 The month *Ashādhā* commencing with the sun's entrance into *Gemini* (usually written *आषाढ*). —2 A staff made of the wood of *Palasa*, carried by a religious student or ascetic. —3 N. of the *Malaya* mountain. —द्वार 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढ) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढ) lunar mansions.

अष्टादहा The month of *Ashādhā*.

अष्टन् num. a. [अष्ट-आतो कनिन तुद च Up. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टे) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादश, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टपर &c. [cf. *L. octo*; *Gr. okto*; *Zend. astan*; *Pers. hasht*]. —Comp. —अष्टर a. consisting of eight letters or parts. —(र) N. of a metre. —अष्टग a. consisting of eight parts or members. —(यं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; 'पातः, प्रणामः, साष्टांगनमस्काराः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांगपातं प्रणामं fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जन्तुभ्यो च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया । शिरसा बभूव हृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग इति). —2. the 8 parts of *voga* or concentration; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च र्गणं सार्व समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिना योगसिद्धये ॥ —3. materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are: शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभूय, अग्दन्त्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 a scribe, 4 a scribe, 5 a astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, dice. 'अष्टर' an offering of eight articles. 'अष्ट' a sort of medicinal incense removing fever. 'सैधुन' 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; रमणं कीर्तनं कलिः प्रेक्षणं दूषणं मायणं । संकल्पोऽप्यवसायश्च क्रियांनप्यतिरेव च ॥ 'हृदयं' N. of a medical work. —अष्टायारी N. of *Pāpini's* grammatical work

consisting of 8A dhyayas or chapters. -अष्ट a. having a wheel with 8 spokes. -अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टिय a. octagonal. -अष्ट (८) a. lasting for 8 days. -अष्टादशिका: the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इन्द्रश्चन्द्रः काशकृत्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरनेमिना जयत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ -कपाल a. (°पा) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. -कर्ण्य a. one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (-र्णः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् m., -गतिः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तदा प्रैतिविषयोः) पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेश्वर्ये: ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनागतिको नृपः । -कृत्वन् ind. eight times. -कोणा 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. -खंडः a title of a collection of several sections of the Rīgveda. -गजं [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 oows. -गज्य m. 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण a. eightfold; अक्षादष्टगुणं चूर्णी; द्वाप्योष्टगुणमन्ययं Ms. 8. 400. (-णः) the eight qualities which a Brāhmana should possess; द्या सर्वमृतेषु, क्षातिः, अनद्या, शीघ्रं, अनायासः, भेगं, अकारिण्यं, अरघुहा चति । Gautama. °आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या महोद्या च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चाण्डाल इत्यष्टी तारिणी मताः ॥ -त्रिंशत् (°ष्टा) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [अष्टाष्टं त्रिकं] the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. -दशन् (°ष्टा) see below after अष्टाय. -दिश्व f. [कथं संज्ञात्वाच द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोद्यौषी दक्षिणा च वैश्वेनी पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरेक्षानी दिशा अष्टादिभ्यः स्मृताः ॥ करिष्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिष्योऽप्रमुकफिलापिंगलापुष्पाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी छुप्रदी चोङ्गना चोङ्गनावती ॥ Ak. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points, इन्द्रो बह्विः विवृषतिः (यमः) वैश्वेनी वरुणा मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोदीना दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °भजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, रेतावतः पुंडरीको बाभनः कुशुदोऽज्जनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्वयं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्वयोधुंवरपुत्रं न्ययोषसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टी विदुर्मुषाः ॥ -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रं यशस्त्वैव च । शीतं लोहं रस्मश्चि पातवोऽष्टी प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद्व -द्व (°ष्टा) a. 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. -पद्वः (°ष्टा) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3. a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jasmīn. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailāsa (the abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्ट-च धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; अवाजिताष्टापदकुंतयोः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196. 'पदं a sheet of gold. -प(पा) दि-कार N. of a plant. -पदी (°ष्टा) 1. wild sort of jasmīn. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gītāgovinda. -पद्वं a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -पाद्य a. (°ष्टा) eight-fold. -भंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लः) [अष्टगुणितः भंगलः, शां तं] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are—सगराजौ वृषो नागः कलशो यैजं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टभंगलः ॥ according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टी ब्राह्मणो गौर्दुता शनः हिरण्यं सपिरादित्य आषो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं one: kudava. -मासिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -माष्ट्रिः a measure called कुंभि; अष्टगुणितं वेत् कुंभिः. -मूर्तिः the 'eighth-formed', an epithet of Śiva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; of. S. 1. 1. -या सृष्टिः सद्रुपाया बहति विविहते या हवियों च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विभक्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं यामाहुः सवैश्वतप्रकृतिरिति ययः प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । श्रेयंशोभिः प्रपञ्चस्तदुभिरवत् वस्ताभिरष्टाभिराः । or, briefly expressed, the names in Saukrit (in the above order) are:—जलं वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्योऽर्धमनी तथा । आकाशं वायुरवनी सूर्योऽष्टी पिनाकिनः ॥ °धरः 'having 8 forms', Śiva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Ślokas on morality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; संगारहास्यकरुणारौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञो चैरथो नाट्यै रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शान्ति; निर्वेदस्थायिमाबो-स्ति शान्तिरिति नवमो रसः (ibid); °आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लोहकं a class of 8 metals; स्वर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीतकं कान्तिकं तथा । भंगं लोहं तक्षिलोहं लोहायष्टाविमानि तु ॥ -वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क, च, ट, त, प, य, श, ष). -3. a class of three principal medicines. -चक्रः (°ष्टा) see below. -विष्ट a. [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (°ष्टा) अष्टादशिका विंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. -शतं eight hundred. -अवणः, अवन् N. of Brahmā (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक a. [अष्टपरिमाणमस्य कन्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोच-

शोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1 [अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विंशतिं अर्थात् वा इत्यष्टकः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [अष्टेति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अशु-तकन्] Up. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113. 4. -कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परिमाणमस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sūtras. -4 A division of the Rīgveda (it being divided into 8 Aśṭakas or 10 Maṇḍala). -5 Any group of eight; ८८ वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः -गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टाकिक, अष्टाकिक a. [अष्टाकांस्तस्य स्र् इति वा] Having eight parts. -की One who performs an Aśṭaka.

अष्टक्य a. [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय c. [अष्टावध्या अष्ट अष्ट-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. -यं An aggregate of eight.

अष्टा ind. [अष्ट-नकारे धाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections, भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नाष्टा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम a. (मी f.) Eighth; गर्भोऽष्टमेऽष्टे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतानि राजेन्द्र राविकर्कतिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. octavus; Zend. astemo]. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कास्तिक a. [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्य स्र् इति] one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -भाचः the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

अष्टमक a. The eighth; यौशमश्चमकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टातय a. Consisting of eight parts. -यः A collection of eight things.

अष्टादश a. [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्विप-पृथग्ययभिर्वा N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अष्टा(१)

—*n* the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचारः [कर्मसंज्ञात्वात् द्विः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping : आसनं स्वागतं पायमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गन्धपुष्पे तथा सुवीपावत्रा च तर्पणं । मत्स्यानुलेपनं चैव नमःकारादिभिर्यज्जने । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मेवै पूजां सः उपपुराणं Tantra —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टाग्युपपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सप्तकमारिकं नारमिहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं शोकं कुमारैः तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्मार्थं साक्षात्तदीशभाषितं । दुर्वास-मोक्तमाश्रयं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाय कालिकाह्वयमेव च । महेश्वरं तथा शांवं सोरं सर्वविशेषं च । पराशरोक्तं चरं तथा भाष्यतट्टयं । इदमष्टादशं प्राक्तं पुराणं तामे-कजितं । चतुर्थं मरितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमे-दतः ॥ Hemādri. —ग्रान्थे the 18 kinds of corn ; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंधकुल-स्थकाः । मषा मुद्गा मधुस्राश्च निष्ठावाः दधानसर्ष-पाः ॥ गेवमुकाश्च नविरा ओदकयोऽव सती-नकाः । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्पट्टादशैव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas ब्राह्म-पादं वेण्वावं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यभार-तुयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ अष्टोपनिषदं प्रोक्तं भविष्यव्रतमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेका-दशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं शोकं स्कंदं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गार्हपत्यं चैव ब्रह्माष्टादशं तथा ॥ —युजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or loros ; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो भीमासा न्यायवित्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या यथाष्टतुदशं ॥ आयुर्वेदो यजुर्वेदो गार्ग्यश्च-तिते चयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या स्यादश-च तु ॥ —विवादपट्ट the eighteen sub-jects of litigation (causes of dis-pute) ; see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकारि-न् *m. pl.* the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Āryas : विष्णुः षडशो दक्षः संवत्सराश्रयिताः । शातातपो यमि-न्द्र यमपुत्रस्तथैवतामाः । देवताः संखलिखितो भर-द्वाजोऽशोभयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्यः अष्टम् भोगेन वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa, son of the great sage Kaboda. [Kaboda married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and con- demned him to be born crooked ; so he came forth with his eight (aṣṭa) limbs crooked (vakra) ; whence his name ; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्वक्रो भवितास्यष्टकृत्यः Mb. When Kaboda was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Bud- dhist, ycuṅg Aṣṭavakra defeated

the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

अष्टिः *f.* [अस्थे भूमे शिष्ये अस् किन् वृ-नो-वत्त्वं] 1 A die for playing. —2 A metrie consisting of sixty-four syl- lables. —3 [अस्थानो-किन्] Perva- sion, reaching (Ved.). —4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment) —5 The number sixteen. —6 Seed. —7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् *a.* Consisting of eight mem- bers or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अश्ने चाल्येजया अश्व-करणे दृत्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip ; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. —2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्टिः *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. —2 Seed.

अष्टीला [अद्विस्तनुवकादिनाम्नं रात्रि ; राक, रस्य लः द्विः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. —2 A kind of disease of urine. —3 A globular or round body (in general). —4 A round pebble or stone. —5 Kernel. —6 Seed-corn.

अष्टीला 1 A kind of abscess. —2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् *m. n.* [विधातोऽं P. VIII. 2. 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस्तु I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात् ; defective in non-conjunctive tenses, its forms being made up from the root *म्*] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence) ; नासदा-सीको सदासीत् Rv. 10. 120. 1 ; शुचि-द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14 ; शरथे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112 ; न स्वेवाहं जातु नास्ति Bg. 2. 12 ; अस्मीद्राजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1 ; Ms. 5. 79 ; न अस्तु not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish ; नायनस्ती-ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16 ; अस्ति भोक्तु- Sk. it has to be eaten ; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). —2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent) ; भक्तोऽस्ति मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3 ; धार्मिकोऽस्ति राजनि Ms. 11. 11 ; आचा-र्यं संस्थिते सति 5. 80 ; so एवमेव स्यात्, तुष्णीमासीत् &c. —3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor ; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76 ; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं ; प्रज्ञा 5. 70 ; न हि तस्यास्ति किञ्चित् Ms. 8. 417 ; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तरय Bg. 2. 66. —4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.) ; यदिच्छामि ते तद्वस्तु S. 4 ; तस्य भेदय कलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get.

—5 To arise, spring out, occur ; आ-सीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this occur- red to my mind. —6 To become ; तं दृष्ट्वा दक्षविस्तारमासं विज्ञप्ति योजनः Rām. ; also शुक्लिरियात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. —7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.) ; स स्याणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेय-मापायतवः V. 1. 1 ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो-भूयन्तेस्तु सदां सतां 5. 24 ; oft with dat. along without अस्तु ; यतस्तौ स्वस्वदुःखा-व Pt. 1. —8 To suffice (with dat.) ; मा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86 ; अ-न्यैर्वृष्टालैः परिशीयमानं शाकाय वा स्यान्नव-णाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. —9 To atay, reside, dwell, live ; हा पितः का-भि हे सुभु Bk. 6. 11. —10 To take place, happen. —11 To be in a per- ticular relation, to be affected (with loc.) ; किंतु खलु यथा ययमस्यामिवमियम-प्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well let it be ; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form अस्तु joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself ; तं पातयं प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [cf. L. est, and Gr. esti ; Pers. hast, ast]. —WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अस्तु to be at hand, reach. —अस्ति (with loc. or an adv. of place). 1. to be in anything. —2. to belong to, be closely connected with. —अस्ति 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share ; यन्ममास्ति स्यात् Sk. —2. to be over. —3. to excel, surpass. —4. to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. —अस्ति to arise, spring up, be visible ; आचार्यं किञ्चित् मान्मथमावि-रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. —उप to be near to or in. —परि 1. to be in the way. —2. to surpass. —3. to pass or spend (time). —4. to pervade. —य 1. to be in front of. —2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, sur- pass. —यस्ति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. —2. to rival, emulate, vie with. —3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. —यास्तु to appear, spring up ; यास्तु रासीत्तमोऽस्तुः Ms. 1. 6 ; R. 11. 15. —यस्ति (Atm. व्यतिष्ठे व्य- तिष्ठे ; व्यतिष्ठे) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weight ; अन्यो व्यतिष्ठे तु मनापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —11. 4 P. (अयति, आस, आस्यत्, अ- सिदु, अस्त) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark) ; तस्मिन्नास्थाद्वैवकार्त्तं R. 12. 23 ; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77 ; sometimes with dat. or gen. ; दस्यवे हेतिसस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. —2. To drive away, re- move. —3. To frighten or scare away. —4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up ; as in अस्तमान, अस्त-

शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. -WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having; shot beyond, having surpassed or; excoiled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असति-ते, अस्ति) 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निमग्नस्य प्रभुरास ध्रुवतः R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् इवेना 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद्य-ह्वास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to वृष्ट, either taking it, as Śāketāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक-मय्ये, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; अस्तमे यस्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्त Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -क्षरण a. merciless; Mā. 5. 24. -कोप-रूप a. whose anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -घो a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संख्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्थे चर्चकिरणा यत्र अम्-आधारे क] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोद्धुमस्तगिरिः पतन्तः Si. 9. 1; विदेवयस्यसमिन्मग्नस्य R. 16. 11; यास्येकतोस्तसिखरं पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, युक्तास्त, युक्तास्त &c. -स्त 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नास्तमने स्थाने). -स्त ind At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिदं युवयोस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कथयपदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्मिता R. 8. 66; वृद्धेनास्तमितश्च Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितश्च

कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (o) To die; अथ चास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अदिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलम्बनं the setting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदय-वदिसाद्विभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, annihilation of life; Mā. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolute (मोक्ष). -क Ved. Hom. अस्ततातिः Ved. Homo.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमया 1 Setting (of the sun), करो-त्यकालास्तमये विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयनिवाहोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुवद्वात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभापरोहतास्तमयं रजसि R. 9. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तमिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अम्-शतिष्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षोरा, 'काय'. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयाः पुत्रा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं श्योमचारि विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ka. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रमवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 145 is it that &c. -स्ति f. N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kāmas. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वल्पं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jāinas); these categories are 5: -जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अवयव°, and आकाश°. -क्षीर [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. -नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; 'त्वं, 'ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तित्वम् a. [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमनस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अम्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; Mā. also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; 'आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. -ता N. of Vishnu.

असंयमः Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -क 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Histna.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -ता An epithet of Vishnu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामात्रे कुपयसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंख्यबहिर् a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -हः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samakāras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; अनंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बाधणे जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसन्नं भवेत् Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धारि पश्चाद्वसंस्तुतं चितः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमस्युष्टिं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The Purusha or soul (in Sāu. phil.).

—त A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often ; असकृदेकरथेन तर-
स्त्रिमा R. 9. 23 ; Ma. 92, 93. —*Comp.*
—समाधिः repeated meditation. —गर्भ-
पातः repeated birth.

असको *a.* = असो (his or that ; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to) ; असक्ता सुखमश्वत्तु R. 1. 21. —2 Not entangled ; S. 2. 12. —3 Not united, detached. —4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —क *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to ; Ki. 1. 11. —2 Without any hindrance, quickly ; Dk. 35. —3 Incessantly ceaselessly ; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्त्य *a.* Thigbless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्त *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up ; not going elsewhere (असक्तमणी) ; Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुश *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —ल A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted ; *मासः an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable ; Ma. 1. 80 ; 12. 15 ; *ता, रेरे infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 An epithet of Vishnu ; (V. Salisq). —यं An exceedingly large number. —*Comp.* —गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. —2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted ; असंगम-
द्विषति सारवत्स्य R. 3. 63 ; तस्य मुनि-
शितं खड्गमसक्तं परितेजसि Mb. —3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1 Non-attachment ; Ma. 6. 75. —2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.) **a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Unnited, unaccompanied with. —2 Improbable, inconsistent. —3 Unequal. —4 Unesteemed. —5 Unbecoming, improper. —6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. —2 Incongruity, improbability. —3

(In Rhot.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect) ; भिक्षुदेशतया-
त्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोरेव
रूपातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10 ; वि-
हं भिक्षुदेशत्वं कार्यदेशोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरेः
पुंति मुक्तिताः पथिकोगताः ॥ Knavl.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —गः 1 Separation, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगित्व *a.* 1 Not united or associated. —2 Not attached to the world.

असंचद्विष *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. —2 Having no enemies.

असंजात *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असंजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Inseparable. —ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing ; तद्भावे सत्पत्पत्तु H. 3. 3 ; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12 ; Ma. 9. 154. —2 Non-existent, unreal ; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोर्भेद-
ममंतं कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्) ; सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked, vile, evil ; as विचार. —5 Not manifest. —6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue ; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). —7 Not answering its purpose. —म. (च) Indra. —न. (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity ; नामदासीनो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1 ; असद्वा इदमथ आसीत् ततो वै सदाजायत Ait. Br., Ma. 12 118 ; 1. 11, 14, 74. —2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth, falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman ; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —*Comp.* —असत् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Sākhā and studies another ; also called शालारंभः ; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं । शालारंभः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत् क्रियास च ॥ —आगमः 1. a heterodox Sāstra or doctrine. —2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—रा) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, —क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. —2. fabrication of falsehood. —रूपातिः *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —म. (मा) हः 1. a bad trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice. —3. childish desire. —वेदिहं harm, injury ; पाणिषत्संस्कृष्टिः S. 5. 9. —जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —दृश *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road

(lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines ; नासो इत सतामसत्ययुधामासुः समानां ज्ञतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. —पुत्रः 1. a childless man. —2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things. —2. receiving unfit presents (as aas til) or from improper persons. —भावा 1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad or wicked opinion. —3. an evil disposition. —वृत्तिः, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—त्तिः *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. —2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. (—रः) evil practice. —शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas). —संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः 1. a statement having exceptions (in व्याय). —2. a bad or fallacious *hetu* ; see हेत्वाभास.

असतापी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —न. (—र्त्त) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). —2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. —2 Done from improper motives. —त A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. —2 Having no aim. —3 Having no goodness. —रद 1 Non-existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness. —4 Duet. —5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Imaginary, unreal ; असत्यकंटापितबाहु-
बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —रयः A liar. —र्यं Falsehood, untruth. —*Comp.* —वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —सय *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous ; ये जने सखी पदं कारित S. 4. —सखिभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incongruous ; व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2 ; संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy ; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विदुतं वच-
स्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असत्य *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असञ्ज after acc. pl.).

असन्नं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवन्नं a bow. —नः N. of a tree (सीतसातल); निरसनैरसनैरवधायता Si. 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. —Comp. —पर्णी N. of a tree (सातल).

असन्निः One who throws &c.

असंतति a. } Having no issue,
असंतान } childless. -तिः, -नः
Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध a. 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. —2 Not vanished. —3 Confident, unsuspected. —र्थ ind. Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंदिन a. Ved. Not restrained, free.

असन्न a. Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि a. 1 Not joined together (as words). —2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of Sandhi or euphony.

असंनद्ध a. 1 Unarmed. —2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य). —3 Proud, arrogant. —4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. —2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट a. 1 Unperceived. —2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः, निधानं 1 Absence, distance. —2 Confidence.

असंनिहित a. 1 Not near, distant. —2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः f. Non-return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49

असपत्न a. 1 Without a rival wife. —2 Not an enemy, friendly. —3 Without enemies, not attacked. —नः Undisturbed condition, peace. —स्त्री A sort of brick (इटकाभेद).

असर्पिड a. Not connected by offering of rice-balls; or not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य a. Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम a. 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमकीलाः खलु युगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible. —2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीपमानः Pt. 1. 74. —3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समतारसरसैरसमैस्तटेः Ki. 5. 7; बाद्य-विशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 12. 73. —4 Uneven, not level (as ground). —नः N. of Buddha. —Comp. —इष्टुः, -बाणः, -सायकः 'having an odd number

of arrows, 'epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. —दृशं a metre in which the *gāṇas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र a. Incomplete; partial.

असमंजस a. 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; खल्वसमंजसमुग्धजल्पिते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. —2 Faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. —3 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्वाशमन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलाय वेत्ता Udb. —4 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. —सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —ind. 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. —2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

असमद f. Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

असमद a [सह मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन a. 1 Of different colours or minds. —2 Going in different directions. —3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unreasonableness. —2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरस्मिन्नपति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

असमर्थ a. 1 Not able or competent. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थं पठयते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; c. g. in कुंजे हति कुशोदरी, इत्, though read in root books in the sense of 'going' is here powerless to convey that meaning. —Comp. —समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; e. g. in अश्राद्धं भोजिन्, असूर्यश्च, अ goes not with श्राद्धं or सूर्यं but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

असमवायिन् a. Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. —Comp. —कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause; not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभाववृत्तिज्ञेयमथा-प्यसमवायिहेतुत्वं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तत्तुल्यः प्रत्ययः.

असमवेत a. Not classed together, incoherent; रूपं incoherently.

असमस्त a. 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. —2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. —3 Uncollected. —4 Separate, detached, unconnected (= व्यस्त). —स्तं An uncompound word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति a. Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

असमान a. Unequalled, matchless; लावण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त a. 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः-तकः } A religious stu-
असमावृत्तकः } dent who has
असमावृत्तिकः } not completed
the period of his residence with his
preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार a. Not joined. —रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. —2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य ind. Not having (properly) considered. —Comp. —कारिन् a. acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असपत्ति a. Unlucky, poor, miserable. —तिः f. 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. —2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण a. 1 Not complete, unfinished. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात a. Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समधि (= निर्विकल्पकमधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध a. 1 Unconnected, incoherent. —2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; प्रत्ययिणी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 absurd fellow; मनोरथा Māl. 2; द्वे प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. —3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. —द्वं An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; e. g. याचजीवमहं मोनी when uttered by some one; see अवद्ध also.

असंबंध a. Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —धः Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवद्व्यवस्थि-जसंबंध उदाहृतः Bhāṣā. P. 68.

असंबाध a. 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. —2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. —3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53. —4 Separated by an interval; द्विपरसंबाधमयांश्चूचे Si. 3. 67. —5 Without pain. —धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. —धं Ved. Open space.

असंभव a. Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेमद्रुगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. —वा 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. —2 Improbability, impossibility. —वा, —वं An extraordinary event.

असंभवं, असंभाविन् a 1 Impossible; असंभवं न वक्तव्यं. —2 Incomprehensible. —व्यं ind. In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय, असंभास्य a. 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -व्यं = असंभवं q. v.

असंभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. -3 Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभूत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभूतं मंडनमंगयेः Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a. Free from agitation, composed, cool. -भ्रः Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्त्व सुक्तिमार्गं Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतः K. P. 7. -0omp. -आदायिन् a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dialike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंयुट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असंयर्थ a. (नीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -0omp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2 ill-conducted, profligate.

असरः [सति मृ-उन्. त.] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व a. Not all; °वीर a. Ved. not having; all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ज्ञेन; अस्, कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियसवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा इत्यात् S. 1.

असश्रवत् a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ka. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support or endure; oft with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्री-स्वभावादसहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुम्भयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -हः The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूरासूदः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27; Me. 54; Rata. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं = अह्यार.

असहनीय } a. Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable;
असहित्य }
असह्य असह्यपीठं भगवद्भजन-
रूपमेवेति मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient.

असहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परसुखासहिष्णुः -2 Quarrelsome; °तः impatient; e, envy.

असहाय a. 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °तः, °त्वं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -0omp —कारा absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वर्षेषु मिथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षेन् a. 1 Not an eye witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. With out means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. —नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनो-युवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वेद्यानादुर इव V. 3; Mr. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a hetu; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मता. -3 Not to be claimed by any one class, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); चित्ता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसधारणी Mit. —णः A fallacy or हेत्यामक्ति in logic; one of the three kinds of अनेकविकि q. v. —णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहिमि संतुम-साधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्मतिरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word). -इनी An unchaste woman. °तः, °त्वं Wickedness. -0omp. —वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. —यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole complete. -मि ind. Completely, fully.

असाप्रित a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाचक्षणायाऽसाप्रितं कृतं M. 5. —तं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force = असाप्रितः विषदृक्षोऽपि सर्वर्ष स्वयं छेत्तुमसाप्रितं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसाप्रितं वक्तुमुक्ते सुतलपाणिना Si. 2. 71; R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unanitativeness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. व.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिकुषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Mā. 5. 30; U. 1; असारे खलु संसारं सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; क्षुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहुनामप्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यमाधिका (समाधाय हि पुन्यः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. —रा —रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभंगमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (रंढ). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness,

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ; अस्-उत् Up. 4. 139] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [अस्यति सेवेन वापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (वास). -सि ind. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'thou'; as in कृतवानसि विमियं न मे Ku. 4. 7. (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -असि ind. sword against sword. -गंडः a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्ति गंडो यत्र Tv.). -जीविन् a. one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. -देवक्रः, -देवक्रः the marine monster makara or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kānadava). -दंतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दंतैर्मद्वैत्यासिधाराः R. 10. 86, 41. -धाराव्रतं [अविधाराय स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थायि प्रमदा नोपमुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति मुनिपुंगवाः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्तत् ; or युवा युवत्या साथं यन्मुखमर्तुवदाचरेत् ॥ अंतर्नि-वृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं इति तत् Yādava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदस्ति ना सह संवासः Pt. 3. -धावः, -धावकः an armoured, furbiasher. -धेनुः, -धेनुका [असिधेनुरिव यस्याः, वा कर्प] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. -पत्र a. having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. -वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane. -पथः, -थं the course of the breath. -पुच्छः, -पुच्छका the Gangetic porpoise. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a knife (असिः पुत्रीव). -फेदा [असिरिव त्रीणो भेदो निर्यासो यस्य] the fetid Khadira (विट्खदिर). -हृष्य a. to be killed with a sword. (-रथं) fighting with knives or swords -हृतिः [असिर्हृतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी [सिता केशादौ युष्मा जरति, तद्विधा अट्टका, सित केशाः कीर्ष च P. IV. 1. 39. Vārt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the lila इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिक्रिका A young woman-servant; गौतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्रिकानां Kāsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित a. 1 Unbound (Ved.). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी Śānti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166; लोचना, नयना &c. -तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल. -6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -ता 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age); see असिकनी. -3 The river Yamunā. -4 N. of a daughter of Virāṇa and wife of Dakṣha. -5 N. of the river Akesina in the Punjab. -Comp. -अंबुज, -उत्पल the blue lotus. -अविच्छि m. fire. -अश्म m., -उत्पलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -केशा a woman having black hair. -केशांत a. having black locks of hair. -गिरिः, -नगः 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. -ग्रीव a. having a black neck. (-वः) fire. -जु a. (for जातु) having black knees. -नयनं a. black-eyed; Ms. 112. -पक्षः the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -भ्रू a. having black eye-lids. -सुगः the black antelope. -यवन = कालयवन q. v.; Si. 15. 56.

असिद्ध a. 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. -द्दः A fallacious hetu, one of the five principal divisions of हेतुमास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं सुरभिः अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमात् क चनमयभूमात्.

असिद्धिः f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व a. Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [अस् हरे किरिष्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river; see असि.

असु [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उत् Up. 1. 10; cf. Nir. ; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र

नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Broath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यास्तु यशश्चिच्छिषतः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसूत्रं प्रापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2. 110; (b) wisdom (ज्ञान Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a pala, q. v. -n. (-सु) 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. -Comp. -धारण-या sustenance of life, life, existence. -नीतः the lord of spirits. (-तं) the world of spirits. -नीतिः f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). -भंगः 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमनुभंजेत्यसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. -भृत् m. a living being, a creature. -सम a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-सः) a husband, lover; सुहृदसुसमं प्राप्सती नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

असुमत् a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः Si. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult; Ki. 5. 49. -सं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दुर्ज्ञातं विकारेण Ms. 4. -Comp. -आवह a. pained with grief. -आविष्ट a. afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. -उद्व a. causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. -उद्वर्क a. productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् a. Unhappy, sorrowful. असुत a. 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [स अमिषेव वा स न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतुप् a. Insatiable. -पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त a. Not asleep; दुष्टं नोत्तं closing the eyes in sleep.

असुप्त a. Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर a. [असुर Up. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Vā, rūpa. -3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. -रः [According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानिष्ठ न सुहृताः स्थानिष्ठ चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रचयाधिता देवैः स्थानिष्ठः; or from असु; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वर्तो भवति रो मन्त्र्यः; or सोर्द्वानुमृजत तद्वराणां मन्त्र्यः, अतोः असुरानुमृजत तद्वराणामनुमन्त्र्यः; सोः = प्रशस्तादात्मनः प्रदेष्टात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām. thus accounts for the name:—सुरापाति-ग्रहदेवाः मुरा इत्यभिहित्युताः । अप्रतिग्रहणाचर्य देवेष्वामुरास्तथा [In the oldest parts of the Rīgveda the term asura is used

for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Pichmanas state that Prajapati created Asuras with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Danavas, distinguished from Rākshasas descended from Pulastya. -3 A ghost or spectre. -4 The sun (said to be from *asur* to shine). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe. -रा 1 Night. -2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostitute. -ती 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. -2 N. of the plant *Sisupis Racemosa* Roxb. -Comp. -अधिपः, -राजः, -जः 1. the lord of the Asuras. -2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhāda. -अचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2. the planet Venus. -आङ्ग bell-metal. -क्षपण, -क्षिति a. destroying the Asuras. -द्विष m. an enemy of the Asuras. i. e. a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रक्षस् n. (pl.) the Asuras and Rākshasas. (-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. -रिपुः, -सूदन 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हन m. 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2. N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य a. [असुराय हित, गवां यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123). -यं 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुररत्न Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न वृद्ध रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ a. Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलेषु सुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि a. [सुभां किं द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.]; Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसूः [असुं प्राणात् सुवति हृ-किं] An arrow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो वेपायैषा यथायथा Ki. 15. 5.

असुस्थ a. Unwell, indisposed; *ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् m. An enemy; S. 2. 117.

असू a. Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक a. One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः f. 1 Not-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्ष्ण [संक्ष-आदेशे ह्युद् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense असूक्ष्ण, असूक्ष्ण, असूक्ष्ण, अस्तूक्ष्ण.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27)

1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगो भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयति सच्चिबोधेशाय K. 108; असूयति मया प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनाय मसौरभस्य कस्तक-सुनस्य शिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयति हि राजानो जनानश्चतुर्वादिनः Mb. -Caus. To cause to murmur at.

असूयक a. [असूय-ण्युल् P. III. 2. 146]

1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. -2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); कृष्णदुष्टदुष्टासूयायानो यं पति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविकरणं Sk. (=दोषारोपगुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; बहुसूयाकुटिलं दुर्दर्श R. 6. 82; सासूयसुका सखी S. 2. 2.

असूयितु a. Envious, detracting.

असूयुः 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased

असूर a. Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्रहित). -इ Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूते a. Not moving (अमेरित).

असूर्य a. Sunless. -Comp. -न a. not entering into the sun, i. e. not yet; R. 3. 13; (रविनास्तमयो योगो वियोग-सूद्यो भवेत्.).

असूर्यपश्य a. (सूर्यमपि न पश्यति इङ्-खञ् प्रथमं P. III. 2. 36) Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपश्या राजद्वाराः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife

असूज् n. [न सृज्यते, इतरागवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-किं Tv.] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron. -m. N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas;

षनीकुरूपः कुमती दुःशामा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः । महाप्रलेपी पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूतौ किल यस्य जंतोः ॥ Śabdak. -Comp. -करः [असृक् शोणितं करोति कृ-ट] the essence of the body; lymph, serum, (the process of र्मु turning into blood &c., is thus described by Snar. :-स्रावकं ततो मांसं मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते । मेदसोऽस्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). -दरः an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. -दोहः shedding blood. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. -पा, -पाता 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. -पावन a. Ved. drinking blood. -वह्ना a blood-vessel; phlee. -विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. -श्वा (स्त्रा) वः bleeding.

असृपाटः -टी [अश्रुजः पाटी परिपाटी पृ.] A stream of blood.

असृणि a. Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असृष्ट a. 1 Uncreated. -2 Continued. -3 Unpresented or undistributed. -Comp. -अश्र a. one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, -नक a. That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसदृश्यापि दुष्पाम् S. D.

असेन्य a. Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन a. 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or practising, shunning. -ने Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित a. Neglected; disused, abstained from. -Comp. -ईश्वर or ईश्वर a. not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् a. Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य a. Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; ईश्वर a. having a bad or croaking voice.

असौष्ठव a. 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-मसौष्ठवं Mā. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. -यं 1 Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न a. 1 Not split. -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कंदित a. Not split; not gone; not attacked; व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कृधोयु a. Not short or deficient; abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sky.), Rv. 7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

अस्खलित a. 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm; permanent. -2 Un-

hort, sound and safe ; °आवृत्तः V. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; स मे चिराय-स्त्रलितोपचारी R. 5. 2. ; °प्रयाण a. with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. See under अश्.

अस्तव्य a. Not firm or self-possessed, confused ; °स्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तर्क्षणं = असुक्षणं q. v.

अस्ताय a. Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तुत a. Ved. Not overcome, invincible ; °यज्वन् a. Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यान् Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-भृन् Up. 4. 158] 1 A missile ; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो बुधा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; परयाहताञ्चो गिरिशभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अक्षिप्तस्त्रं पिद्वेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow ; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). -आहत a. struck, wounded, killed -कंदकः [अस्त्रं कंदक इव] an arrow. -कारा, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -क्षेपक a. shooting arrows. -चिकित्सक a. surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जित् m. N. of a plant. -जीवः, -जीविन् m., -धारिन् m. a soldier, professional warrior. -धारणं the bearing of arms. -निवारणं the warding of a weapon. -मन्त्रा a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. -मार्जः -जंका a furber. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. -शिक्षा military exercise. -सायका 1. an iron arrow. -2. the nara missile. -हीन a. unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram.) The masculine, and neuter genders ; वल्कं वल्कलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक a. Having no wife ; without a woman.

अस्त्रेण a. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् n. (The base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after: acc.) A bone.

अस्थो Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाय a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्यादिति: S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion ; °वर्षी! Dk. 81 (= अपात्रदाविन्) ; अस्थानं परिभूते: K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्ना Mn. 2 ; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः कियते Mu. 3 ; अस्थाने कोपा M. 4.

अस्थायिन् a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधु-वृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थायर a. 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (= जंगम).

अस्थि n. [अस्यते अस्-कथिन् Up. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, गुष्मास्थ). -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; व कर्पासास्थि नटुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [of L. os, Gr. osteon, Zend. asta ; Pers. astah]. -Comp. -कुत्, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -सारा, -स्नेहः marrow ; Mal. 5. 18. -छलितं a particular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वोरस्थिहीनोद्गते) -जा 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. -तुण्डः [अस्थीव कठिनं तुण्डमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. 'a bird. -तोदः pain in the bones. -त्वक् f. periosteum. -धम्बन् m. N. of Siva. -यज्ञरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -युक् 'an eater of bones', a dog. -भंगा fracture of the bone. -भूयस् a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. -भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदकः a bone-breaker. -माला 1. a string or wreath of bones. -2. a row of bones. -मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युज् m. [अस्थि युज्मि] a kind of tree (हस्तिशृङ्गावृक्ष). -योगः the joining of a broken limb. -विग्रह a. reduced to a skeleton. (-ह) N. of शृङ्गि, Siva's attendant. -शूलला, -संहारा, -संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (श्वेतामरीवृक्ष). -शेष a. [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. -शोषा dryness and decay of the bones. -संहारका 1. bone-seizer. -2. the adjutant bird. -संचया 1. collect-

ing the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. -संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपाः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body. -संस्र a. Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्त्, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय a. Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित a. Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति a. 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. -तिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). -2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य a. Unsteady. -ई Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थुरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थुरि तद्विपरीतं).

अस्नाविर a. 1 Without sinews or bands. -2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध a. 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -द्वाक्ष n. a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह a. Unkind, cruel. -हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पंद a. Not trembling or moving, motionless ; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श a. Not touching, not in contact. -र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शन Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything) ; प्रक्षालनादि प्रेक्ष्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; of. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य a. 1 Not to be touched. -2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Untouched. -Comp. -रजस्, -तमस्क a. perfectly pure. -बाह्वि a. unsheathed by ure.

अस्पृष्टिः f. Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful ; अस्पष्टब्रह्मालिगानि वेदोक्तवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत् a. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फुट a. Indistinct, obscure. -इ An indistinct speech. -Comp. -फलं indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. [अस्-मदिह् Up. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived ; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul ; द्युयं दयं दयं द्युमित्यासीममतरावयोः किं

जातमधुना येन यूरं यूरं वयं वयं ॥ Bb. 3 65 (quite estranged from each other). -Comp. -वृह् a. Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. -विध, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मत्त्रा ind. To us, with or among us.

अस्मद्विप a. [अस्मद्-छ] Our, ours; यस्मदीयं न हि तत्परयोः Pt. 2. 105; स हास्मदीयेरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्विच a. [अस्मानं वति P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towards us. -इ ind. Towards us.

अस्मयु a. Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक a. Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मंतं = अस्मंतं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मर्तृ a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. -3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. -ति ind. Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंस्तरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; वसिष्ठे कुतागमि भवत्युचितः प्रभूनां यादवहार इति सुंदरि नास्मि इय ॥ quoted by Malli; स्वामिस्मि वस्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अस्मत्त्र यूरं कुतुमावचायं कुर्वन्मत्रास्मि करोमि सखयः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism; दूरदर्शनशक्त्योरेकात्मनेवासमिता Pat. Sūtra.

अस्मेर a. Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्म्यवामीय [अस्म्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्यत्र लुके मत्वर्थे छ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्म्य वाम् (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्म्युत a. = उग्रतासि with the sword raised.

अम्बः [अम्-र्] 1 A corner, an angle. -2 Hair of the head. -अम्ब 1 Tear; अम्बोचरमीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. -Comp. -अर्जक a. producing blood. (-कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. -2. the humour producing blood. -कण्डः [अम्बः कोणः इव कण्डोऽस्त्र] an arrow. -खदिरः the red Mimosa -अम्बं flesh. -जित् = अजित् q. v. -यः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākṣhaas or goblin; वस्यतेऽस्त्रयुग्मवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakṣatra वृषा. -यः 1. a leech. -2. a Dākinī or female imp. -यत्रक N. of a plant (भिद्रवृक्ष). -यिच्छं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils -कला, -ली N. of a plant (सहकी).

-मातृका chyle, chyme. -रोषिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. -विंदुच्छ-दा N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणादृक्ष). अन्नायते Den A. To shed tears.

अन्तिः 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions; see अन्ति.

अन्तिधु, अन्तिधत् a. Ved. Devout, faithful.

अन्तु = अन्तु q. v.

अन्तिमन् a. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अन्व a. 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वं धनं यस्य). -2 Not one's own.

अन्वक, -अन्वकीय, अन्विक a. Not one's own, belonging to another. -Comp. -न a. Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; ता Ved. homelessness. -जाति a. of a different caste or kind.

अन्वत्वं -ता Absence of ownership. अन्वच्छिद् a. 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अन्वतंत्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अन्वतंत्रा खी-युरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭa. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अन्वत a. Ending, ill. -ताः Death. -तं Fire-place (अस्मंतं q. v.).

अन्वस्र a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अन्वस्रक a. Sleepless.

अन्वभाव a. Of a different nature. -वः Different or unnatural character.

अन्वर a. 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). -रा 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अन्वरूप a. Essentially different unlike.

अन्वर्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अन्वर्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरन्तु Y. 1. 156.

अन्वदेश a. Expelled from home.

अन्वाध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अग्रमी, eclipses &c.)

अन्वस्थ a. Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अन्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; शरीरा ibid., K. 159, 211; ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अन्वस्थ 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort

trouble, anxiety; य इत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहं विभं दिशः Si. 1. 51.

अन्वामिक a. Unowned, unclaimed —कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c.

अन्वामिन् a. 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. -वि-क्रयः a sale without ownership; नि-क्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं न ह्ये लब्धवाज्यहृत्य वा । वि-क्रोयतेऽस्मिन् यत् स ज्ञेयोऽन्वामिविक्रयः ॥

अन्वाभ्य a. 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. -र्य Absence of right to property.

अह् I. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अहं q. v. -II 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. (अहोति, आहोति, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आह्य, आहृष्टः, आह, आहृतः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह ind. A particle implying (a) praise (पूजा); (b) separation ; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainty ; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (d) rejecting ; (e) sending ; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety ; स्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, स्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk. ; स्वयमह रथेन याति 3, उपाध्यायं पठति गमयति Sk.

अहत a 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). -तं An unwashed or new cloth ; cf. अप्रहत.

अहति, अहंतिः f. Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंर्य, अहंर्यः a. Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहन् n. [न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा परितनो, न, हा-कनिन् Uq. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहो-र्यां &c.; अहरिति हंति पाप्मानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night) ; अघाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time, सव्यापारामहानि न तथा पीडये-न्नाद्वियोगः Ms. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समाच्छेदं च मध्यमह्नः सवितरि K. 99 ; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Viehqu -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह्ना, see P. V. 4. 88-91 ; VI. 3. 110, VII. 4. 7. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहह or अहह्, a. g, सवाहा, एकाहा

अहना: उपवास, अहनि, अहः—पति: or अहर्-
ति: &c. &c.) .—Comp. —आगमः (अहर्)°
the approach of day. —आदि: dawn ;
Si. 11. 62. —अहः (°हः or °हः) 1 the
sun ; अलंकारस्य वधू-हस्तः Si. 1.
58 ; (P. III. 2. 21.) . —2. A kind of
tree. —गणः (°हः) 1. a series of asorifi-
cal days. —2. a month. —3. aly cal-
culated term (Wilson) . —जरा: [अहोमि:
परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जयति जु-णिच्-अच्, अहानि
वा अस्मिन् जीयति आधरि अच्-वा Tv.] Ved.
the year as making days old. —जात
a. Ved. born in the day or from day,
not belonging to night. —दिव a.
(°हदि°) existing every day. (-चं)
ind. [अहश्च दिवा च समा हं°] daily,
every day, day by day ; य इत्यमस्वा-
स्थमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51. —दिवि ind.
day by day, every day, constantly.
—द्वय a. Ved. belonging to the day ;
living. —नायः 1. The sun, the lord
of the day. —2. a kind of tree. —निशं
[अहश्च निशा च समा हं°] a day and night,
a whole day ; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-इं)
ind. day and night, during the
whole day, continually. —पति: [अहः-
पतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहर्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70.
Vart.] 1. the sun ; ननु राक्षसहर्षतिं
तमः Si. 16. 57 ; R. 10. 54. —2. an
epithet of Siva. —3. A kind of tree.
—4. swallow wort. —वधवा the sun.
—भास्-लोक a. Ved. partaking of
the day. —मणि: the sun. —मुखं com-
mencement of the day, morning,
dawn. —रथंतर (P. VIII. 2. 63 Vart.)
a portion of Sāma to be chanted at
day. —रात्रः (-चं also) 1. a day and
night (P. II. 4. 29) ; श्रीनहोरात्रान्
Nala. 12. 44 ; विश्वकर्मा सुहृत्तः स्वाहो-
रथं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65 ; Ms. 11.
84 ; Y. 1. 147. —2. a day of the
Pitris, a month of the gods and a
year of Brahmā. —विद् a. Ved. 1
existing many days. —2. known long
ago. —3. one who knows the fit time
or season of a sacrifice. —शेषः, -इं
(°हः शेषः) 1. evening. —2. the last day
of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Say.) .

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अ-
स्मद्) I. [cf. Zend *asem* ; L. *ego* ; Germ.
ich .] .—Comp. —अधिक a. contest
for superiority, rivalry. —अहमिका
[अहम् अहोऽस्मद् वीर्याया दिवं दन् न
दिलेपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation,
competition, assertion of superior-
ity ; अहमहमिका तु सा स्वात्परस्परं यो भ-
व वहकारः Ak. ; अहमहमिकया प्रणाम-
लाभानां K. 14, 81 ; अहमहमिकया
मन्त्रकुरेत्तु वचनान् 139. Mv. 6. 54.
—2. egotism. —3. military vaunt-
ing. —कर्तव्य a. to be referred to
self. (-चं) the object of. अहंकार-
कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-

love considered as an अहिया or spi-
ritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.
Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4 ; Ms. 1. 14 ; Y. 3.
177. —2. pride, self-consciousness,
self-conceit, haughtiness. —3. (in
Sān. phil.) the third of the eight pro-
ducers or elements of creation, i. e.,
the conceit or conception of indivi-
duality, one of the 25 elements ; Sān.
K. 22, 24, 25 ; °वत् a. selfish, proud.
—कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited.
—कारिं that which is to be done by
oneself, personal business or object.
—कृत a. 1. egotism ; Bg. 18. 17.
—2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. —कृतिः
f. egotism, high opinion of one-
self, pride. —पूर्व a. desirous of be-
ing first. —पूर्विका, -प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वो-
हं पूर्वं इत्यभिधानं यत्] 1. the running
forward of soldiers with emula-
tion ; (hence) emulation, competi-
tion ; जवाहं पूर्विका यियागुभिः Ki. 14.
32. —2. bragging, vaunting —प्रययः
[अहर्निशकारकः प्रययः] self conceit.
—भद्रं [अहमेव भद्रं इति निगो यत्] self-
conceit, high opinions of one's own
superiority. —भास् 1. pride, egotism ;
अहंभावावृत्ते निष्पत्तः Bv. 4. 10. —2°मति
q. v. —मतिः f. 1. self-love or self-
illusion regarded as spiritual ignor-
ance (in Vedānta phil.) . —2. conceit,
pride, egotism. —वादिन् a. speak-
ing only of oneself, proud, han-
gthy ; Bg. 18. 26. —अयम् or °सं n.
claiming superiority for oneself ;
अहंअयमे विवद्वानाः Sat Br. —सन a.
Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु a. [अहं अहंकारोऽयस्य, अहं यु
P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, han-
gthy ; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर a. Not taking away ; so
अहारिन्-रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be
stolen, removed, or taken away ;
अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञो नित्यमिति स्थितिः
Ms. 9. 189. —2 Not to be won
over (by fraud), devoted, loyal ;
Ms. 7. 217. —3 Firm, unflinching,
inexorable ; °निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5.
8. —यैः A mountain ; °ता, -त्वं not
being liable to be taken away, se-
curity ; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, unfur-
rowed.

अहल्य a. 1 Unploughed. —2 Not
arabic. —ह्यः N. of a country. —ह्य
N. of the wife of Gautama. [Ac-
cording to the Ramayana she was
the first woman created by Brahmā,
who gave her to Gautama. She was
seduced by Indra who assumed the
form of her husband and so deceiv-
ed her, or, according to another
version, she knew the god and was
battered by the great god's condo-

scension. There is another story
which states that Indra secured the
assistance of the moon who, assum-
ing the form of a cook, croued at
mid-night This roused Gantama
to his morning devotions, and Indra
went in and took his place. Gan-
tama, when he knew of her seduc-
tion, expelled her from his her-
mitage and cursed her to be a stone
and become invisible till she should
be touched by the feet of Dasarathi
Rama which would restore her to her
former shape. Rama afterwards de-
livered her from her wretched state
and she was reconciled to her hus-
band. Ahalya is one of the five very
chaste and pure women whose names
every one is recommended to repeat
in the morning ; अहल्या द्रोपदी सीता तारा
मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरेन्नित्यं महापातकनाशि-
नीः ॥ Kumārila Bhaṭṭa explains the
seduction of Ahalya as Indra's (the
sun's) carrying away the shades of
night, Ahalya signifying night].
For a very succinct account, see also
Mv. 1. —2 N. of a sea. —Comp. —जरा
Indra. —नन्दः the sage Satānanda,
son of Ahalyā. —इयः N. of a Tir-
tha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ङ्, विपातः
संज्ञायाम् क्त्वा Tv.] 1 A dead body. —2
Ved. A talker.

अहवि a. Without oblations or
sacrifices.

अहस्त्र a 1 Handless. —2 One
whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहाति, हा-ङ् प्रथो°] A
particle or interj-ction implying (a)
Sorrow or regret (' alas, ' ahh ; अहह
कष्टमपि विना विधेः Bh. 2. 32 3 21 ;
अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनाष्टः Mu. 2. (b)
Wonder or surprise ; अहह महतां
निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूयः Bh. 2. 35, 36.
(c) Pity ; भुवं ते जितवोत्पहह युवका
मंदमताः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling ; अ-
हहारे स्वा युद्ध Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

आहे a. Killing ; pervaded, per-
vading. —दिः [आहति, आ-हन्-ङ् स च
दिः आहो हस्वश्च Up. 4. 137] 1 A per-
sistent, snake ; अहहः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा
हुङ्गुमाः रघुयाः Ka. 14. 84. —2 The
sun. —3 The planet Rāhu. —4 A
traveller. —5 The demon Vritra. —6
A wicked man. —7 A cheat, rogue.
—8 The Aśleṣhā Nakṣatra. —9 Water.
—10 Earth. —11 A milch cow.
—12 Lead. —13 The navel. —14 A
cloud. —ही (du) Heaven and earth.
[cf. L. *anguis*, *Grehis*]. —Comp. —अर्घु,
a. gliding away like a snake, not
facing the enemy. —कांतः air, wind.
—कोयः the slough of a snake. —क्षत्राः
—क्षेत्रः N. of a country in the east.
—गोप a. Ved. guarded by a serpent.
—हं the slaying of the serpent or

demon Vritra. —ही *m.* killing snakes. —उग्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. —2. a kind of vegetable poison. (—अ) 1. sugar. —2. the plant मेरुशृंगी. —3. N. of the city अहिउग्र. —उग्रकं *a* mushroom. —नित् *m.* 1. N. of Kṛishṇa (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). —2. N. of Indra. —जिह्वा N. of a plant (बाणजिह्वाला). —तुंडिकः [अहेस्तुंडं मुचं तेन दिव्यात् इत्, उग्र बा] *a* snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. —विषः, —दुह, —मारः, —रिपु, —विद्रिप *m.* 1. N. of Garuḍa. —2. an ichneumon. —3. a peacock. —4. Indra. —5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. —नकुल snakes and ichneumons. —नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोर्वैरं दुर् P. 11. 4. 9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. —नामधत् *m.* N. of Baladeva. —निर्मोकः, —निलश्वनी the slough of a snake. —पताका *a* kind of snake (not venomous). —पति 1. 'the lord of snakes'; Vāsuki. —2. any large serpent. —पुत्रका *a* kind of boat (serpent-shaped). —पुनर्भ, —नर *a* kind of disease. —फेना, —नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake'; opium. —इष्टिजनः, —वसनः, —अहिर्बुध्नः, —रुद्रः 1. one of the Rudras. —2. Siva. —3. Uttarābhādrapadā Nakṣatra. —4. a name of a Mubhṛta देवता the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. —भय 1. the fear of a lurking snake. —2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from the one's own allies; *बा [अहिं भयं घति संघयति लोकं] N. of the plant मृगमण्डली. —भातु *a* Ved. 1. shining like serpents. —2. causing the motion of the sun (मृगमतिहेतु) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. —भुज् *m.* 1. N. of Garuḍa. —2. a peacock —3. ichneumon. —4. N. of a plant. —भुत् *m.* Siva. —मरु *a* 1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge. —2. enraged like serpents, epithet of the Maruts. (—रु) the anger of a serpent. —मर्दने N. of a plant (मंभाकुली). —माय *a* having multifarious or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. —मारकाः, —मेढका 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). —2. = *द्विप q. v. —रता 1. the betel-nut plant. —2. N. of a plant (मंभाकुली). —गुह्य *a* having all pervading strength; *सरवत् Ved. one whose men his like serpents. —सकप *a* having a long thigh like a serpent. (—कपः) N. of a country. —हरं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. —हन् *a* killing serpents or Vritra, Garuḍa, Indra.

अहिक 1 The polar star ध्रुव. —2 A blind snake. —3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days;

दशाहिक. —का The silk-cotton tree (शारमली).

अहिमक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. —2 Security.

अहिंसान *a.* Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस *a* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. —सा, —चा N. of a plant (कुलिक). —सं Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिङ्गुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित 1 *a.* Not placed, put or fixed. —2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20.

—3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. —4 Disadvantageous, evil. —5 Inimical, hostile.

—नः An enemy; अहिताननिलोद्धनेस्तजं पक्षि केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तदहितयुक्तेरभीष्टमहजोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5. 77. —सं 1 Damage. —2 Food. —Comp. —इच्छु *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. —कारिन् *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. —नामन् *a.* having as yet no name assigned. —मनस् *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical. —हितं good and evil; विचारयुक्त्युद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —तेजस्, —युतिः, —वसि the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. —2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुः द्विपिणः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5. —3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. —4 Not outcast or vile. —5 (अहोभिः साप्यते, अहन्-स P. VI. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; द्यूहीन, ज्यूहीन &c. —नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (—नं also); Ms. 11. 198. —2 A large snake. —3 The lord of serpents, Vāsuki (अहि-नः). —Comp. —गुः N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. —वादिन् *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीराणिः [अहीन् ईस्यति दूराकोति ईर-अनि] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [अहिरिव श्रूयते, श्रु-कषा* दीर्घः] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [अह-धातो-उत्] 1 Narrow. —2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. —2 One who has not yet received any oblation. —नः Religious meditation, prayer,

and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा युद्धं मेव च । ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंच यज्ञान् पचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. —Comp. —अद् *a.* 1. not eating of a sacrifice. —2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहुणान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहुणीयमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. —2 Willing.

अहृदय *a.* 1. Heartless. —2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृय *a.* Not desired or agreeable unpleasant; *हुत् *a.* causing disgust.

अहे ind. [अ-ए] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret (c) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5, 17. —तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (हे) तुक *a.* Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेष्ठ (ह) तु, —हेष्ठमान *a.* Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant शतपत्री Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो ind. 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी रस्तां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुतासां दर्शनं S. 1; अहो बकुलावलिता *m.* 1 Oh, it is B. —(meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो रामः पञ्चस्त्रिंशद्विंशतिरालिखित इव सर्वतो भूतः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सख्यमहो छति-राम. (how wonderful his form &c.) (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनरं K. 146. —2 Sorrow or regret in general, ('alas', 'ah'); अहो दुष्टं तस्य संशयमाकूटाः पिबभाजा S. 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. —3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. —4 Reproach ('fie', 'shame'); अहो भो विरवले क्षात्रं Mb. —5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्वायोसि H. 1. —6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. —7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. —8 Fatigue. —9 Doubt (probably for आहो q. v.). —10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ह्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु (भो) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वहीनद्वीपमवस्थां पचकोऽस्मि S. 5;

अहो इ खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम
Mā. 5. अहो वत showa-(a) compas-
sion, pity, regret; अहो वत महत्प्रापं
कर्तुं श्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satis-
faction or admiration (संतोष); अहो
वतासि सुहृणीयधीर्यी Ku. 3. 20. (Oh,
how enviable is your prowess; Malli.
here takes अहो वत in the sense of
संतोषन); (c) addressing, calling; (d)
fatigue. (अहो विगर्थं शोकं च करुणार्थविषादयोः॥
संशयने प्रशंसाया विस्मये पादुपणे ॥ अस्वसाया
वितर्कं च प्रायशोहो प्रयुज्यते । अहो वतावुर्कपायं

सेदामित्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -Comp. —पुरुषिका
= आहोपुरुषिका पृ. व.

अहः (The last member of a
comp.) See under अहन्.

अह्वारय a. Ved. 1 Not conceal-
ing. -2 Not to be denied or set
aside.

अह्वाय ind. Instantly, speedily, at
once; अह्वाय सा नियमजं क्लमसुरससर्ज Ku.
5. 86; अह्वाय तावद्वरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R.
5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्वय, अह्वयाण a. Shameless, proud
presumptuously bold.

अहि a. [ह-कि] 1 Luxurious, fat,
-2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अहिक a. Shameless, impudent.
—कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्वुत a. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating
or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अ-
कटिल); °सु a. Ved. of straight or
upright appearance.

अह्वल a. Not fluctuating, firm,
steady. —ला N. of a tree (पद्मलक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or inter-
jection showing (a) Assent; 'yes',
'verily'. (b) Compassion (अनुकंपा)
'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually
written आह् or आः q. v.) 'alas'. (d)
Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh';
आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) But (used
as a disjunctive conjunction). (f)
And (used as a cumulative con-
junction). (g) Sometimes used as an
expletive; आ एवं मय्यसे. In all these
senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya
vowel (does not form any Sandhi
with a following vowel) P. 1. 1. 14.
-2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns)
(a) it expresses the senses of 'near,
near to, towards, from all sides, all
around' (see the several verbs). (b)
With verbs of motion, taking, carry-
ing &c. it shows the reverse of the
action; as गम् to go, आगम् to come;
दा to give; आदा to take; नी to carry,
आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable
preposition with abl.) it shows either
(a) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि),
from, ever since, away from, out of,
off, from among आमुलात् ओतुमिच्छामि
S. 1; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; आ
जन्मना S. 5. 25 ever since (her) birth;
आ मनोः U. 6. 18. Or, (b) it ex-
presses the limit exclusive or con-
clusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as
far as, unto; आह मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II.
1. 13; see अभिविधि; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां
S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied;

आ केलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as
Kailāsa; ओदकांतात् S. 4; U. 1. 37; V.
2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes gov-
erns the acc.; जन्मा जातीः upto a hun-
dred births. (c) In both these senses
आ frequently enters into compound,
forming either Avyayibhāva comp.
or compound adjectives; आबालं (or
आ बालेभ्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing
with or including children; आमुक्ति
(or आ मुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final
emancipation; आमेखलं Ku. 1: 5 as far
as &c.; आमर्ण Pt. 1 till death; आनो
पालं नन्दतुः R. 70 down to the cowherd;
आगोपाला द्विजातयः including the
cowherds. Sometimes the compound
so formed stands as the first member
of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्ममुद्धा
नामाफलोदयकर्मणा । आतमुद्वितीजाना-
मानाकरयवर्मना R. 1. 5; आर्गविलेखि S.
6. 17; आकर्णलेखि M. 5. 10 S. (d) Used
with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at'
(mostly Ved.); गावो न यवसेवरा Rv.
1. 91 13. -4 With adjectives (or
sometimes with nouns) आ has a
diminutive force; आपोद्गुरा a little
white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 slight-
ly visible; आकृष्टः gentle shaking;
so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable
adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the
Vedas and means 'near, near to, or to-
wards, thereto, further; and also,
even'; in many cases it emphasizes
the word which precedes it, and when
placed after prepositions it streng-
thens their sense.

आं = आम् q. v.

आः 1 = आम् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi
(आ).

आकस्थने Boasting, swaggering.
आकम्प 1 A. To shake, tremble; to
tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To
shake, put in motion (fig. also)
अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; (some
take आकंपित = ईवकंपन) ; R. 6. 22.
आकम्प 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shak-
ing, trembling; अनाकम्पयेर्वे V. 5. 22
v. l.

आकम्पन a. Slightly shaking. —ने
Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकम्प a. Shaking, trem-
bling; moved, agitated.

आकरयं [अकत-यञ् P. V. 1. 121]
Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण 10 P. (properly a Den.
form) To hear, give ear to, listen;
सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयन्ति S. 1.

आकर्णन Hearing, listening

आकल 10 P. 1 To take hold of,
seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृद-
या K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard;
स्पर्शमपि पावनमाकलयति K. 108, 23; 5
स्निग्धमस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3
-3 To observe, notice, take into con-
sideration; भयहेतुमाकलयत् H. 1. -4 (a)
To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाक-
लितमौलेः K. 99, 84; (b) To confine,
to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसुत्राकालि-
ताधरिचरं Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ku. 20. 52.
-5 To shake, agitate; माकलाकलितस्तत्र
इमाः Mb.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To cast, throw
Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender,

transfer. -8 To measure ; आकलयन्-
निव त्रिमुचनं K. 73 to count, reckon
आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing;
मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; Si. 5 42
confinement -2 Counting, reckoning.
-3 Wish, desire, -4 Inquiry. -5 Com-
prehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration;
आकल्पसरो रूपजीवाजना Dk. 63,
K. 313, 365 ; R. 17, 22, 18. 52. -2
Dress (in general), accoutrement.
-3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to,
increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with
regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of
sense or perception. -3 Joy or de-
light. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or
joint.

आकल्प्य Sickness, disease.

आकृषः A touch-stone.

आकृषक a. Cutting, rubbing, or
testing with a touch-stone ; (आकृषं
कुशलः, तत्र निष्क्रो वा) ; testing.

आकृषिक a. [आकृषणं चरति हल्] Test-
ing, tonohing.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) (विनयादिगणः,
अकस्मात्-हल् णिङ्गः) 1 Accidental,
unforeseen, unexpected, sudden ;
वासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Cause-
less, groundless ; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्दे-
विद्रव्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To desire, long
or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसन्तं रिपुरा-
चकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38 ; Ms. 2. 162,
10. 121 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Me. 91. -2
To try to reach a place, turn to ; Ms.
3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In
gram.) To require some word or
words to be supplied for the com-
pletion of the sense ; see आकांक्ष
below.

आकांक्ष a. 1 Desiring, wishing. -2
(In gram.) Requiring some words
to complete the sense ; अंगयुक्तं तिङ्ग-
कांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. -आक्ष 1
Desire, wish ; भक्त° Susr., Amaro.
41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence
of a word necessary to complete the
sense, one of the three elements
necessary to convey a complete
sense or thought (the other two be-
ing योग्यता and आसक्ति) ; आकांक्षा प्रतीति-
पूर्ववसानतिङ्गः S. D. 2 the absence of the
completion of a sense ; see Bhāṣā
P. 82, 84 and T. S. 43 ; in the ex.
गीतः दृष्टो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3
Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose,
intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The signi-
ficancy of a word.

आकांक्षित p. p. Desired, wished,
inquired ; looked at, wanted,
necessary.

आकांक्षिन् a. 1 Wishing, desiring,
expecting ; Bg. 17. 11 ; R. 19. 57.
-2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य a. Desirable. -इयं Need
of supplying a word or words for
the completion of sense ; P. III.
4. 23.

आकाशः [आ-चि-कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कृत्]
1 The fire on the funeral pile ; आ-
काशमग्निं चिञ्चीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk.
-2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode,
residence.

आकाश्य a. Ved. 1 Desirable. -2
Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2
Wrong time.

आकालिक a. [अकाले भवः उच्] (की
f.) 1 Momentary, transitory ; Ms. 4.
103, 105 ; आकालिकाः स्तनयिस्तुः, आका-
लिकी विद्युत्, उत्पश्यन्तरे विनाशिनीत्यर्थः
P. V. 1. 114. -2 Unseasonable, pre-
mature, untimely ; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य
मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34 ; Mk. 5. 1. -की
Lightning.

आकाश 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To
view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [समतादाकाशे सूर्यादयोऽत्र
Tv.] 1 The sky ; आकाशमवा सरस्वती
Ku. 4. 39 ; 'ग, चरित् &c. -2 Ether
(considered as the fifth element).
-3 The subtle and ethereal fluid
pervading the whole universe ; one
of the 9 dravyas or substance re-
cognized by the Vaiśeṣikas. It is
the substratum of the quality 'sound' ;
शब्दगुणमाकाशः, cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणः या
द्विधा व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1 ; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं
गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः
R. 13. 1 -4 Free space or vacuity ;
यश्चायमंतरास्त्वाकाशः Bṛi. Up. -5
Space, place in general ; सपरिवतन-
काशां पृथिवीं Mb. ; भवनकाशमजायताङ्क-
राणि Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as
identical with ether) ; आकाशस्तद्धि-
गात् Br. Sū. ; यावानयमाकाशस्तथावानय-
मंतर्हृदयाकाशः Ob. Up. -7 Light, clear-
ness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (In
Math). आकाशे in the air ; आकाशे
लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some
object out of sight. आकाशे in the
sense of 'in the air' is used in dra-
mas as a stage-direction when a
character on the stage asks ques-
tions to some one not on the stage,
and listens to an imaginary speech
supposed to be a reply, which is
usually introduced by the words
किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c. ; द्रष्टव्यमाश्रयं
यस्यादाशरीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे
जिग्यते ॥ Bharata ; cf. आकाशमाश्रितं
below ; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशरीरावुले-
पनं युगलवेति च नालनीपत्राणि नयन्ते । (श्रुतिम-
भिनयः) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is
a contrivance used by poets to avoid
the introduction of a fresh character,
and it is largely used in the species
of dramatic composition called भाग

where only one character conducts
the whole play by a copious use of
आकाशमाश्रित. -Comp. -अनन्त्यापतनं the
abode of infinity or of infinite
space ; N. of a world with the Bod-
dhists. -अस्तिकाया N. of a category
with the Jains. -ईशः 1. an epithet
of Indra. -2. (in law) any helpless
person (such as a child, a woman, a
pauper) who has no other posses-
sion than the air. -कक्षा 'the girdle
of the sky,' horizon -कृष्णः Brahma.
-गः a. moving through the atmosphere
(-गः) a bird. (-गा) the heavenly
Ganges. -गंगा [आकाशययाहिनी गंगा]
the celestial Ganges ; नन्वपाकाशमवाश्रितः
क्षोतस्तुहामदेगजे R. 1. 78. -चमसः
the moon. -ज a. produced in the
sky. -जननिन् m. a casement, loop-
hole, an embrasure (left in castle-
walls). -जीपः, -प्रजीपः 1. a lamp
lighted in honour of Lakshmi or
Vishnu and raised on a pole in the
air at the Divāli festival in the
month of Kārttika. -2. a beacon-
light, a lantern on a pole. -भाषितं 1.
speaking off the stage, a supposed
speech to which a reply is made as
if it had been actually spoken and
heard ; किं ब्रवीषीति यथाटवे विना पार्श्वं प्रयुज्यते ।
श्रुतेवाश्रुतमप्यर्थं तस्यादाकाशमाश्रितं S. D. 425.
-2. a sound or voice in the air. -मंडलं
the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशमवा
मांसी] N. of a plant (सुद्वज्जमांसी).
-यूली the aquatic plant (कुंभिका)
Pistia Stratiotes. -यानं 1. a heavenly
car, a balloon -2. moving or travel-
ling through the sky ; आकाशयानेन
प्रविशति enters passing through the
sky (frequently occurring in dra-
mas). -3. one who moves through
the air. -रक्षिन् m. a watchman on
the outer battlements of a castle
(आकाश इव अयुष्मन्नाचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति).
-वचनं = भाषितं q. v. -वर्मन् n. 1.
the firmament. -2. the atmosphere,
air. -वल्ली a sort of creeper, a
parasitical plant (अमरवेल). -वाणी a
voice from heaven, an incorporeal
speech (अशीरिणी वाणी). -सलिलं rain,
dew. -स्थ a. abiding in the sky,
aerial. -स्फटिका a kind of crystal
supposed to be formed in the at-
mosphere, hail (कक्षा).

आकाशवत् a. 1 Filling a certain
vacuum or space. -2 Going through
the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य a. [आकाशशब्दे,
उ-यच्] Atmospheric, aerial.

आकिंचन, आकिंचन्य Poverty,
want of any possession.

आकीम् ind. Ved. From (withabl.);
leaving, excluding.

आकुञ्च 1 A., 6 P. To bend. -Caus.
1 To draw together, contract,

bend inward, curve, compress; आकुञ्चितस्य पर्यायं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुञ्चनं 1 Bending contraction, compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmanas* q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलद्भिर्मालाकुले (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4; सुगणक्षिणाकुलं Rām.; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala. 4.18; आलापकुलकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. -2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, स्नेहं &c. -3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; S. 4.18. -4 Confounded, agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैत्रं प्रतिष्ठासुरासत्कारिद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1.; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. *आकुल very much agitated, K. 10. 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5 Diebevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; S. 2. -7 Taken out of one's natural condition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory. -लं An inhabited place; रविदेववाकुलेषु च Rām.-adv. In bewilderment. Si. 1. 2.

आकुलता, -त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion, Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गचलितयतिराकुलिनेव तिष्ठु Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं दृष्टेः S. 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विपातां &c. -5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Ra. 6. 17. -6 Tilted.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लक्ष्मिमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; S. 2.

आकुली 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित a. [आ-कूण-क्] Con. racted, a little; मदनशरशङ्खपेदनाकूणितत्रिभजेन R. 166, 81.

आकृतं [आ-कृ-भावे-क्] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकृतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरलयस्याकृतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भास्वाकृतं Amaru. 4; Sān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकृत U. 6. 35; साकृतं feelingly, meaningly (oft occurring in plays as a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वं कर्तुं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः f. [आ-कृ-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकृतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. परा. accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U. 5. P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together.

-2 To bring down; to form wholly (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To invite, call, summon; रत्निकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; Si. 16. 52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतूहलेनाकारित एषः S. 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2 -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-पञ्च] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा* of two forms or sorts, Pt. 3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशपद्मः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; S. 1. -3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेणितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमस्तां V. 2; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निःसूहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts. reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6, Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign, token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Recognition of identity (in Sān. phil.). -7 The letter अ. -Comp. -गुप्तिः, -गोपनं, -गूहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, -ण 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित a. 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत p. p. Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरस्वकारि Si. 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिदं हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृतांकृति Me. 11. 53; चोरः, सौम्यः &c. -3 Appearance; oft a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Subhāṣ. ; आकृतिमधुरांकृति गुणा Vb. 2. -4 Specimen, obaraacter. -5 Tribe, species. -Comp. -गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha); e. g. अर्श आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. -ऊत्रा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृतिवत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Self-formed.

आकृष्य 1 P., 6 U. 1 To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वकृष्य युवति H. 1. 109; दूरमसुता सारणेण वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; (मनः) शंभार्यतुषः माकृष्टमयस्कान्तेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषये; R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; Sānti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति S. 1. 33, Amaru. 2. 72. -2 To draw or bend (as a bow); Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. -4 To extract, borrow (from another source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. -Caus. To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयती Ra. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction, fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेष्वार्कलः Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive. -कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण a. Attracting, carrying to another place. -ण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudra (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक a. (की.) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षणं चरति).

आकर्षित a. Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी 1 A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः f. 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तथा यत् स्वस्य ग्रह स्वाभिमुखं स्वस्थथा । आकृष्यते तत्पततीति भाति समे समतात् कृतमित्यर्थे खे । Golārdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow ज्या* Amaru. 1. -Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टिमंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in p. p. q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकारः [By P. III. 3. 118 आकृष्यैव सिन्; कृ-अर्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकारो पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणोः कुता H. Pr. 44; Ma. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source.

of anything (उत्पत्तिस्थानं); मासो च पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषयुष्पाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरे विकचिकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Mā. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhāshya.

आकरिकः [आकरे नियुक्तः उश्च] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् a. [आकर-इति] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; दधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतेः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णे मन्त्रे हृतवहपरिते युहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्णयुधिपरिनीनामुदजहारोधिभिः R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -3 A crowd; V. 2.

आके ind. Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर a. Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलयाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mā. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिकेका किञ्चित्कुटाग्रानि प्रसारिता। मीलितार्थपुटाङ्गोके ताराभ्यावर्तनोचरा ॥

आकेनिप a. Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रिन् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तुणाग्रल-ग्रेष्ठहिनेः पतद्भिराक्रन्दतीवोषसि शीतकालः R. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रन्दीन्मीसेन वै Mb. -Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एहोहीति शिखिभिर्वा पटुवैः केकाभिराक्रविता Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रन्द 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रन्दसि दुराक्रन्द Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रन्द उर्व्यूचय Ka. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; पार्ष्णिग्रादं च संमेष्य तथाक्रन्दं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रन्दन् 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रन्दिक a. [आक्रन्दं वाचति-उश्च P. IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रवित p. p. 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -3 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping; V. 1.

आक्रविन् a. Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; युज्यपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुता Mk. 9. 12. covering; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितं प्रवृत्ता 5. 2; छायामप्याक्रमितं Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; V. 1. 152; पद्मास्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबूद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सङ्ख्याणि बहुनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ka. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिणावका-नाक्रम्य H. 1; पौरस्त्यानवमाक्रामंस्तस्मात्-ऊनपदाश्रयो R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न...ने-कुराकमितुमन्यपाधिवाः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1. 70; Si. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence. -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्स्थापानिधिराक्रमते न भातः R. 5. 71; आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c.); विषमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 2. 23; Si. 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, शयनीलोकं, इवज्ज &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load) (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below). -Caus. (क-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into: स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धीतं Kn. 6. 52.

आक्रामा, -मर्ण 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking, an attack; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, overing, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत p. p. 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमग्निं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; इजा Pt. 5. 52; दिदृक्षुः हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयमुद्देशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव युज्यं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, overspread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलयतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 118; वलिभिर्-सुखमाक्रांतं Bh. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; Si. 1. 76; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; *मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19; Mā. 9. 48; so मत्वनं, भयं, शोकं &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); चाराक्रांता बहुधरा Mk. 8. 9; K. 118;

Amarn. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वषा-तराक्रांतपयोधरायां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः f. 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपठितं Kn. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; Si. 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड a. Playing, sporting. -ड, -इ 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आ-क्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु नेत्रमसु Ku. 2. 43; कमप्यक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रामयिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडन् Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् a. Playing.

आक्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ चिपुरहर संभो त्रिनयन । पत्नीदेव्याक्रोशश्च Bh. 3. 123; call out loudly to; पतिमाक्रुशुः Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोर्मांसाक्रोशसि Dk. 58. 97; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुशय क्षत्रियो दृढ-मर्हति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुध p. p. 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c., Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. -इ 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); मा जीरमृषिकास्त्वयं आक्रुधे क्रोधसेमवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शर्ण 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रो-शमादे परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; *अर्धनेत्रयुक्तं K. 291. 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक, -क्रोष्ट a. 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री ind. An indeclinable joined to the roots कृ, भू and अम्; see Gāṇ. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेद्दः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षयूतिक a. (की. f.) [अक्षयूतं निक्षयं उश्च] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षपणं Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षेपटिकः [अक्षपट-उक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपटक.

आक्षेपाद् a. (की f.) [अक्षपाद्-अण्] Taught by Akshapāda or Gaṇtama. -कः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. -द्वं The Nyāya system of philosophy.

आक्षर 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वन-कारितः पूर्व Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -णा Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र स्वाक्षारणा यः श्रियादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak. **आक्षारित p. p.** 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित a. Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक a. (की f.) [अक्षेण दीप्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-उक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (मारयानक्षानाहरति व-हति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं क्षणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). -कः 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -0omp. -पणः a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फले तरंगक्षिप्तं Pt. 4; शिलाशामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादि-नो वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वासो बलादाक्षिप्य Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षिप्यद्वाहत् Mb.; आक्षिप्यधिकारयोः Mn. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षि-प्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अश्वाद्यश्च आ-क्षिप्यन्ते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amara. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अरे राधागर्भभारधूतं किमेवमाक्षि-पसि Ve. 3; to blame; Sānti. 1. 18.

-13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपन्ती-मिव प्रभां शननिः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); जास्या व्याकिराक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time); Si. 14. 45.

आक्षिप p. p. 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; -Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौटुकं, कुतूहलं U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered, भ्रमिव मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षिपिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, abaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेप-वचसितितितं Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; कयारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्ये K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurements; विषयाक्षेपपर्येतदुद्धः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेप-भित्तान्तरेः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech (of Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचारणात् । चंद्र सदेश्यास्मानमथवास्ति प्रियमुक्त्वम् ॥ Knyal. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakaraṇa* in R. G.

आक्षेपक a. 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. -कः 1 A thrower. -2 A de-tractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter -4 (In medio.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपित्व a. 1 Drawing or snatching up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यन्तरविषय-क्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sūt. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीव a. 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. -वः = अक्षीव q. v.

आक्षेपज्ञं [अक्षेपज्ञ-व्यञ्] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः-वः A walnut; see अक्षोट. **आक्षोदनं** Hunting (for अच्छोदनं). **आक्षयत् a. (fr. अक्ष or अक्ष्)** Lead- ing to completion (as days), epi- thet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirasa is finished.

आखण a. Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड-डलच् हस्य नेत्रम् Tv.] Ludia; आखं- डलः कामनिर्द्धं बभूवि Ku. 3. 11, तमी- डः कामरूपानां रणराखंडलविक्रमन् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन्-ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ-खन्-इकृन् Up. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकवक्ता [आ-खन्-करणे कर्त्तरि वा इकृन् P. III. 3. 125 Vārt.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person -2 = आखनिक q. v. above (= खनिक Sk.)

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आखातः -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः [आ-खन्-वञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखुः [आखनतीरायुः; आखन्-डु Up. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; and अक्षु वाञ्छति ज्ञांभवे गणपतेराखुं धुधार्तः कर्णी Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे सति ने- वाञ्छन् न ददति जहोति न तमाहुराखुः. -6 The grass *Lipe. ceris Serrata* (देव- ताड). -0omp. -उत्क्रः a mole-hill. -उत्थ a. produced from a mouse. (व्यः) [आखुतामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vārt.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -करीषं a mole- hill. -कणपणिका, -पणिका, -कर्णी, -पर्णी the plant *Salvinia Oculata* Roxb. -गा, -पत्रा, -रथः, -बाहनः epithets of Gapea (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh -घातः a Śūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat- catcher or killer. -वापाणा 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -मुञ्ज, -मुजः a cat. -विषहा a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलन) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखित्वे वाग्येते प्राणिनोश्च, आ-खिद्व-वञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase. -0omp. -शीर्षकं 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुदिमन्द). -2. a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —**कः** A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —**कं** Hunting.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः टक्] 1 Skilful in chase. —2 Terrible, frightful. —**कः** 1 A hunter. —2 A hound.

आखेटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (a) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वयोपायमाचख्युर्विद्युषाद्विषः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Ma. 100; Ma. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे मियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं तवाख्यायः Mu. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. —2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णविद्वदिराख्यायते Mā. 9; R. 10. 21, Ma. 4. 6. —3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.) —**Caus.** (ख्यायति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. —2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्याते अनेन; आख्या-अङ्] A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्तलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7, 7. 33; पश्चादु-माख्यां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तद्वारुण-या सुविषये R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. —2 Counted, recited. —3 Made known. —4 Inflected or conjugated. —**न** A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्याते Nir.; वाच्येन निशितस्य विषयेन बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). —2 Fame. —3 A name.

आख्यातु *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. —2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्यंभूताख्यानं P. I. 4. 30; रामसंदेशः Rām. —2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तौकिा S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽवमपतिशोभितजलेद्विस्मन्नुद्वाः प्रिताः V. 3. 31). —3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; मन्त्राः पुस्तकं चकम इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ma. 3. 232. —4 A legendary work such as the Mahābhārata. —5 A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 103, III. 3. 110. —6 A differentiating property (भेदकम्). —7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यान-काव्यादिभिरुदात्तपुराणकार्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 63 Vart. —**की** N. of a metre

which is a combination of Indravajra and Upendravajra.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —**कः** 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतस्तुतुष्टिः Bk. 2. 44. —2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कथैव-शादिकीति । अस्यामन्यकीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कश्चित् कश्चिन् । कथाज्ञानो व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति बध्यते । आर्यवक्त्राववक्त्रा उदसा येन केनचित् । अस्यापदेशोनाश्वासमुखं माव्यर्थश्चन । S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षचरित as an आख्यायिका and कदंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तद्व्याख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता । —2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, in forms, or communicates; रत्नस्य आख्यायि-र्यस्व स्वन्ति सुदु कर्णातिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ma. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. —2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आत्प्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, स्थानं &c. —3 To have recourse to. —**Caus.** (-गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. —2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितपि विद्वद् Git. 12. —3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनाच्चे Sk. —4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. —5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगाग-मिता विद्या प्रवीणधियाविद् R. 10. 71; तदप्यागमिते मया Mb. ; आगमय वृद्धनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. —6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Obtained, got; न्यायागमनं Y. 3. 205; °साधनं afraid; °क्षोभं perplexed; °अन्वयं hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. —4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचदशं, संवेष्टं, विस्मयं &c. —5 Living or residing in. —**तं** 1 Coming, arrival. —2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्यास्य गतागतिं Rām.; इति निश्चितवियत-मागतयः Si. 9. 48. —2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. —3 Return. —4 Origin. —5 Accident, chance.

आगतव्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगतु *a.* [आ-गन्तु] 1 Coming, arriving. —2 Stray. —3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.) —4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; निग्रमस्तु स यत्कर्म निर्य-मान्तुसाधन Ak. —**तु**: A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. —**Comp.** —**ज** *a.* arising accidentally or casually; आगतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं Dhātvas. —2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. —3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकारः Aśval. —4 Interpolated; spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधर्वद्वयमा-नमनिर्यागतुकः पाठा Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —**कः** 1 An intruder, interloper. —2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4. 6. —3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्ववृत्तनायां प्रत्यक्षया-गमः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अग्निकाव्य-स्य कयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे । रात्र्यागमे प्र-तीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ma. 8. 401; so व्यसनं, अंधकारं &c. —2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या सुदाया आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. —3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तास्ति-तिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमः काष्ठावृत्तसामो K. 5. —4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थः, धनं &c. —5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ma. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्तं, केनं. —6 A voucher or written testimony; see आगम. —7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यागमः Bb. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदुद्भागमाः आगमैः सदु-शरभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. —8 Supply of money, income, revenue. —9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेयि बलं नैव श्रुतिः स्तोकापि यत्र जो Y. 2. 27, 28. —10 Increase of property. —11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षता Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. —12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. —13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यगममेव प्रधानपुरुषवैतन K. 51; बहुधाऽप्यागमैर्भि-क्षाः यानां सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. —14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture;

न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वतजिपेक्षमिभागने Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आगमवत्, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णमादृतः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः, -मं) A work inculcating the myatral worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचवक्त्रात्तु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -Comp. -आवर्त N. of the plant Targia involucreta Lin. (वृक्षकाली). -निरपेक्ष a. independent of a voucher. -नीत a. studied, read, examined. -रहित a. 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Śāstras. -वृद्ध a. advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रनीत इत्यागमवृद्धत्वेति R. 6. 41. -वेदित a. 1. knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Śāstras. (-मः) an epithet of Saṅkarāchārya's preceptor Gaudapāda. -साक्षेप a. supported by a voucher. आगमवत् a. 1. Having an augment or addition. -2. Having approached for sexual intercourse. आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एतत्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं सहत् Rām. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse. आगमिन्, आगमिन् a. [आगम् गिनि वा वृत्तिः] 1 Coming, future; कथयस्यामासिममर्थे K. 46. -2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्यागमिनी M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment. आगमिन् a. Coming very quickly, or gladly. आगमिक a. (की.) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागमिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालवृत्तिर्ना Haima. -2 Impending, arriving. आगम्युक्त a. [आगम्-उक्त P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future. आगरः [आगृ-अ] The day of new moon (अमावास्या). आगलित a. Drooping, languid, dejected, sad. आगवन् a. [गोः प्रत्यर्पणपूर्वतः यः कर्म करोति स आगवन् P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ल] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows. आगस्त n. [इ-अवृत्-आगदेशः Uṇ. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये जतमागांसि सुनोस्त इति यश्चया Si. 2. 108. 1. 61 ; द्वौ रिष्टुमम मतो समागतौ R. 11. 74 ; कृतागतः Mu. 3. 11 ; N. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 41. 43. -2 Sin. -3

Punishment. -Comp. -कृत् a. committing an offence, offender, criminal; अव्यर्गमागस्तकृतमशुशुद्धिः R. 2. 32. आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south. आगस्तीय a. [अगस्त्ये हितः, यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति. आगस्त्य a. [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यश्च यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; आख्यानं सरः Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्तयी 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र). आगस्त्यायन a. Connected with Agasti; U. 2. आगाध a. [आगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain. आगार [आगम्यच्छाति कृ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. -नोथिका a small lizard. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहिन a. an incendiary. -धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant. आग्र 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आग्र, see below. आग्र f. [आ-ग्र-किर्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formulae used by the priests in sacrificial rites; येन यजामह इत्यागूः Asval. आग्र (गृ) रणं 1 Recitation of the Agur. -2 A secret suggestion. आग्रन्-तं p. p. Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). -र्ण-तं Exertion, resolution. आग्रन्तिन् a. [आग्रन्-तिन्] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आग्रन्ति वा एव भवति यो दर्शयिष्यमासायं यजते Sat. Br. -2 Resolute, industrious. आग्रय a. (की.) Belonging to agallochum (अग्रह); Si. 4. 52. आग्रः (f.) An agreement, promise. आगे 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing. आगात् a. Obtaining by singing. आगानं Obtaining by singing. आग्रापोष्य a. [आग्रापोष्यो देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan (as an oblation). आग्रावेष्णव a. 1 Referring to Agni and Vishnu. -2 Containing the word आग्राविष्णु (as a chapter अघ्याय, or section अनुवाक). आग्निक a. (की.) [अग्नेर्दि वा० टक्] Belonging to fire, belonging to be sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद a. [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा मृशः अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place. आग्निमारुत a. [अग्रामरुतो देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut offerings &c. ; so आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa. आग्निष्टोमिक a. (की.) [अग्निष्टोम-टक्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °कं भक्तं °की वृक्षणा. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोमधीने वेद वा). आग्नीध्र a. Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). -ध्रं [अग्निष्टोमे अग्नीध्रं तस्य शरणं, एण् भस्माच्च जज्ञ Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -प्रः Care of the sacred fire. -प्रः The priest who kindles the sacred fire. आग्नीध्रीय a. Being within the आग्नीध्र. -या 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र. आग्नीध्र्य a. Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -प्रश्चा The place for the fire. आग्नेर a. [अग्निश्च इन्द्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra. आग्नेय a. (की.) [अग्नेर्दि अग्निर्देवता वास्य टक्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.). -6 Belonging to Agnāy. -यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svāhā. -सी 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिविधि which is presided over by Agni). -यं 1 The lunar mansion called Krittikā. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्ममर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10 A kind of worm. -Comp. -कीटा, a kind of insect which flies into the fire. -पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. v. आग्न्याधानिकी [अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिण टक्] The Dakṣiṇā or a gift of money given to Brāhmaṇas. आग्रभोजनिकः [आग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते] अग्नेर्दि P. IV. 4. 66] A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आप्रयण । अण् अयन् भोजनं शस्त्रोद्येन
कर्मणा, पू० इत्यर्थः व्याख्यः । 1 The first-
Soma libation at the Agniastoma
sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni -3 The
time of the sacrifice. -अण् An obla-
tion consisting of first-fruits : see
आप्रयण. -अण् An oblation consisting of
first-fruits at the end of the rainy
season (आश्विनी पूर्णिमा) ; आप्रयणं विविधं
इयामकं, व्रीहिं, यवम्, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु शरद्दि वसन्ते-
षु तत्करणोपदेशात् Ait. Br. ; आप्रयणेनेष्टु
नवाक्षं शस्त्रेणैवात् Ait. Br. ; आप्रयणं व्रीहिर्यथा
माक्ययन्ता Aśval.

आग्रह 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold
of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the
reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2
Attack. -3 Determination, strong
attachment, persistence, insisting
(निह, अभिनिवेश) ; चलेयि काकरूप पदार्थ-
नाग्रहः Naiśhadha ; Dk. 176 ; also
Māli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, pa-
tronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting.
-6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहादिका Favour, patronage, help.
आग्रहायणः [= अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of
the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -णी 1 The
full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष ; कार्तिकया
आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular
kind of Pāka-yejna -3 N. of a con-
stellation called युगाक्षरम्.

आग्रहायण (नि) क अ [आग्रहायणी देव-
यणं दृष्ट्वा, वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be
paid on the full moon day in मार्ग-
शीर्ष (as debt) -क (-निकः) [आग्र-
हायणी पूर्णिमास्यदिने मासे दृष्ट्वा P. IV. 2.
22] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिका a. (की. f.) [अग्रहार दृष्ट्वा ;
see आग्रहभोजनिक] One who appro-
priates to himself an अग्रहार (endow-
ments of land conferred upon Brā-
hmanas).

आघट् 10 P. 1 To strike against,
touch ; आघट्टयामास गतागतारम् Ki.
17. 38. -2 To move.

आघट्टक a. Moving. -कः The red
Apāmārga.

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, strik-
ing against ; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वत
Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः, -र्षणं Rubbing, friction,
striking against ; नन्दस्थलाघर्षगलम्-
बोद्धकम् बहुमस्कधनित्वादिभोलयः Si. 12.
64. -णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [आ-हृन् वञ्च निपाता] 1 Kill-
ing, striking (sometimes used as
an adj.). -2 A musical instrument -3
A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary,
limit. -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

अघादिः m. f. Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहृन्.

आघुक् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry
aloud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To

hasten. -4 To make oneself audible.
10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise,
to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim,
announce publicly. -3 To complain
continually, weep bitterly.

आघोषः Celling out, invocation.
आघोषण-ण A proclamation, pub-
lic announcement ; एवमाघोषणाय
कुताया Pt. 5.

आवृण 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stag-
ger, whirl, toss about ; आवृणती-
वालिः (अवरं) Mk. 5. 27 ; एवमावृ-
णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To
swim, roll (as eyes) ; Ku. 3. 38.

आवृणन् Rolling, tossing about,
whirling round, swimming.

आवृ 10 P. or Caus. To pour
down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general).
-2 Especially sprinkling clarified
butter upon the fire at certain sac-
rifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघणि a. [आगतो घृणिर्दितिरस्य]
Glowing with heat or endowed with
splendour, having splendid wealth.
-णि The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at ;
गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch
(with the nose) as the head ; Bk.
14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, de-
vour, seize upon ; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान्
Dk. 6 ; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116, smitten,
affected ; Māli. 5, 29 ; Bh. 3. 104

आघ्राण a. 1 Smelt (as flowers).
-2 Satisfied. -ण 1 Smelling. -2 Sa-
tisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात p. p. 1 Smelt, scented,
touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Sur-
mounted, surpassed.

आक्षी A musical instrument, a
tabor.

आकुक्षिकः [अकुक्ष-ठक्] One who
strikes with the goad.

आंग a. (नी. f.) [अंग-स्वार्थे अण्] 1
Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In 'gram.)
Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Hav-
ing limbs or parts. -4 Relating
to the minor personages in a drama.
-5 Belonging to a portion of the
Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the
country of the Angas. -णः A prince
of the Anga country. -र्षः A deli-
cate body.

आंगक a. (की. f.) [अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः
वृत्] Produced in the अंग country ;
ruler of that country. -कः 1
An inhabitant of the Anga country.
-2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविया a [अंगवियां वेद अण्] Oo-
curing in or being familiar with-
अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the know-
ledge of lucky and unlucky marks
on the body). -द्या A work or
अंगविद्या.

आंगिक v. (की. f.) [अंग-निर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक्]
1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated
expressed by bodily actions ; आंगि,
कोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. -कः A player
on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [अंगाराणां बहुवः अण्] A mul-
titude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. (नी. f.) Descended
from or referring to Angiras. -सः 1
N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras ;
Ma. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of An-
giras (pl.). -3 A particular Sūkta or
hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The
soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of
Brahmā and by profession.

आंगूषः [अंगूष स्वार्थे-अण्] Praise,
hymn.

आचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, an-
nounce, declare, teach, tell, relate,
communicate, say, narrate (usually
with dat. of person) ; गुरवे...प्राप्तुमाच-
क्षते R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36 ; Ma. 4.
59, 81 ; M. 5 ; इत्याख्यामविष्ट आचक्षते
Māli. 2 ; sometimes with acc. ; तस्मात्
किमाचक्षन्हे Bv. 1. 63 say to or ad-
dress. -2 To name, call, say ; शर्व इति
प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine,
bespeak ; यथा ने हृदयमाचक्षे M. 4. -4
To make known, acquaint, introduce
to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् m. [Up. 2. 120] A learn-
ed man.

आचतुरं ind. [चतुःपर्यन्तं अच् तमा०]
Till the fourth generation ; आचतुरं
हीने पञ्चमे इदं मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 1.
15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap,
drink (a small quantity) ; नाचमे
हिममपि चारि चारणेन Ki. 7. 34 ; पर्वात-
माचामति U. 4. 1 ; Bv. 4. 38 ; Ma. 2.
60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth
(with instr. of the thing) ; Ma. 2.
61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up,
absorb ; आचामति स्वेदलपात्रं मुखे ते R.
13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water ;
Ma. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sip-
ping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth,
sipping water before religious cere-
monies, before and after meals &c.
from the palm of the hand ; यथावाचमनं
तदा Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water
sipped being usually allowed to
drop down). -2 The water used for
rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the
throat.

आचमनकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा कर्] 1
The water used for sipping. -2 A
spitting pot (Mar. पिक्दाणी).

आचमनीय pot. p. Used for rin-
sing the mouth. -र्षः Water used for
rinsing the mouth ; a gargle.

आचात p. p. 1 Sipped and eject-
ed as water. -2 (Actively used) One

who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् मने-वृत्] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. वेज ;) Y. 3. 322.

आचामक *a.* Rinsing the mouth.

आचामनकं *A* spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. —यं water used for rinsing

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering.

-2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचय कुशलः).

आचर 1 *P. I* To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise ; तपस्विकन्यास्त्राविनयमाचरति S. 1. 25 practise rudeness ; स्थिति R. 1. 89, 12. 22 ; एवं च तस्येष्टमाचरो V. 5. 20, 1. 17 . नाचरोत्किंचिद्विप्रं Ms. 5. 156 ; Y. 3. 65 ; न चाप्याचरतिः पूर्वैर्यं धर्मः Mb. ; सो सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं. -2 To act or behave towards (with loc.) ; तस्यां एवं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 79 ; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.) ; जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat ; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chāṇ. 11 ; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk. ; Ms. 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality ; S. 7. -6 To come near, approach (Ved.) ; आ वरं चरन्तु इत्या Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about ; frequent, resort to, follow ; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām. ; व्यापदाचरिते वने Mb. ; अगस्त्याचरितामाश्रं R. 4. 44 ; परेताचरितं विज्ञं Rām. ; अविहृज्जनाचरति एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with ; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into ; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. (हस्तेन प्रेषयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरण 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing ; धर्मः, संग्रहं &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour ; अधीतिबोधोपाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept) ; अधर्मः, दुरा &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute ; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, **आचरित्य**, **आचर्य** *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c. ; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. —तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt ; Ms. 8. 49 ; see also Bṛihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचरः [आचर्-मने वृत्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or

of conducting oneself, सदाचारः good conduct ; नीचः &c. ; लोकाचारविवाजिता Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour ; Bg. 16. 7 ; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice ; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारंपरिकमाचरतः Ms. 2. 18 ; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law) ; आचार्य आचारणं K. 56 ; Ms. 1. 109 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form' 'as a formality' ; पुण्यग्रहणार्थं M. 4 ; see धूम, लाज below ; परिकर्मव S. 1. -5 (a) Any customary observance or duty ; मयतः V. 3. 2 ; गृहाचार्यपदेन U. 3. (b) A form, formality ; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3 ; Mv. 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; V. 2 ; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct). -Comp. —अंशं title of the first twelve sacred books of the jainas. —तत्र one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). —दीपः [आचार्यः नरिजनाशे दीपः] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. —धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony) ; R. 7. 27 ; Ku. 7. 82 —पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct ; R. 2. 13. —भेदः difference by the customary law. —अष्ट, —पति *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. —लाज (*m. pl.*) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital) ; R. 1. 10. —वजित, —हीन *a.* irregular, out of rule. -2. oncast, who has renounced all customary observances. —वेदी [आचारस्य वेदी] 'altar of religious customs', N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous ; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचार-वृत्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. —कं Rules for the preservation of health ; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिण *a.* [आचर्-णिनि, आचार-णि वा] Following established customs.

आचारि *N.* of a plant (हिलमोचिका).

आचार्यः [आचर्-वृत् P. VI. 2. 35] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in

general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.) ; उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यासेत् दिज्ञः । सकलं मतस्य च तमाचारं प्रवक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa. —यां *A* female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. —Comp. —उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. —करणं acting as a teacher ; P. I. 3. 36. —देवः one whose preceptor is his god. —भोगीन *a.* [आचार्यभोग्यं हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor ; delighting the preceptor. —मिश्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्य *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt. —कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.) ; लंकाश्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यं शरीः R. 12. 78 ; आचार्यं विजयि मायमथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26 ; Bv. 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-क्रिया आनुक्] P. VI. 1. 49 Vārt.] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor ; शत्रुमूलमनुखाय न पुनर्हृदुस्तस्ये । इयं चक्रे देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्ष्णी Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति *Den. P.* To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 *U*, 1 *P.* 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread ; शैलेरिवाचिनाञ्जलिं Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with ; कचाचितो विषगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36 ; कुसुमाचितं वनराजी, आचितनञ्जरा घाता &c. -2 Tied, strung, woven ; अर्धाचितं सत्वरमुत्थिताया R. 7. 10 (*v. l.* for अधाचित) ; Ku. 7. 61 ; inlaid, set (as with gems).

-3 Collected, accumulated, heaped.

-4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cart-load. -2 (*a.* also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas) ; आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शकटो भार आचितः.

-3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक (*की. f.*), **आचितिनी** *a.* [आचित वृत् ख वा P. V. 1. 3. 53-4. Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an *Achita* ; *g.* *g.* आचितिक.

आचूषण 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general), नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्यभा Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छादः Mb.; बद्धं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् f. Ved. 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath; विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः (उद्-वच्) Cloth, clothes. **आच्छादक** a. Covering, concealing. **आच्छादन** 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; धृषणाच्छादनाज्ञानैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादित्व a. Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छाद(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; घट्टुः, उपां &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोऽमुखात्मापी मित्यतामच्छिन्नन्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य inapite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude; भर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यसि कामिनीर्यः Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दन् 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -त 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोटनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज a. (जी f.) [अजस्वेद-अण्] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानी समूहः बुज्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. (रो f.) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the *Mahābhārata*.

आजगव 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. -ind. From birth.

आजन्म -न्म ind. From or ever since birth. -3 Comp. -सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातिः f. Birth, origin.

आजानः [आ जन्-वच्] 1 Birth, origin. -2 Generating cause (said to be n. also in these two senses). -नं 1 Birth-place. -2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). -ind. From the time of the creation. -3 Comp. -ज्ञ a. born since the creation (as gods &c.). -देवा a god from the very creation.

आजाने f. 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sāy.). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. (यी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृद्वास्वलेनोपि पदे पदे 1 आजानंति यतः संज्ञा-मजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः ॥ Sabdak.

आजानेय a. Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). -ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजयनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजातु ind. Up to the knees; *विलंबिवाहं R. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः m. f. [अजंयस्वा, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Vārt.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च वृद्धे स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजि पाव् or इ, अज् or च्च to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं सुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way (m.). -6 An instant (m.). -7 A abuse, invective. -3 Comp. -अंता the goal in a race-course. -कृत् a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. -क्रिया fighting. -तुर a. Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. -2 A battle.

आजिगीषु a. Ambitions, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह a. One who takes, seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. -न्याः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntā hymns in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.

आजिरि a. [अजि-इण्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, छात्राजीव &c.; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इवानामाजीवः S. 6. -वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीवित्व a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एक-दंष्ट्रि).

आजीव्य pot. p. 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69. -यं A means of subsistence.

आजुर f., आजू f. 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -Caus. (ज्ञायति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञातिः f. An order, injunction, command; हर a. bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आज्ञा-अह्] 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिह भर्तुराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -3 Comp. -अनुग, -अनुगामिन, -अनुयायिन, -अनुवर्तिन, -अनुसारिन, -संपादक, -वह a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant; *करत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नरदेव्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -अधः 1. disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञाधेयं सहते

द्वयस्वयस्त्वाहुः साधर्म्यमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty. —विधेय a. obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ a. Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञातिः ईश्वरमायः Sankara.)

आज्ञापक a. Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञाचिन् a. Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते, आ-अङ्-क्यप्] 1 Clarified butter, ghee; ; आज्यधूमोद्भूतेन S. 1. 15; (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा क्षिपे याचकं। आज्यस्थाने निवृत्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते n. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः); आजगिर्भुस्तस्मादाज्यानामाज्यं Nir.-4 Turpentine.-Comp. —द्वेष्टे a hymn to be recited by a Sāmavedin. —व a. drinking ghee. (पा. pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulaatya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb.; Ms. 3. 197-8. —पात्रं, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. —भाक् m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity. —वारिः sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

आचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आच्छ 1 P. (आच्छति, आच्छत, आच्छित) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg); चक्र-योगेनाच्छेद्वस्थि निर्गते Suar.

आच्छनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आञ्जन a. (नी. f.) [अञ्जनस्येद-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दशरथिचलेरिवाञ्जननीलमल-परिगतमातैः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. —Comp. —कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनिक् [प्रोक्षितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आञ्जनेपः [अञ्जनायाः अपत्यं ङङ्] N. of Māruti.

आञ्जलिक् [of. आजनिकं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आञ्जिनेयः [अञ्जित्वा भवः ङङ्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूप [अटरूप एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूप.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा ङङ्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः मलिकुटा पुः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-ङण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटि). -2 A sort of fish. —Comp. —सुखः, -खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (as called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक, आटिक्य a. [आटाय गमनाय प्र-वृत्तः टण्, ण्यञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —क्री A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातयौधरा-दिस्त्रीत्यंजना Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक्-त्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; as आटीकलं.

आटीकः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-टुप्-वञ् घृणोऽत्वं ट्व.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साटोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. कटाटोपो भयंकरः; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपो मेवा दूश्यते Pt. 1; Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आटंबरः [आ-ढङ्-क्षेपे, अल्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारुद्धिरूप(ढं-चर्) K. 5. 309; निधुनः शोभते नैव विमुदा-ढं चरोति ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion; हंतिनासाटंबरखेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The rearing of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments the din or uproar of the battle. —रं Rubbing and kneading the body. —Comp. —आवातः one who beats a drum.

आटंबरिक् a. Arrogant, proud.

आटिः = आटि q. v.

आट्टः [अल्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि- वृद्धिः ट्व.] A raft, a float.

आट्टकः, -कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kūdavaa = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 oza. avoird.) ; अट्टकमिमेत् कुञ्चि कुञ्चोऽष्टौ तु पुच्छलं । पुच्छलानि च चत्वारि आट्टकः परिकीर्तितः n. —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आट्टकिक, आट्टकीन a. [cf. आचिक] Holding an Aṭṭhaka, sown with an

Aṭṭhaka of seed; cooking an Aṭṭhaka (of rice &c.)

आढ्य a. [आ-ध्य-क-घृणो° ट्व.] 1 Rich wealthy; आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोन्योस्ति सद्गुणो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. — (a) Rich in, abounding in possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp. : सत्य° Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंपद्धावण्याढ्याय Dk. 18; एवमा-गुणैराढ्यः Vet.; समुद्रनिवरत्नाढ्यं Rām. (b) Mixed with, watered with; नृ-याढ्यः खज उच्चमगंधाढ्याः Mb.; मृदाढ्यैः करजफलसर्पयैः Suar. -3 Abundant, copious. —Comp. —आहु a. striving to get wealth. —कुलीन a. [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. —चर a. (री. f.) [मृत्पूर्वं आढ्यः चरट्] once opulent. —पातः [आढ्यो वातो यत्र] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यकरण a. (गी. f.) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. —न् The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यमणिष्णु-मावृक् a. [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यत्तार Opulence, wealth.

आणक a. [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile. —कं Sexual enjoyment is a particular position; आणकं धुरतं नाम देवयोः पाश्वे संस्थयोः ।

आणव a. (ची. f.) Exceedingly small. —न् Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणवीन a. [अणुवायानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear Anu (Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः m. f. [अण्-ङण् खियां वा ङीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the lynch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जाडुन ऊर्ध्वमुप-तन्त्रयं च लमाणिनाम Suar.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंढ a. [अंढे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). —ः An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā. —हं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum. —द्वौ (Ved.) The testicles. —Comp. —ज a. born from eggs. (—जः) a bird or a serpent. (—जं) the body of a bird.

आंढी Ved. A testicle.

आंढीक a. Bearing eggs.

आंढीर a. [आंढमस्यस्य ईङ्] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आतृ The latter आ. —ind. Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यस्मि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, यद् &c. -2 Then, further, also, and (अपि च). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an

interrogative pronoun like उ, अंग, उ added to किं (possibly, at all!).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. —त: Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. —2 A scaffold. —3 The frame of a door.

आतच् 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतक: [आ-तच्-क्, कृत्] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; दोषविज्ञानमयस्तं ब्रह्मणं गमयति वा । वृद्धा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245. —2 Fever. —3 Pain, affliction (of the mind); disquietude; anguish, agony; किञ्चित्प्रोत्थमातंकः; आतंककुरितकठोर-गम्युर्वा U. 1. 49; S. 3. V. 3. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 Fear, apprehension; पुत्रबाधुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरित्यतः R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Ratu. 2. 2. —6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतचनं 1 Causing to coagulate (or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. —2 Causing to contract in general. —3 Curdled milk. —4 That which causes coagulation, a rennet. —5 A sort of whey. —6 Conveying. —7 Gratifying, satisfying. —8 Casting away, destroying. —9 Danger, calamity. —10 Speed, velocity. —11 Caloining, adding flux to metals in fusion. —12 The flux so used. —13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overapread, cover; निषादिवश-स्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. —2 To spread, diffuse. —3 To cause, produce; आ-नन्दनेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mā. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. —4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुतमातवान् K. 57; सपर्या 64. —5 to illuminate. —6 To take hold of; seek to attain. —7 To assume a hostile attitude. —8 To stretch (as a bow.)

आतत p. p. 1 Spread, extended. —2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1. 19; °ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* (आततेन विस्तर्तिनेन शब्दादिना अतिष्ठे शीलमस्य Tv.) 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुर्गं वा बाल-वधो वा ब्रह्मणं वा बहुधुते । आततायिन-मार्गते हन्योदवाविचारयन् ॥ Me. 8. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. —2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो गतश्चैव शत्रोभ्यो व-गायतः । श्रेयदाहरश्चैतौ पदं विद्यादाताभिनः ॥ Sukra N. 1. तत्-त्वं murdering, steal- ing, destroying &c.

आतसायिन् *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

आतनं 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. —2 Sight, view.

आतानि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतानः [तन्-ञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). —2 Long extension.

आतप 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. —pass. To suffer pain, be afflicted; to indict (anaterities) upon one-self.

आतप् *a.* Ved. Heating (आतपिन्). —f. Heat.

आतप *a.* Ved. Causing pain or affliction. —यः 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोद्भूतं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपकृतं R. 2. 13; शीतातपाभिघातात् Ma. 12. 77; प्रचंडं Ru. 1. 11. 10; सूर्यं Me. 108; बालातपः Ma. 4. 69 the morning sun; °आकांत- exposed to heat. —2 Light; छायातपो ब्रह्मविदो वदन्ति Kath. —Comp. —अस्ययः passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52. —अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. —उदकं mirage. —ञ्, —ञ्कं [आतपात् वायते, वैकं] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपकृतमनातपञ्च R. 2. 13, 47; पञ्च 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृत-बृंहितातपञ्च S. 5. 6. लघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थरीरा शकुंतला S. 3. —वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. —वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; वृषतिककुर्वं दृष्ट्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपना N. of Siva.

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sun- shine.

आतमास् *ind.* Very near.

आतापि: [आतप्-इन्] N. of a demon; आतापिभक्षितो येन वातायिश्च महा-सुरः । सधुवः शोषितो येन स मेघस्तस्यः प्रसीदतु ॥

आतापि (यि)न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अम्, भू and कृ; P. 1. 4. 61.

आति: A kind of bird.

आतिः = आटि q. v. (of P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी f.) [अतिथिष्ठ सायुः इत्; अतिथेय इदं दृक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्यु-क्त्वामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25.

तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. —2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः S. 1. —यं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनि- वारितातिथिः Si. 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. —यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथिर्दं व्यञ्] Hospi- table, proper for a guest &c. (= आ- तिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. —द्यः A guest. —द्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रिया शतरथसोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. —2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). —Comp. —रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. —सत्कारः, —सत्क्रिया the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की f.) (Ingram.) Connected with आतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रे) व्यं [अतिरेक व्यञ्] Super- fluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहे विद्युतः उक्] Employed to convey to the other world; अगतिवाहिकास्तद्धिनात् Br. Sū. —कं An epithet of the Śūkshma Śarira (in Śān. phil.) from its sur- passing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय स्वार्थं व्यञ्] Ex- cess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

भातुः [आ-उण्] A raft, float.

आतप् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुञ् *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इन्] 1 Rush- ing on, hastening towards. —2 Car- rying off (आदात्). —3 Injuring, de- structive (हिंसक).

आतुङ् 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं —द्यकं A musical instrument; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1. सज्ज- मातोद्यशिरोनिबोक्षित R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. —2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मनुष्यातुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so कामं, भयं, व्याधिं &c. —3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased; आक्रोशोऽस्तु विजया बालवृद्धकृशातुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. —4 Eager, over-zealous; M. 2. —5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. —रः 1 A patient, one suf- fering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5. 41. —2 Illness, disease. —Comp. —शाला an hospital. —संस्था; a kind of

हन्तास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुयं [आतुयस भावः त्वञ्] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतुय् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतुयन् Pushing open, opening.
आतुयण् p. p. [आतुय-क] Pierced, cut. -ण 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतुय् 4, 5, 6 P. To be satisfied. -Caus. To satisfy.

आतुयणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (अगला-लेपनं) -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतुयः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. -च् The fruit of the tree.

आतु 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतारः, आतारः [आतरति अनेन आतु अर्वा वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य a. 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore [(Ved.)].

मात्त See under आत्.

आत्मन् m. [अन्-मनिष् उप. 4. 154, said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1 ; आत्मानं रयिने विद्धि शरीरं रयिमेव तु Kath. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river). -2 Self, oneself ; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers ; अन्यया क्षितयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1 ; आत्मन्दर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; युस् वृद्धुरात्मानं सर्वो स्वमेव वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57 ; Ku. 6. 20 ; देवी... प्रातप्तवनात्मानं गंगादेव्यां चिद्वचति U. 7 ; गोपयन्ति कुलत्रिण आत्मानमात्मना Mb. ; K. 107 ; sometimes used in pl. also ; Si. 17. 19 ; Māl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahman ; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan. ; U. 1. 1 ; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature ; कृत्यस्यात्मन स्वनि S. D. see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it) ; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमोर्वा काला मेरुतिष्ठामन R. 1. 14 ; योस्यात्मना कारयित्वा Ma. 12. 12 ;

Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect ; मंदारत्मन, महात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; of. आत्मसंमत्, आत्मवत् &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image ; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form ; 2. 61 ; संरोपितेप्यारामे S. 6. 23 -myself being implanted in her. -13 A son ; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मम् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of' ; see आत्मक. The form आत्मन् is also found to be used ; कृतार्थं मयते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. *atmos, aitmen*]. -Comp. -अधीन a. 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3 the jester or विद्वक् (in dramatic literature). -अनुरूप a. worthy of oneself ; Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 1. 33. -अनुपमन personal attendance ; R. 1. 88. -अपहारः concealing oneself ; कथं वा आत्मपहारं करोमि S. 1. -अपहारका one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. -आदिष्ट a. self-counselled. (-ष्ट) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself ; H. 4. 121. -आराम a. 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge ; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निविकल्पे समाधौ Va. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self ; Bb. 3. 93 ; of. Bg 5. 24. -आश्लिन् m. a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species ; cf. मस्या इव जना नित्यं मय्यंति परस्परं Rām. -आश्रय a. dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-यः) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. -ईश्वर a. self-possessed, master of self ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विद्वाः समाधिमेवमभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. -उद्वहः self-exaltation or elevation ; Si. 2. 30. -उद्भव a. born or produced from oneself. (-वः) 1. a son ; R. 18. 12. -2. Cnid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-वः) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (मय्यर्णी). -उपजीविन् m. 1. one who lives by his own labour ; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. -उपम a. like oneself. (-नः) a son. -काम a. 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. -2. loving Brahman on the Supreme spirit only. -कर्म one's own business, private affair. -कृत

a. 1. self-executed, done by oneself -2. done against one's own self. -एत a. produced in one's mind ; 'तो मनोरथः S. 1. (-त) ind. aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. वक्तुं aloud) ; frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas ; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined ; अत्राद्यं खलु यदस्ति तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -गतिः f. 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. a. one's own course. -गत्या by one's own act. -गुप्तिः f. a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. -ग्राहिन् a. selfish, greedily. -घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy. -घातका, -घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer ; K. 174 ; व्यापादेव व्यात्मानं स्वयं योऽम्युद्वहति 1. अवेवेनैव मर्त्येण आत्मघाती स उच्यते II. -2. a heretic. -घोषः 1. a cook (calling out to himself). -2. crow. -जा, -जन्मन् m., -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son ; तस्मात्संजन्मानमजं चकार R. 5. 39 ; तस्यामात्मानुरूपमायात्मजन्मसमुत्सुका R. 1. 33 ; Māl. 1 ; Ku. 6. 28. -2. Cnid. -3. a descendant. -जा 1. a daughter ; वधं युगं चरणयोजनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78 ; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding -जयः 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. -ज्ञा, विद् m. a sage, one who knows himself. -ज्ञानं 1. self knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit ; Ms. 12. 85, -92. -3. true wisdom. -तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. -ज्ञाः a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrine. -तुष्टि a. self-satisfied. (-ष्टि f.) self-satisfaction. -त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. -त्यागिन् m. 1. a suicide ; आत्मत्यागिन्धो नाशोचोद्वक्त्रात्मजाः Y. 3. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. -त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. -वृक्षः a mirror ; प्रसङ्गात्मोपनिषदामवृक्षः R. 7. 68. -वृक्षेन 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom ; Y. 3. 157 ; of. Ma. 12. 31. -वृत्ता a. Ved. granting one's existence or life. -वान् self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. -द्विषि a. Ved. corrupting the soul ; self-destroying. -देवता a tutelary deity. -द्वेष्टिन् a. 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. -निरय a. being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. -निद्रा self-reproach. -निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). -निष्ठ a. one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. -विराजित a. on who has lost himself (Ved.). -हृत्वा N. of a work elucidating the

Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —प्रम a. self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —पुत्रः, —पुत्रध्वः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वपुत्रः पुत्रा आत्मपुत्रः स्वपुत्रः सन्ता। आत्ममातुल्यपुत्रश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्मपुत्रध्वः; Śabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —भू a. self-born, self-existent. (—भूः) —योनिः 1. N. of Brahmā; ब्रह्मस्य योनिर्ब्रह्मन् ससर्ज निरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16. 5. 81. —2. N. of Viṣṇu. —3. of Śiva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son. (—भूः f.) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —भूत a. 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull = आत्मतुल्य). (—भूः) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (—भूः) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —भूय 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brahma. —भावा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिख 1. self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant; proud. —भ्राता 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वभ्रातरात्मनः. —2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूलं N. of a plant (दुर्लभा). —मूलि n. the universe. —भक्तिन् sacrificing of oneself or himself. (—म.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चाराम्भे सर्वभूतानि चारामि। समे पश्यन्नात्मयाजी शारात्मनिष्वपुति; Ms. 12. 91. —येनिः = *यु (m.) q v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा t. N. of a plant (द्रव्यरक्षणीवृक्ष). —2. self-protection. —लाभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलाभस्तथा लब्धः Mu. 3. 1. 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —वचक a. self-deceiver. —वचना self-delusion; self-deception. —वधः, —वधरा, —हत्या suicide. —वश a. depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (—शः) 1. self-control, self-government. —2. one's control, subjection; 'शं नी, 'वशीकृतुं to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य a. having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रया sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् m. 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. —2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. —3. N. of Śiva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms.

7. 43. —विद्वद्धिः—वृद्धिः f. self-exaltation. —वीर a. 1. mighty, powerful, strong. —2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). —3. existent, sentient. (—रः) 1. a son. —2. wife's brother. —3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं, —वृत्तता account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति a. dwelling in Atman or soul. (—तिः f.) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 2. 76. —2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्मययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ति R. 2. 33. —3. practising one's own duties or occupation —शक्तिः f. 1. one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; द्वैतं निहृत्य कुत्र पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. —2. illusion. —शल्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा, स्तुतिः f. self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयमः self-restraint. —सद् a. Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट a. self-sufficient. —सनि a. Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम a. worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. —2. risk of life, personal risk. —संभवः, —समुद्भवः 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. —2. Cupid, god of love. —3. epithet of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, or Śiva. —4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्) (—वः) 1. a daughter. —2. understanding intellect. —संपन्न a. 1. self-possessed. —2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. —सिद्धिः f. self-aggrandizement. —सुख a. self delighted. (—खं) the highest bliss. —हन् a. 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). —2. a suicide, self destroyer. —3. a heretic, unbeliever. —4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हन्नं, —हृत्य suicide. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक a. (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पञ्च^० fivefold, made up of five; संशय^० of a doubtful nature; so दुःख^० sorry, grieved; वृषण^० hot; विष^० poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकोष, आत्मीय a. Belonging to oneself, one's own; सः कात्मकोषीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वात्मिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 81 shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subjeet K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मवर्द्धः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, —स्य Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना ind. (instr. or आत्मन् Used reflexively; अथ चात्मनो स्वमात्मना R. 8 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमावाय K. 293. It is oft compounded with ordinal numerals; e. g. द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more; तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीय a. [आत्मेन हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्वेव आत्मनीयः M. 4 on whose side is he? —2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीयपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). —3 Existent, sentient. —नः 1 A son. —2 A wife's brother. —3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मेन आत्मार्थकल्लोपनाय पदं अलुक् स] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. —2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि a. [आत्मानं विभर्ति, भू लि म् च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मवत्, आत्मवित् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् a. [आत्मैव मनुष्य मयः वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mn. 5. —2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवत् Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —ind Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु च पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिवत्तात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् ind. In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीक 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य a. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. —2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक a. (की f.) [अत्यंत मयां रत्न] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mn. 4; विष्णुगुह्यतत्त्वसार्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. —2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. —3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्तिवृत्तिः Mit. —Comp. —द्वान्वितवृत्तिः f. absoluteness.

—**वलयः** the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की. f.) [अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य इत्] 1 Destructive, disastrous. —2 Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. —3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्सृङ्गः A gallinule

आत्रेय *a.* (की. f.) : [अत्रेयस्य इत्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from Atri. —**पः** 1 A descendant of Atri. —2 The head of the descendants of Atri. —3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. —4 An epithet of Siva. —5 An essential humour or juice of the body, lymph. —**की** 1 A female descendant of Atri. —2 The wife of Atri. —3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. —4 Any woman of the Brahmanical order. —5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वर्थे कन्] A woman in her courses.

आथर्वण *a.* (की. f.) [अथर्वणा मुनिना इहः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमपिने वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —**णः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. —2 A descendant of Atharvan. —3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. —4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणा समूहः). —5 A house-priest. —**न** A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदर्श 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदर्शः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. —2 A tooth.

आद्घ्न *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आसु + दघ्न).

आद्वि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आदृ, आद्श.

आदहनं 1 Burning. —2 Injuring, killing. —3 Reviling, despising. —4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदहतेस्मिन्निति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहरासनमादत्ते युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामादत्ते न पदति R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणादिहिरिरादत्ते S. 14. 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. —2 (With words expressing speech) To

begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमादत्ते Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवरथात्तवत्सः Bh. 3. 42. v. l. —3 To seize, take hold of; शिथिरगतिकम्पामादानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1 : स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आदत्ते R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. —4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यद्वच्छरीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. —5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दक्षायाम्यनरस्यया Si. 2. 85. —6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अग्रधुरादत्ते मोर्ध R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, वृद्धं &c. —7 To pluck, lop off, separate; S. 4. 8. —8 To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशामादाय S. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Ms. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्चिदपदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. —9 To perceive, comprehend; ध्रुवेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व च ध्रुवा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mo. —10 To agree to, undertake, begin. —11 To imprison, make captive. —**Causs.** To cause to take. —**Desid.** (—दित्सते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in द्याद.

आदत्त, आस *p. p.* [आ + दा + क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्च ध्रुवा स्वविद्यया M. 2; एवमात्तसतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. —2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. —3 Attracted. —4 Drawn out, extracted; नामात्तसारां रघुरत्येक्ष्य R. 5. 26; बलं 11. 76 taken away. —**Comp.** —**गंध** *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पश्चिद्धा गोत्रमिवात्तगंधाः R. 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. —2. already a smell (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). —**गर्व** *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. —**द्वं** *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. —**मनस्क** *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). —**लक्ष्मी** *a.* stripped of wealth. —**वचस्** *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. —2. having commenced speaking.

आदातृ *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशान्कुशानपरिक्ताः गुलिः Kn. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिषुचामिह R. 4. 86. —2 Earning, getting. —3 A symptom (of a disease). —4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). —5 A horse's trappings. —**नी** N. of a plant हस्ति-वोषा.

आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. —**Comp.** —**वर** *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्तं परस्व° &c.

आदित्सु *a.* (Fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Kn. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, i. e. to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारणं Ak. —2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. —3 First in time, existing before. —**दिः** 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत) ; अप एव सप्तजिह्वा तासु बीजमवस्तुजत Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनदि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्व Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cætera', 'and others', 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रः आदित्येव ते); एवमादि this and the like; व्याख्येयं धातुः धृ and others, or words beginning with धृ, are called roots; oft used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. —2 First part or portion. —3 A firstling, first fruits. —4 Prime cause. —5 Nearness. —**Comp.** —**अंत** *a.* 1. having beginning and end. —2. first and last. (—**न**) beginning and end. —**वत्** having beginning and end, finite. —**अंतर्वाति** *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —**उदात्त** *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. —**उपांत** *ind.* from first to last. —**कर्तृ**, —**कृतृ** *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brāhmā; Bg. 11. 37. —**कर्मन्** *n.* the beginning of an action. —**कविः** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brāhmā and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a Fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकमापद्यत वरुण शोकः); he was subsequently told

by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana; cf. U. 2 Viṣṭakambhaka. —**काँ** the first book of the Rāmāyana. —**कारण** 1. the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —**काव्य** the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. —**तालः** a sort of musical time or tal; एक वर सधुर्वत आदितालः सकल्पते. —**देवः** 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं ज्ञात्वा तं दिव्यं आदिवैवर्ज्यं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Śiva. —4. the sun. —**देव्या** an epithet of Hiranyakāśipu. —**दर्शन** n. 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —**पुराण** the first Purāṇa, N. of the Brahma Purāṇa. —**पुरुषः** 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च पुरुषवन्तं बुद्धे चादिपुरुषाः R. 10. 6; तमसमवर्णवैदिकयादिपुरुषाः Si. 1. 14. —**बल** generative power, first vigour. —**बुद्ध** a. perceived in the beginning. —**(बुद्ध)** the primitive Buddha. —**भव**, —**भूत** a. produced at first. —**(ब-तः)** 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलावादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —**मूल** the first foundation, primeval cause. —**प्रेमाचार्य** 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Śiva. —**रसः** the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. गुणार or love. —**राजा** the first ingūy; an epithet of Menus. —**वंशः** primeval race, primitive family. —**वराहः** 'the first boar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation on. —**विद्वत्** m. the first learned man, कविः. —**शक्तिः** f. 1. the power of magic or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —**शरीर** 1. the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —**सर्गः** the first creation.

आदिक a. (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, **आदौ** ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तद्वैवनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम a. [आदी मयः आदि-दिम] First, primitive, original.

आदित, —**त्वं** Priority, precedence.

आदिमत् a. Having a beginning.

आद्य a. [आदी मयः रत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unperal

leled, pre-eminent, foremost; आसी भवति जितमाद्यः प्रणवश्चंद्रमासि R. 1. 11. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. —4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Scut. 27 immediately before the 11th. i. e. 16th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. —5 Eatable (अ-प्यत्). —**द्याः** (m. pl.) A class of deities. —**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. —**द्यौ** 1 The beginning. —2 Grain, food. —3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (पितृयादभेद). —**Comp.** —**कविः** 'the first poet' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. —**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the innaminate principle. —**मायकः** a measure of five gunjes (about 17½ grains a troy).

आदित्य [आदित्यस्य] 1 A son of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in general. —3 The sun.

आदित्य a. अदित्यस्य [य] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in the solar line; U. 6. 18. —2 Devoted to, or originating from Aditi. —3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —**स्यः** 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varnā is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brāhmanas, however, the number of Adityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; जाता मित्रोर्ध्वमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च । भगो वि- ब्रह्मा रूपा च सविता दशमः स्युतः ॥ एकादशस्त- या रवश्च विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।); आदित्याना- महं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दस्युं विष्वं दहनकि- र्णोर्दिता द्वादशार्काः). —2 The sun. —3 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation; स्वयंभूः संयुगादित्यः V. Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —**स्यो** (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. —**Comp.** —**केतु** 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshtra. —2. the charioteer of the sun. —**चंद्रो** (dual) the sun and moon. —**पत्रः** N. of a plant. —**(चं)** the leaf of the Arka tree. —**वर्णिनी** a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —**पुष्पिका** red swallow wort. —**भक्ता** [आदित्यं भक्ता] N. of a plant; see अर्धभक्ता. —**मंडलं** the disc or orb of the sun. —**व्रतं** worship of the sun. —**सुतः** 'the son of the sun' N. of Sogriva, Yama, Sātara and Karna.

आदिन a. [अधीति अद् गिति] Eating (in comp.); परस्परदिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः, —**व** 1 Misfor- tune, distress. —2 Hindrance; want of luck (in dice). —3 Fault; see अनादीनव. —**Comp.** —**दर्श** a. having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्ग आदिश (oft in dramas) lend the way; S. 5. —2 To order, direct, command; वेदोपलक्षणार्थः मादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुच्यतः Kn. 4. 16; तेषामप्येतद्वादिष्टो Ms. 11. 193; आदिशवर्षाभिगमं चकार Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65 to appoint; च सुमित्रं गोतारमादिश M. 5. —3 To aim at; assign; आदिशस्मिन्नामन्तं तस्य Bk. 3. 3; इतिबीराणांमादिशद्वादिष्टो दिशं Rām. —4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिष्टो Ms. 480; बुद्धिमादि- श्य R. 12. 68. —5 To specify, deter- mine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell, pre- dict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bri. S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुरासुरसंयोगो भावी V. 5. —7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्माज्जमादिश Mb. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9 To profess as one's own duty. —**Caus.** To indicate, show, point out, an- nounce, &c. (same as आदिश).

आदिश f. Ved. 1 Aim, design, in- tention. —2 A project, proposition. —3 A proposal, declaration. —4 A region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिश p. p. 1 Directed, command- ed, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Said, foretold. —3 Substituted. —**हं** 1 Com- mand order. —2 Advice. —3 Loavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन a. One who gives orders. —**म.** (अस्यर्थे इति) 1 A Brāhmana in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारि). —2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; ब्राह्मराजिसमावाय Rām.; आदेशं देवकाल- द्यः पतिग्राह R. 1. 92; राजादिदेश- कृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. —2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मस्या- देशः Ch. Ud. —3 Account, infor- mation, relation, pointing out, indica- tion. —4 A prediction, prophecy; विवाश्विनकादेशश्च नानि K. 64; see हि- द्वादेश also. —5 (Gram.) A substi- tute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुप्रति संभवे- शयत् R. 12. 58. —6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्** a. obedient.

आदेशिन The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन a. 1 Ordering, command- ing. —2 Causing, producing. —3 Ex-

oiting, instigating ; कपोलपाटलादेशि
चरु रघुदेहित R. 4. 68. —m. 1 A
commander, director. —2 An astro-
loger, fortune-teller.

आदेहृ a. One who orders. —m.
1 An adviser, commander, director.
—2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनदः 1 Distress, pain, un-
easiness. —2 Fault, transgression ;
Si. 2. 22. —3 An indicator of distress.

आदीप् Caus. To kindle, set on
fire ; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflam-
ing. —2 Exciting, stimulating ; em-
ballishing. —3 Whitening the walls,
floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त p. p. Set on fire,
blazing up.

आदृ 6 A (—दृश्ये) 1 To respect,
honour, reverence ; सीतां रघुसमभव-
स्थितिमादृश्यन् Mv. 7. 3 receive re-
spectfully ; द्वितीयादृश्यते सदा H. Pr.
7 ; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यद्व्येते त्रय आदृताः
Ma. 2. 234 ; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To heed
or care for, mind, take notice of ;
usually with न ; न त्यागमादृश्यते K.
104, 167 ; वाक्यं नादृश्यते च बांधवजनः
Bh. 3. 111 ; अनादृत्य disregarding ;
मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or not-
withstanding my words. —3 To feel
timid from a feeling of respect, be
awed. —4 To apply or devote one-
self closely to, have regard for ;
युरि ह्यन शान्तममादृश्यते Mā. 1. 5. —5
To desire, be eager for ; Mv. 6.
3. —6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आदृक्] 1 Respect, re-
verence, honour ; निर्माणमेव हि तदावर-
लालनीय Mā. 9. 49 ; न जातदादरे न
विदिवादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 20. —2
Attention, care, notice, close appli-
cation ; आदरप्रयत्न Mā. 7. careful
efforts ; तां प्रणामादरसज्जितवचनस-
क्त Ku. 6. 91. —3 (a) Eagerness,
desire, regard ; भूयान्दाराधमादरः Ku.
6. 13 ; आदरादुपसर्पिततुरंगः K. 119
eagerly ; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामादरः 120 ;
अग्नेर्भुमाव्रमकरनं 152 made up my
mind ; Ki. 8. 41, 26 ; 13. 58. (b)
Earnest desire, request ; S. 6. —4
Effort, endeavour ; गृह्यत्रयपताकाभिर-
पोरादरानेमिता Ku. 6. 41. —5 Com-
mencement, beginning. —6 Love
attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्य p. p. Vene-
rable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attrac-
tion, an instigator (Sāy.). —2 N of
a plant used instead of Soma (when
it is not available).

आदारिन् a. Ved. 1 Attracting. —2
Destroying.

आदुरि a. Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected.
—2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous,
diligent, earnest ; आदृतमरुचोच्चत् K.
211, 170 ; Ku. 7. 30. (b) Attentive,
careful ; वृद्धनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽध्वरू Dk.
154. (c) Respectful (सादर) ; इत्यादृ-
तेन कथितो R. 13. 72 ; इति स्म वृद्धस्य-
द्वेनमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or ear-
nestly ; Ma. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, be-
hold. —Caus. To show, indicate, ex-
hibit ; उत्कलादृशितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृश्यन्, दृश् आवर्ति घञ्] 1
A mirror, a looking-glass ; आत्मान-
मालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शनिवे स्तिमित-
यताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. —2 The original
manuscript from which a copy is
taken ; (fig.) a pattern, model, type ;
आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48 ; आदर्शः
सर्वज्ञाख्यां K. 5 ; सो गुणानां &c. —3 A
copy of a work. —4 A commentary,
gloss. —5 A particular boundary of a
country. —6 N. of a country. —Comp.
—मंडलः 1. a globular mirror. —2. the
surface of a mirror (—लं). —3. a
kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making ap-
parent, displaying. —2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः f. Looking at, power of
looking.

आदृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split
open. —2 To make accessible, bring
to light, manifest.

आदृदरि a. Ved. Crushing, split-
ting open.

आदारिन्, आदुरि a. Crushing, de-
stroying.

आदिषक a. [दिष्-ण्ड] One who
sports or plays.

आदिषनं 1 Gambling. —2 A die used
in gambling. —3 A board for gambl-
ing ; place for playing.

आय See under आदि.

आखून a. [आदि-क्, ऊद् नत्वं च P.
V. 2. 67 ; perhaps derived from अद्
to eat] Shamelessly voracious, glut-
tonous, hungry ; Ki. 11. 5.

आयोतः Light, brilliance.

आग्रिसार a. Made of iron.

आधमनं 1 A deposit, pledge ; एको
ग्रमीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये ; Kāty. ;
योगाधमनविक्रीते योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ma. 8.
165. —2 Fraudulent puffing of goods
at a sale.

आधमण्यं [अवमण्य भावः कर्म वा धञ्]
The state of being indebted.

आधमिक a. [अधर्मा चरति दृश् P.
IV. 4. 41 Vārt.] Unjust, unright-
eous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, de-
posit, implant, lodge ; जनपदे न यदः

पदमाधाय R. 9. 4 ; Bg. 5. 10 ; कुन्ति-
नाहितं तेजः S. 4. 4 ; आहितो जयविप-
र्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me ;
19. 26 ; सभुते शिखिनि गृहमाधायुः 19.
54 consigned to the flames, burnt ;
धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked
up greater courage. —2 To apply,
propose, fix upon, direct towards ;
प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यतनः S. 1 ; मय्येव मन
आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8 ; गमने मदमाधत्
Rām. ; S. 2. 3 ; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मं च
धोः K. 63 direct ; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमति-
तः K. 56. —3 To appropriate to oneself,
hold, possess, take, carry, have,
bear ; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमाधायाना Ku. 7.
26 ; आधत्ते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5.
29 takes or assumes ; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी
R. 2. 75. 5. 57 ; आर्हातेकोषा Amaru.
18. —4 To bear up, uphold, support ;
शेषः सदैवादहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. —5 To
cause, produce, create, rouse, excite
(fear, wonder &c.) ; द्राप्याधरति बहुधा
भयमाधायानाः S. 3. 17 ; K. 4. 12, 6. 19,
8. 46, 57 ; Ku. 2. 20 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; विस्मयं
M. 5. 17 ; K. 246 ; नभरसचरितं निमि-
तिमाधत्ती भारती K. P. 1 ; to put in,
infuse ; Si. 2, 76. —6 To supply, give ;
impart (with dat., gen. or loc.),
इदमाधायाना R. 1. 85 ; इदे त्रेलोक्य-
माधाय Mb. —7 To appoint ; तमेव चाधाय
विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. —8 To consecrate
(as fire) ; तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्सामिह
Ku. 1. 57. —9 To perform, practice
(as a vow &c.).

आधातु a. One that puts in, de-
posits, imparts &c. ; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon ;
समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c. —2 (a) tak-
ing, having. (b) Receiving, recover-
ing. (c) Containing or being in
possession of anything or consecrat-
ing. —3 Keeping the sacred fire (अन्ना-
धान), a ceremony performed with the
sacred fire ; पुनर्दासकियां कुर्वते पुनराधा-
नमेव च Ma. 5. 168. —4 Doing, exe-
cuting, performing. —5 Infusing,
putting in, inspiring, imparting ; गुणो
विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2 ;
निश्चयाधानं K. 262 ; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्
क्षणान्तराद्याय R. 1. 24 imparting or
providing moral instruction. —6 (a)
Engendering, producing, कौटुकाधान-
हेतोः Mo. 3 ; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9.
(b) Assigning, attributing, em-
ploying. —7 Effort, exertion, appli-
cation ; Mv. 3. 13. —8 A pledge,
deposit ; Y. 2. 238, 247. —9 A place
where anything is deposited, a recep-
tacle, as in पक्षाने, पुराधानं. —10 A
surety. —11 Enclosure, circuit. —12
A ceremony performed previous to
conception ; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधात-उच्] A cere-
mony performed after cohabitation
to cause or favour conception.

आधापः One who has placed anything.

आधापक *a.* Putting, placing; assigning.

आधिः [आधीयेत्यस्य प्रतीकाराय मनोदत्तेन, आ-धा किं P. III. 3. 92; connected with अधि in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Mā. 4. Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; व्याधेयं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23, M. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (घसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (यमचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुम्बप्राप्त). -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -मन्त्रः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिरक्षः -ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकु 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging; a pledge.

आधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -यं=आधानं.

आहित *p. p.* 1 Placed; set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक *a.* marked, spotted. -आतृकृप *a.* one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73.

-कृम *a.* exhausted, tired -लक्षण *a.* bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽश्वः R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. =प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -रूप *a.* pained, grieved. -स्वन *a.* making a sound, noisy.

आहितः *f. Ved.* Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकारणिकः [अधिकरणे निदुक्तः ट्] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदेविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिदेव-उच्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधिपञ्च ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Sūtra pain is of three kinds: आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यक्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्र प्रकुरुवाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिभूत-उच्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारवाधाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30; Mn. 2.

आधिदेविकं [अधिदेवतायहितं ट् तथ कलि दत्तं उच् वा] Property, gifts &c. maid to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयकान्धार्येना पूर्वस्त्रियेपास्ति-विक्रयनं दत्तं तदाधिदेविकं Vāhpu.; cf. Y. 2. 143., 148 also.

भाधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

आधवः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधुना भवः ट्] Now, modern, of recent origin.

आध् 1, 10 P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् इदि Ks. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आधु-वञ्] आग्रिर्वेदोऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kāsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mn. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; तमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याय इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचरानां भूतानां कुम्भिराधारतां नतः Ku. 6. 67; अपानिवाधारमनुचरं Ku. 3. 48; तोषाधारपथाश्च वल्क-

शिलानिबन्धरेकाकिताः S. 1. 14.; आधारः क्षमोभसो K. 44; V. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधवसुधैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकरणं; (आधार is of 3 kinds: - अल्पव्यक्तिक, वैषयिक, and अविशेषक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation -Comp. -आधेय-भावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः *f.* 1. Māyā or illusion. -2. the supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य *pot. p.* To be located. -Comp. -आधारसंबन्धः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधुत *a.* Ved. Contained, supported.

आधृ 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष्ट *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

आधृष्टिः *f.* Assailing, attacking.

आधिनवं [अवेतु-व्यञ्ज्] Want of cows.

आधारणः [आधारे गतिवातुर्गं लुट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधारणानां गजसंज्ञिते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). -pass. To be elated or inflated, be filled; V. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात *p. p.* 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. or fig.), charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्धन्या K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12, अमृतं U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भरं हृद्यः U. 1. 29; वर्धं filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burst. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -नः 1 Flatulence; swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle

आध्मानं [आ-स्मा-ल्युट्] 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth, increase, Ms. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्मक्षेत्रं [अध्म-क्षेत्र] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की. f.) [आध्मानं अधि-कृत्य सवाः उट्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit, -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यापकः [अध्याप-क एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यायिक a. (की. f.) [अध्याय उट्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीनेव्).

आध्यासिक a. (की. f.) [अध्यासेन कथितः उट्] Caused by *adhyāsa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्मे 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आधा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -नं The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved [आ-ध्र-क] Poor, indigent, weak. -ध्रः Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की. f.) [अध्वनि व्यापृतः कुशलो वा उट्] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कातारिषवति विआनो जन-स्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वरिक a. (की. f.) [अध्वर-उट्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -का [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ऽयम्] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव a. (की. f.) [अध्वर्योः इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). -वै 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sāy.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः [आनयति उक्तोऽयम् कपोति अन्-गिच्-उट् Tv.] 1 A large military

drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पण-वानकगोमुखाः सहसैवायमहस्यन्त Bg. 1. 13.

-2 The thunder-cloud -Comp. -दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Kṛishṇa; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुन्दुभिः । जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुन्दुभ्यः प्राण-दुन्दुभिः ॥ आनकानां च सैनादः सुमहानमवाहिनि । -भिः, -भी f.) a large drum or *dhol*, kettledrum (beaten at one end). -स्थली N. of a country.

आनकुह a. (ही. f.) [आनकुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; वृषस्य कानं विरतः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *Ananas* of Rsaagangādhara).

आनन्तर्य [अनन्तर-प्यल्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनन्त्यं [अनन्त-प्यल्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Immortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानन्त्यं द्विवः प्राप्तिः पृथगोत्र-प्रपौत्रके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कुनमर्तिर्भवेमाभिपश्यते । अशकमानः कल्याणि सोऽसुखान्त्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनन्द 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gīt. 11. -Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनन्दः [आनन्द-प्यल्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं बहुषणो विद्वाञ्च विभिति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्दं एवास्वय विज्ञानमात्मानं दात्मानो हेवं सर्वदेवाः Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be n. also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 N. of Balarāma (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Śākyamuni, compiler of the Sūtras. -8 A variety of the Dandaka metre. -दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. -अर्णवः the delight of Brahmin. -काननं, -वनं N. of Kāsi. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarābhāṣya. -ज a. caused by joy (as tears). -व, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. -वृत्तः [आनन्दो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile. -पदः [आनन्दोजनको पदः] a bridal garment. -पूर्ण a. delighted supremely, full of bliss.

(-णः) the Supreme spirit. -प्रभवः semen. -भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of Siva. -लहरिः, -रोहि 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarābhāṣya addressed to Pārvatī.

आनन्दक a. Delighting, gladdening blessing.

आनन्दता Joyfulness, joy.

आनन्दयु a. [आ-नन्द-अयुच्] Happy; joyful. -युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन a. Pleasing, delighting; न चेतसः H. 1. 210. -नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनन्दमय a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुसुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवाणन्दमयो ह्यनन्दयुक् Mand. Up. -यः The Supreme spirit. -यः A form of Durgā. -कोशः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

आनन्दयितव्यं The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनन्दयितु a. One who gives joy or delight.

आनन्दिः [आ-नन्द-इत्] 1 Joy, happiness; कोसल्यानन्दिवर्धनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन a. [आनन्द-निनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपस्यं Childlessness.

आनस्र 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम K. 59. -3 To humble. -Caus. (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योजितः Bh. 3. 27; विदुर्भयतिमानमितं बलेच्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (नरवः) Ki. 5. 25; R. 6. 3; पादानताः Ku. 3. 8; सोऽध्वर्यव, फलभार. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); सुगवन्निवन्निवानन्ति प्रयेदे Ki. 13. 15; खरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amar. 44; किं वृक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरे व्याजेन गोपाच्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिमदृशी किलानति Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आननः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. युयुयम्.

आनस्र a. A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनतः [आनुष्यन् आचरे षञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurāshtra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dvārakā was its capital, which is called Anartanagari. There was also an important town called Valabhi, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabhāsa also stood in the same peninsula.) -तं Water. -Comp. -पुरं, -नगरी the capital of the Anarta country.

आनर्तक a. 1 Belonging to Anarta. -2 Dancing about.

आनर्तीय a. [आनर्त-ञ] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

आनर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः षञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; व्युत्पन्नार्थक्यमिति चेत् Kāty. ; आम्नायस्य क्रिया-धर्मादानर्थक्यमतद्वयानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनय a. [आनुः प्राणी तसेद् अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. -यः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस a. (की f.) [अनसः शकटस्य पितुर्नाम इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A.) To be stopped.

आनद p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Coative (as stomach). -दः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -Comp. -वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनाह 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistaxis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक a. [आनाह-ठञ्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्यं [आनाथस्य भावः षञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिर्हत a. Ved. Of inextractible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahābhāra). -तः A class of principal deities.

आनिल a. (ली f.) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vāyu (as an oblation &c.). -लः, -आमिहः N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; भुषणं अस्यान्वेषणीयते S. 7. 8; वेपथुदक-माणीव Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय सुषः कर्ष B. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To

reduce or lead to any condition; वनं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. -Caus. To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, **आनयन** 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (cf. उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयते नस्त्येति न नी-करणे षञ्] A net; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

आनायिन् m. [आनाय इति] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामककुटनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य a. To be brought near. -ठञ् [आनी-य्यत् आदेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाग्नि); दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानयिते अति-त्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलन्तः Sk.

आनीतिः f. [आनी-क्तिन्] Leading near; चक्रमिव मियानीति रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः Mgadha.

आनेतव्य a. To be brought.

आनेष a. To be fetched.

आनेतु a. Bringer, bringing.

आनील a. Darkish, slightly blue. -लः A black bore.

आनुकल्पिक a. [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उक्त्या उक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलिक a. (की f.) [अनुकूल-ठञ्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitableness; यत्रानुकूल्यं वृत्त्योर्बिग्वर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-ष्यञ्] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to a follower.

आनुयुष्यं [अनुयुष्यस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] Favourableness, suitableness, congruity.

आनुग्रामिक a. (की f.) [अनुग्रामं भावः ङञ्] Rural, rustic.

आनुजावर a. Ved. Posthumous.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः षञ्] Nasality.

आनुपदिक a. (की f.) [अनुपदं प्राप्ति उक् वेद अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्वी, -व्ये-र्वी [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः षञ् ततो वा ऋषि ब्रह्मणः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes, वदामनुपूर्वी विप्रस्य ब्रह्मस्य चतुर्वेदवराय Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्व-व्ये-ण, **आनुपूर्वा** ind. One after another, in due order; आनुपूर्व-व्येणोत्थितराजलोकः K. 95.

आनुमानिक a. (की f.) [अनुमान-दमतः उक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred -क्त The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येकमिति चेन्न Br. Sūt.; इत्येव the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; Māl. 6; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः f. Passion, affection.

आनुलेपिक a. [अनुलेपिकायाः शिवा ष-स्यम्] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

आनुलोमिक a. (की f.) [अनुलोम-वर्तते अनुलोम उक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य a. 'In the direction of the hair,' produced in natural or direct order. -स्य [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्रह्म षञ्] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जास्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's fight place.

आनुविधिस्ता Ingratitude.

आनुवेद्यः [अनुवेसं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेद्यानुवेद्यौ च कल्पाने विशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेद्या, तदन्तरगृहवास्यानुवेद्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेद्य.

आनुवासानिक a. (की f.) [अनुवासानाथ हित उक्] Relating to or treating or instructing.

आनुशङ्क a. (की f.) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्रु (भा) विक a. (की f.) [श्रव-पाठानुश्रवणे अनुश्रवो वेदस्तव विहितः उक्] According to hearing, resting on tradition. -क्रः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषङ्ग ind. Ved. 'In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक a. (की f.) [अनुषंगत् आगतः उक् शिवा कीर्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनामिः स्यात्सु रजः-विनीचः ननु लक्ष्मीः कः अमानुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अन्तरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः Sk.; २०० अन्वाचय. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषङ्ग ind. In order, successively.

आनुपूर्क a. Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्टुभ a. (मी. f.) [अनुष्टुप् ईशोऽस्य उरसां अञ्] 1 Consisting of Anu-
shubhs. -2 Relating to Anuashubh,
formed like the metre. -अं The
Anuashubh metre.

आनुसूय a. (वी. f.) [अनुसूयया अभिवर्ण्य
दत्तं अञ्] Coming from or given by
Anusūyā; R. 14. 14.

आनूक ind. Ved. In abundance,
greatly.

आनूप a. (पी. f.) [अनूपदेशे भवः
अञ्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2
Produced in a marshy place. -पः
Any animal frequenting marshy or
watery places (as a buffalo); *मंसं
the flesh of such animals.

आनूपक a. Living in marshy places.

आनुष्य a. [अनुष्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] [A
acquittance of debt or obligation;
see अनुषता.

आनुत a. (ती. f.) [अनुत शीलस्य
अञ्] Always telling lies, untruth-
ful.

आनुशंस-स्य a. Mild, kind; merciful.
-सं, -स्यं 1 Mildness. -2 kind-
ness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Com-
passion, pity, mercy.

अनिपुणं, -पयं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अञ्,
अन् वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनेश्वर्यं [अनीश्वरस्य भावः षञ्] Ab-
sence of power or supremacy.

आंत a. (ती. f.) [अंत-अञ्] Final,
terminal. -तं ind. Completely, to
the end.

आंत्यः Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर a. [अंतरं मध्ये भवः अञ्] 1
Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12;
Mā. 1. 24. -2 Inmost, inward;
U. 2. -र Inmost nature. -0omp.
-ज्ञ Knowing the hidden secret (of
things &c.); Mā. 1. 8.

आंतरतम्यं, आंतर्यं Nearest or closest
relationship (as of letters).

आंतरागारिक a. Belonging to the
duties of a store-keeper or chamber-
lain.

आंतराल a. [अंतरालं बोधि अञ्] [One
conversant with the inner nature.
One.

आंतरिक्ष (री)क्ष a. (की. f.) [अंतरिक्षे
भवः अञ्] 1 Atmospheric, heav-
enly, celestial. -2 Produced in the
atmosphere -अं The firmament,
the intermediate region between
the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक a. (की. f.) [अंतर्गणे भवः
ठञ्] Included, comprised (as in a
class, troop &c.).

आंतर्गणिक a. (की. f.) [अंतर्गणे
भवः ठञ्] Being or produced in-
side a house.

आंतिका [अंतिकेव अण् टाप्] An
elder sister.

आंत्र a. (त्री. f.) [अंत्र-अण्] Re-
lating to the bowels. -अंत्रं Ved. B. w-
els, entrails.

आंत्रिक a. (की. f.) Visceral, being
within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल 10 P. [-दोलयति, दोलित] 1
To swing, rock or move to and fro
-2 To shaka, tremble (fig. also)
Mā. 4; मंदमापतांदोलिता लतेव Dk.
17, 21.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. -2
Trembling.

आंदोलनं [आंदोलं भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging,
a swing. -2 Moving to and fro, shak-
ing, rocking; किंत्वात्तामरविंदसुन्दरदुःखं
वाक्चामरांदोलनात् Udb -3 Trembling;
oscillation.

आंधसः The soup of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः [अंधो यत्नं शिष्यस्य ठक्] A
cook.

आंध्यं [अंधस्य भावः षञ्] Blind-
ness.

आंध्र a. Belonging to Andhra (as
language). -आंध्रः (pl.) The Telo-
gu country, modern Telangana; see
अंध्र.

आन्न a. (की. f.) [अन्नं लब्धा अन्न-ण
P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. -2
Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभाष्यं Another form.

आन्यधिक a. (की. f.) [अन्ये प्रश-
स्तकुले भवः ठञ्] 1 Of a good family,
well-born, of noble birth. -2 Orderly.

आन्यहृदिक a. (की. f.) [अन्यहृद-
ठञ्] Daily occurring or to be performed
every day; पक्षि चान्यहृदिकी Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्ष्य शब्दजननस्याः ठञ्]
1 Logic, logical philosophy. -2
Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.); आन्वी-
क्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्वादीक्षणसुखदुःखयोः ईक्षमाणस्य
या तस्य ईक्षणीयं युज्यते ॥ Kām. 2. 11;
आन्वीक्षिकीअवगणाय Mā. 1; Ms. 7. 43;
(न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पञ्चाध्यायी गीतमेव प्रणीता
Madhusūdana).

आन्वीपिक a. (की. f.) [आन्वीपं वर्तते
ठञ्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P. rarely 1 P. (आप्तेति
or आपति, आप, आपत्, आप्यति, आपु-
आत) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्र-
मेच्छुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12;
अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाहुमहि H.
Pr. 30; शतं कर्तुमापयित्वमाप सः R.
3. 8; so फले, कीर्ति, सुखं &c. -2 To
reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in
with; शत्रुहीमापयुर्त्वे Bk. 6. 59. -3 To
pervade, occupy, enter into. -4 To

undergo, suffer, meet with; द्विष्टांत-
माप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188.
-5 To equal. -पाप्स. (आप्तेति) 1 To
be reached, found, met with, obtain-
ed &c. -2 To arrive at one's end
or aim. -3 To become filled. -Caus.
(आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or
obtain. -2 To cause any one to feel
or perceive. -3 To hit.

आपः [आप् षञ्] 1 N. of one of
the 8 demigods called Vasus. -2
(At the end of comp.) दुराप diffi-
cult to be obtained. -प [अपि सद्गुरुः] 1
A flood or stream of water, water.
-2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक a. [आप्-ठुल्] Getting, ob-
taining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtain-
ing, reaching &c. -2 Pepper.

आपयितु a. [आप्-णिच्-ठुच्] One who
gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्-णिच्-ठुच्] 1 Obtaining
wealth &c. -2 A friend, acquaintance,
ally (बंधु); २स्व friendship, alliance.

आप्त p. p. [आप्-ठक्] 1 Got, obtain-
ed, gained; कामः, ज्ञानः &c. -2 Reach-
ed, overtaken, equalled. -3 Reach-
ing to, extending as far as. -4 Trust-
worthy, reliable, credible (as news
&c.). -5 Trusty, confidential, faithful
(person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8.
63. -6 (a) Clever, skilful; प्राज्ञक-
श्चेद्वेदातः Ms. 8. 294. (b) Apt, fit.
-7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत
राजा कर्तुमिर्वाचिषेरासदाक्षिणः Ms. 7. 79. -8
True, exact. -9 Intimate, closely re-
lated, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयेति
पितरो जामतुरासं जने U. 4. 17 rela-
tives; Ms. 5. 101. -10 Appointed. -11
Generally received, commonly used.
authentic. -12 Accused, prosecuted.
-13 Reasonable, sensible. -ता 1 A
trustworthy, reliable, or fit person,
credible person or source, guarantee
आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता T. S. -2 A relative,
friend; निग्रहास्त्वहुराप्तानां यथाश्च धन-
दातुजः R. 12. 52; कथमाप्तवर्गो भवत्यस्य
Ms. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms.
2. 109, 8. 64. -3 An Arhat. -तं 1 A
twisted lock of hair. -तं 1 A
quotient. -2 (In Math.) Equation
of a degree. -0omp. -उक्तिः f. 1. an
augment. -2. an affix. -3. a word
of received acception and esta-
blished by usage only; see आप-
वाच् also. -काम a. 1 one who has
obtained his desire. -2 one who has
renounced all worldly desires and
attachments. (-सः) the supreme soul.
-कारिन् a. doing things in a fit or
confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12 (-m.)
a trusty agent or confidential servant.
-वर्मा a pregnant woman. -दाक्षिण a.
having proper or abundant gifts.
-वचनं 1. received text or authority;

revelation. -2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाक्यं a true or correct sentence. = वचनं above. -वाच्य a. worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते वैविध्याति ते संतु किलाववाचः S. 5. 25. (-f.) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2. the Vedas or Sruti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आतशानुमानाभ्यां सार्यं त्वां प्रति का कथ R. 10. 28 -श्रुति; f. 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

आतिः f. [आ-क्ति-] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्रं, कामं &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman. (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्यापि जगता प्रतिष्ठं Kāth. -7 Future time. (-pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apaye.

आप्य a. [अपां इदं भागं स्वायं ध्यम्] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable (आ-प्यत्). -त्यः A class of gods. -त्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

भापकर a. (रि. f.) [अपकरे भवः अण्] अन्व च [Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक a. Crude, raw, half-baked. -कं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां सद्गहः आपं; तेन गच्छति गन्ध-] A river, stream; केनायमानं प- तिसापमानं Si. 3. 72.

आपनेय [आपगायां गंगायां भवः टक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishna.

आपण [आपण-पञ्च] A market; shop.

आपणिक a. [आपणादागतः टक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c. mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). -कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 a tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपद् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापततः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; ए- तस्यायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महज्जोनमपतितं Pt. 1; आप- ततिविं संसारपुण्यमशीर्षाभासेते दुःखताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव रज्जलिनमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 175. -5 (a) To occur to, cross

(the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतरा- प्यापतितं मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. -Caus. (-पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्रा- क्तमिदं वाच्यमापतितं S. D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. -तिः The wind (always blowing (सततगतिवत्यः)).

आपतिक a. (की. f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. -3 Alighted, descended.

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking. -तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, at- tack, descending, alighting; तदापात- भयात्पि Ku. 2. 45; मरुदापातविक्रिष्टे- घनादाक्षरधनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातः Me. 48. -4

(a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या निषयाः पयैत- परितपिना Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरते भोगे निमग्नः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mā. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपातः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. -Comp. दुःसह a. un- bearable at the first attack; U. 7. -दुःस- सह a. unbearable in its onset, mak- ing a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् a. Falling on, attacking; descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (स्थि. f.) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपाथि a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. -थिः, -थीः, -थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk to- wards, approach; एव रावणिरापादि- दानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); वक्त्रमापद्य मार्ततः Sik. 9; निर्वदमापद्यते becometh disgusted, Mk. 1. 14; आपदिरेऽवरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 be- coming pale; 160; विस्मयमापदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिन्तामा- पेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विस्वासं, मित्रं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं, &c. -3 To get into trouble, to fall into misfortune;

अर्धधर्मो परिवर्त्ययः काममनुवर्तते । एवमा- पद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दुःशरयो यथा ॥ Rām. : see अपाव below. -4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is. -Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect, कुजद्विरापा- दितं दुःशक्रयः R. 2. 12; Sānti. 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. -3 To cause to produce, bring on; लुप्तिमानमापाद्यति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणमापाद्यति makes the best of a bad matter. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news). -6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्येम Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः f. [आ-पद्-क्ति-] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. -2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्व्येषु धर्म- लाभः Kāty. -3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occur- rence (अनिष्टसंग).

आपद् f. [आ-पद्-क्ति-] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adver- sity; वैवीतीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहता त्वमाप- द्वा R. 1. 60; अश्विबेका परमापद्वा पद्म Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्राधो मच्छति यत्र भारव- रहितस्त्रैवे वांयापद्वा Bh. 2. 90; आपदि- स्थ, आपदे प्राप् to fall into difficulty.

-Comp. -कालः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. -काल days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अमाह्वापा- द्ययनमापरकाले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. -कालिक a. (का-की. f.) occur- ring in time of difficulty. -गत, -ग्रस्त-पात a. 1. fallen into mis- fortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. -धर्मः [आपदि कर्मभ्यो धर्मः] a prac- tice, profession, or course of pro- cedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-नै) N. of a पर्व in Bhārata.

आपद् f. Misfortune, calamity. आपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जिरिकापन्नः for आपन्नजीवि- कः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टं दुःखमापन्नोऽपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःख°. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दोषिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Ms. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; पत्तिच्छेदो ई पादिर्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रजुरापादुराविः R. 10. 59.

आपाद् [आ-पद्-पञ्च] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादानं Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; दृश्यस्य संरूपान्तरापादाने Sk.

आपानिकः [आपन्-इकन् Up-2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kirta or barbarian.

आपमित्यक *a.* [अपमित्य परिचयं निवृत्तम् कच्] Received by barter or exchange. —क Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण गति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvati.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की. f.) Being in the afternoon.

आपस्तुक *a.* (की. f.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishtha.

आपवश्यं *a.* Conforming final beatitude.

आपसू *n.* [आप्-अवृत्] 1 Water; आपोभिर्मांजनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); बहाननपतिपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपतिद्वयं नमः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; विवाकरापीतरसा महोषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; न राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिबन्धः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भववत्कथासुधामापीष कर्णाजलिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलितः देवेनाभिप्रेतः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (शुभि); तां बलीनां दलेस्तत्र राक्षसापानमूयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपापि *a.* Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समेतात् परिशेष पच्यतेऽन] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [अपाने देवं ज्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिजरा *a.* Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. —र Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल *a.* Originating from आपिशलिः. —लः pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See अपी.

आपीड 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Gt. 12; हजाम्यां तमापीडय clasp him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड *a.* 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (m) A chaplet (laid on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीड-कपालसंकुलगलमन्दाकिनोवारयः Māl. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडानिभे विपदि R. 18. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित *p. p.* 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with obaplets.

आपीत *a.* 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). —तः Yellowish colour. —तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आप्यिक *a.* (की. f.) [अप्य टक्] 1 A good maker of अप्य (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गू). —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes (अप्यानां समूहः).

आप्यः [अप्याय साधुः कः य] Flour.

आप्यं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आप्य 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A) To satiate oneself.

आप्य *a.* [पृ-क्वि] Connected, blended. —ind. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आप्य 9 U. or Caus. To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भूयैरापूर्यते द्रुपः H. 2. 74. —pass. To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानज्ञानानां K. 16.

आपूर *a.* Becoming full. —रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरे शुभतिसरितां व्याप गडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरणीडनोक्तुलया दृशा Ka. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण *a.* Becoming full. —नं Filling, making full; नतं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्य *p. p.* Filled &c.; आपूर्यश्च कलाभिरिन्दुरमलः Māl. 9. 39.

आपूर्यः 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण *a.* Becoming full, being filled; पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक *a.* (की. f.) [अपेक्षा-टक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th or 12th position; तृतीयं पठनवचनस्य आपोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. *apoklima*].

आपोमय *a.* (की. f.) [आप्-विकारि प्रादुर्भूतं वा मयद्] Consisting of water.

आपोमत्रा The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशनः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulae being respectively असुतोपस्तरणमग्निं खाद्या and अशुतापिधानमग्निं खाद्य); आपोशनक्रियापूर्वं संकु-तारक्षमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्तयः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्य 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —Caus. (—प्यायते) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तच्च तेजश्च विष्णुराप्यायिष्यति Mb.; सेव कर्तितेजमथाप्यायिता शुतिः S. D.; बाहुभिराप्यायितज्ञारारः Pt. 1; Mo. 44; Ma. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी *a.* Fat, stout. —पी. f. The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन *p. p.* [प्ये क] Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनोऽयुः Sk. —नं An under, test; आपीनभारोद्दहन-प्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन *a.* Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नः, —न [प्या-ल्यट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. -4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. -6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. —Comp. —शील *a.* satisfying.

आप्यायित *a.* 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्य *a.* Ved. [आ-पृ-लृ-क्] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Śāy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आप्रच्छस्व प्रियसखमहं तुमसा-लियं शैल Me. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 103; Māl. 7; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on

receiving, put particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यमि इति वचनं) -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ-अच्] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छन् *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praise-worthy, commedable. -3 Beautiful. आपृच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* Secret, hidden.

आपृच्छन् *ind.* For ever.

आपृच्छन् [प्रच्छ पदार्थं तस्यैव अय्ययि ०] A dress reaching to the feet. -*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [आपृच्छन् स्थापति स] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K. 130; (आपृच्छन्कं also).

आपृच्छा *f.* [अपृच्छात्यनया आ-प्री-इ गौरा-ली] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (Pl. 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice: some take the *Apri* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri-verse*. The objects invoked are 12—Susamidha, Tanti-napāt, Nārāmasa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the door of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilā, Sarasvatī, and Mahi, Tvāstī, Vanaspati and Svāhā, (all these being regarded by Śāyana to be different forms of Agni); स वा आपृच्छात्यनयाभिर्देव सुखत आपृच्छामप्रीयति; cf. also Max Müller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आपृच्छा; -या: N. of Vishnu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आपृच्छ पदार्थम् Mb.; (रयं) आपृच्छे सिद्धि इवाचलाय. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रवासे आपृच्छ गात्राणि Mb.; आपृच्छाकाश-मन्वासा *ibid.*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. -*Caus.* (-पृच्छति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आपृच्छयन् गात्राणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अक्ष-गात्राण्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion -5 (*Atm.*) To bathe.

आपृच्छ; -द्वन् 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water. (on

all sides). -*Comp.* -वृत्तिन् or आपृच्छ-वृत्तिन् *m.* a house holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्म-वर्ध) and is admitted into the second (गृह्य-वर्ध), an initiated house-holder; (*गृह्य-वर्ध*) *cf.* स्नातक.

आपृच्छा; 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवधुधादुतो मुनिः R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37 -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; वायुं, वृष्यन्, रुधिरं &c. -तः, 'वृत्ति' An initiated house-holder, see आपृच्छवृत्तिन्. -तं Bathing.

आपृच्छन् *m.* [आपृच्छन् Up. 1. 152] Wind, air (आपृच्छ according to Ujjval).

आपृच्छ The neck.

आपृच्छं Opium.

आपृच्छ 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समधानमावधत्तु अवधत्तः K. 290; न कश्चिन्निर्मरमावधत्तु नि पदं 104 places; तदपि पोषिताः पोषित-रि स्नेहमावधत्ति 289. -2 To make, form; आपृच्छजलिः, see आपृच्छ below. 3 To hold fast, cling to.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed; स्थदुनावधत्तु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made; आपृच्छमंडला तावत्परिधत्तु K. 49 sitting in a circle; आपृच्छरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः Gīt. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. -इ (*इ* : also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. -*Comp.* -माल *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a tow; Ms. 9.

आपृच्छः Ved. Binding.

आपृच्छ; -धन् 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); मेमांघविधत्तु Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आपृच्छ *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. -ई, -ईण [-आ-वृच्छ-ईणाय वृच्छत् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [आपृच्छ-इति] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्वावृच्छि P. IV. 4. 88.

आपृच्छन् [अवलस्य भावः] Weakness.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आपृच्छा; 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणापाधमावृच्छत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack

(Ved.). -या 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आपृच्छा Age ending with childhood.

आपृच्छ *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (= का विल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आपृच्छ = आपृच्छ q. v.

आपृच्छ 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आपृच्छन् 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आपृच्छ *a.* (रयी *f.*) [अन्-अन्] Belonging to, or produced from a cloud.

आपृच्छ *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्-उक्] Annual, yearly; आपृच्छा करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आपृच्छः Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Śāy.).

आपृच्छ See under आपृच्छ.

आपृच्छ 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरी रत्नमाभाति चामीकरिभोजितं Subhāsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आपृच्छ तीर्थप्रतिपादितः B. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आपृच्छ [भा-अच्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपामं शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रजातमिह सुद्धमं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses; वस्त्रमं appearing or shining like gold; वस्त्रमं Pt. 1. 58; मकरसंज्ञा R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आपृच्छा; *f.* [आ-भा-किञ्] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आपृच्छः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभासः as the proverb goes.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वसंतापवर्ध-द्रपिडमावभाते K. 117; कुर्वते नालापमा-भाते Nāg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आपृच्छि रामेण वचः कनीयात् Bk. 3. 51 -3 To say or speak; सर्वा वेत्रमुदावभाते R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, about.

आपृच्छः [भा-वच्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आपृच्छणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; सर्व-धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहः R. 2. 58.

आपृच्छ *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; जनमाभाषयन्ति न मन्वसे R. 8. 48. -यं What is to be said by way of address; Ms. 101.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze -2 To be bright. -3 To appear

seem, look like ; स्थानान्तर स्वर्ण कु-
दाभभासे Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 7. 43, 63 ;
14. 12. -4 To appear, untruly,
have an appearance ; युक्तिः रजतवदा-
भासते ; Ki. 17. 21. —Caus. To illu-
minate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [आभ-अच्] 1 Splendour,
light, lustre. -2 A reflection ; तत्रा-
ज्ञानं धिया नश्येदभासमात्रं यतः स्फुरेत्
Vedānta. -3 (a) Resemblance,
likeness ; oft at the end of comp. ;
नमश्च दधिराभासं Rām. &c. ; चिदाभास.
(b) Semblance, phantom ; युक्तिवा-
क्यवदाभाससमाश्रयः S. B. तत्साहस(भासं
Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. -4
Any unreal or fallacious appearance
(as in इत्याभास) ; पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S. D.
-5 A fallacy, fallacious reason-
ing, semblance of a reason, an
erroneous but plausible argument ;
अज्ञेत्याभास ; S. D. 270. -6 An in-
tention, purpose.

आभासने Making apparent or
clear ; illuminating.

आभास(स्व)र *a.* Splendid,
bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective
name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an
attendant Gana.

आभिचरणिक्, आभिचारिक *a.*
(की *f.*) [आभिचरण-चार-उच्] 1 Ma-
gical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory.
—क A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (की *f.*) [आभिजन-अण्]
Relating to birth (अभिजन), pa-
tronymic (as a name) ; at पार-
दीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —न
Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजातं [अभिजातस्य भावः ध्वज्]
1 Nobility of birth ; शंसिनी च न-
क्षत्रा Dk. 137 ; Ratn. 3. 18 ; Mv. 2.
18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजितं नक्षत्रे जाता
अच्] Born under the constellation
Abhijit.

आभिधा [अभिधेयं स्वादिः अण्] 1 A
sound, word. -2 A name ; mentio-
ning ; see अधिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contain-
ed in a dictionary. —कः A lexi-
cographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a
word or name. —कः The property
of a name.

आभिधुविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-
भिधु-उच्] Relating to the religious
ceremony called अभिधुव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः ध्वज्]
1 Direction towards ; कथं यति
goes to meet or encounter. -2 Be-
ing in front of or face to face ;

नीताभिमुखं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Fa-
vourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Good,
agreeable ; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूपं उच्
अच्] Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-
भिवेचन-उच्] Relating to the inaugu-
ration of a king ; आभिवेचनिकं पते
रामाभिषेककल्पितं Rām. ; Mv. 4.

आभिवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभि-
हार-उच्] 1 To be offered as a pre-
sent. -2 Taken by force, or fraud.
—क 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीक [आभीकेन दत्तं साम अण्] N.
of a Sāma melody.

आभीक्ष्ण्यं [आभीक्ष्णस्य भावः ध्वज्]
Continued repetition ; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ण्यं
P. III. 2. 81, 4 22.

आभीय *a.* Contained in a chap-
ter of Pāṇini which ends with
bha (भ).

आभीरः [आसमेतात् भिय राति, रा-क Tv.]
1 A cowherd ; आभीरवामनयनाहुतमा-
नस्य वृक्षं मनो वदुपतेतदेव गृहण Udb. ;
according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is
the offspring of a Brāhmana and a
female of the Ambastha tribe. -2
(pl.) N. of a country or its inhabi-
tants ; श्रीकृष्णद्वयोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे ।
आभीरदेशो देवेशि विष्वक्सेले व्यवस्थितः ॥ -री 1
A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of
the Abhira tribe. -3 The language of
the Abhiras ; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (प्रसूकव्या)
S. D. 432. -Domp. -पक्षिः, -ह्वी *f.*,
-पक्षिका a station or abode of herd-
men, a village inhabited by
cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लाति ददाति ला-क]
1 Fearful, terrible ; Śi. 18. 78.
-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury,
physical pain.

आशु *a.* [आ-अ-डु] Pervading,
reaching (Śky.) ; empty ; stingy,
empty-handed.

आशुक् *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.

आशुद्र *a.* A little curved or
bent.

आशु 1 P. Ved. To be present,
continue one's existence.

आशु *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a
praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, effi-
cacious. -3 Applied according to
rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosper-
ous. —m. A prison, a place of con-
finement.

आशुतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Over-
powering strength. -3 Capability,
efficiency.

आशुषेण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

आशु 1 P. 1 To bring ; आ नो अग्ने
रथं भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कटपस्याशुतं दुःखं
Bhāg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill
with. -4 To bear, support

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration
(fig. 'alac) ; किमित्यप्याभरणानि चो-
चने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभे वक्तव्यं Ku. 5.
44 ; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आ-
भरण occurs in the names of works ;
e. g. सरस्वतीकंडाभरण). -2 The act of
nourishing.

आभरित *p. p.* 1 Filled. -2 Decorat-
ed.

आभेरी One of the modes of music
(रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आभुज-अच्] 1 Curving,
winding. -2 A curve ; आभोगकुटिला
(गंगा) Mb. ; crumpling. -3 Circuit,
circumference, expanse, extension,
precincts, environs ; अक्षयितोऽपि ज्ञा-
यत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1 ;
गवनाभोगः the expanse of heaven,
wide firmaments of the sky ; Bh. 3.
57 ; Mv. 6. 30 ; Māl. 9. 16. -4
Magnitude, fulness, extent, expan-
sive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from
the broad cheek ; प्रतिरदाभोग Māl. 3.
8, 4. 10, 5. 11 ; यतिभवा भोगे, दृष्ट्याचिदे
Mv. 6. 24. bodily form or stature ;
U. 2. 14 ; भवाभोगाद्विद्या Bh. 3.
42, 86 ; Mv. 2 ; K. 305, 333. -5
Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a
cobra (used by Varuna as his
umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety,
completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवा दूरः Sān
tilakabāṇa. -8 A serpent.

आभोग्य *a.* [आभोगं याति या-क] To
be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —नं
Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगि Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2
Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भव-
अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward ; as
आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्गः. -2 One of the two
kinds of prayer or effort giving rise to
the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living
in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यवहा-
रय हितं उच्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-उच्] A kind
of gift or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-
उच्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2
Practising, repeating. -3 Being near,
neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्युद-
यच्] 1 Tending to good, granting
prosperity ; अनभ्युदयिकं अमनकदर्शनं
Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or be-
ginning of anything ; सुख° Ms. 12.
88. -3 High, exalted, important.
—क A Śrāddha or offering to an-
cestors ; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रया खनति
उच्] One who digs with a spade.

आद्य *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yee'; अं कुम् M. 1; (b) recollection : अं तस्मिन्नुपस्था वचनं स्वहितमसीत् V. 3; अं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily', जं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिष्ठुमस्मि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* [आम्यते इयम् पश्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft applied to the cow in the Ved.); आमसं Ms. 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. -सं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -सः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यौन पक्षोऽप्यलघवात् । आत्मसंज्ञां स लभते महाभ्याधि समाश्रयः ॥ Sudar. -**Comp.** -अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). -अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food. -अन्नं undressed rice. -आश्रयः [आमस्यापक-प्रसाशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food', the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. -कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. -गन्धि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -गन्धिकं the smell of raw meat. -ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौसभसा वरिषिषति Si. 2. 54. -रक्ष *a.* of tender skin. -पाकाः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. -पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिपन्नामपात्रमिव अभि Ms. 3. 179. -पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. -मांसाक्षि *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. -रक्तं dysentery. -रसः imperfect chyme. -वतः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. -शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. -श्राद्धं a Śrāddha performed with uncooked food; आपचनघ्नौ तीर्थे च चन्द्रसूर्ययुगे तथा । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शुद्धेण च सदैव हि ॥ Prāchetas. आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता, -रत्वं Rawness, unreadiness. **आमंस्तु** *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23. **आमंढः** The castor-oil plant. **आमर्न** Ved. Friendly disposition or inolation, affection.

आम (मा) नस्यं [अमनस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; अन्तामर्षिणी S. 4; K. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तथामंत्रयामिषु K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say,

speak; परजिनोप्येवमामंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रपुत्राङ्गणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं—णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अथेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिद्यामंत्रणादुते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं दत्स्याज्जनन्ति तज्जनानिक्तं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितु *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. -म. (-ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmaṇas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to to unnecessary things. -तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संबोधने यां प्रथमा सामंत्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमंड्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. -इयं A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमंद् *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमंद्वाणं फलमिव कलं लप्ससे मज्जितानां Me. 34. -द्वा A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी कर्णे अच्; Tv.; said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; वर्षामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समो हि शिष्टैरास्मान्मातो वस्यतीतामयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. -यं N. of the medical plant *Cotus Speciosa*.

आमयाविच्छ *a.* [आमय-विच्छ-निपातः P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; विच्छं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणमंशुराः H. 1. 118; अत्योन्मत्तस्याप्यभीचारो भवेदामरणातिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितु *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः, -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः, -की 1 The tree, *Emblia Myrobalan*, *Emblia Officialis* Gaertn (Mar. आमला). -2 N. of another tree (वासक). -कं Fruit of the *Emblia Myrobalan*; बदरामलकाम्रदादिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f. N.* of a particular *Rik* or verse of the *Rig-veda*; (Rv. 8. 48. 3.)

आमात्यः [अमात्य स्व स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्य *a.* (स्वी *f.*) [अमावास्या अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. -इयं The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिष्यते, मिष्-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तस्ते पयसि दृष्यान्वयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

आमिक्षयं, **आमिक्षीयं** [आमिक्षा यत् छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of *Amikshā*; so आमिक्षीयं in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious,

आमित्रि *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

आमिश्र-श्लु *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष् *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिष [अम् टिष्ठत् दीर्घश्च Up. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; यद्यामिषं जले मस्त्वैर्मह्यते श्वापदेर्दुष्टि । आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान्. -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रक्षान्ने-षण्दक्षणां द्विषामानिवतां यवौ R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment, pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the *Jambira* tree. -**Comp.** -आग्नि *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. -मिया, -मुष्क 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिष्ठ *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटामर्षी).

आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा *q. v.*

आमील 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेव Kāv. 2. 11; to shut; चेतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराक-द्वंशजोद्गृष्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीवत् *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी द्विषको वापि पारिषार्थक एव वा । एवधारणे साहेताः सेलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकायैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपमिष्ये । आमुखं तपु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -**कं** *ind.* To the face.

आयुष 6 U. 1 To loosen, to go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.); account with; करोऽयमायुषविवाहकृतः. Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आयुश्चतुर्विंशतिरिति R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15; आयुर्वह्म रत्नाद्वह्म Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge; आयुष्यते ष्यकि कदाज्ञान Me. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.)

आयुष्य *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c.; see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आयुष्कि *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). -कि *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

आयुष्मन् 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on. **आयुश्**, -रि *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आयुष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अयुष्मिन् परलोके भवः उक्] Belonging to the next or other world; आयुष्मिकं अयः Susr.; नैषालोच्य गतीयसीरयि चिरादायुष्मिकीयान्तः S. D.

आयुष्यायण *a.* or -णः (जी *f.*) [अयुष्य व्यातस्यायणं नडां कश्च अयुष्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आयुष्यायणो वै स्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदायुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुयुहीताम्नो भङ्गोपायस्य पौत्रः Mā. 1; Mv. 1.

आयुष्य *a.* Vulnerable.

आयुद् 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -3 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling; अर्धवीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्रिड-केसरं S. 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दि *a.* Crushing, pressing.

आयुक्ष 6 P. 1 To touch; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातपर-सुष्टसोज्जाह्वः Ki. 4. 14; (at) सुहृदासुशमूगधरास्यकरैः Si. 9. 34; शरासनज्यां सुहृदाममर्श Ku. 3. 64; K. 163; Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. -2 (a) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. (b) To attack, assail; आयुक्षं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -र्शने 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

आयुष *p. p.* 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made delicious; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, attrck against; S. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य *a.* To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोदनं Crushing; Mā. 3.

आमोद *a.* Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure; delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Rām. -2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रंते स्वनिःश्वासायुकारिण R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं सुदेव धत्ते सुदुधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp.; नःकुटजकद्वन्मामोदिनो गंधवाहः Bh. 1. 35. -म. (-दी) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष *a.* Robbing, stealing. -वः Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आमोहनिष्ठा A kind of fragrant odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (a) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts; भवत्पणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवाः Ku. 6. 31; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनन्ति Mā. 7. (b) (Hence) To regard, consider, mention, lay down; स्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुत्रवर्धप्रवर्तिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M. 1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kām. 8. 24; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मन्त्रसूचमं Bk. 17. 30; यद् ब्रह्म सत्यगमात् Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail,

आम्नात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातो व-स्त्यतावामयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. -तं Study.

आम्नातिन् *a.* [आम्नात-इति] One who has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [आ-म्ना-मणे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्नाया [आ-म्ना-यञ्] 1 (a) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अधीतो चतुर्वर्णा-ग्रायेषु Dk. 122; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्र-सुताः सर्वतोयुक्ताः Mb. -2 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4. -3 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -4 Received doctrine.

-5 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). -6 A Tantra. -7 A series of families. -Comp. -सारिन् *a.* 1. pious, observing the traditional usages -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् *a.* Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction; U. 6.

आम्बरीषपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarishaputras

आम्बः An inhabitant of Ambashtha.

आम्बिकेयः [अम्बिकाया अपत्यं उक्] An epithet of (a) Dhritarashtra; (b) Kārttikeya.

आम्बस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अम्ब-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आम्बसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अम्बसा वर्तते उक्] Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आम्बः [अम्ब गत्यादिङ् र्त् इषिञ्च Un. 2. 16] The mango-tree. -म्बं The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp. -आम्बरीः 1. N. of a tree (आम्बरातक). -2. inspissated mango juice. (-त्तै) the fruit of आम्बरातक. -कुटः the name of a mountain; सानुमानाम्बकुटः Me. 17. -म्बकः N. of a plant (समल्लिङ्गस्य). -वेष्टी [आम्बस्य पेक्षीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वणं [आम्बस्य वनं of. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango-trees; सोहमाग्नवणं छिस्वा Rām.

आम्ब्रातः [आम्ब्र आम्ब्रत् अतति अत्-अण् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). -न्तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्ब्रातकः 1 The hog-plum. -2 Inappetised mango juice (Mac. सात); आम्बस्य सहकास्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः । वर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दिव आम्ब्रातक इति स्वतः Mb. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्ब्रिमन् *m.* Acid taste; see Gāya to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्ब्रेक्ष *Causa.* To repeat; एवमेव यदा वाक्यमाम्ब्रेक्षयति देवराट् Mb.

आम्ब्रेक्षनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्ब्रेक्षित *p. p.* Reiterated, repeated (as words). -न्तं 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (in gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication; द्वितीयाम्ब्रेक्षितोऽपु Sk.

आम्बलः, -म्बला The tamarind tree. -म्बलं Sourness, acidity.

आम्बलि (ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अण्, अण्-यञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखः Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिग्राह्यो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयवहाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income; आयव्ययौ च

नियताकारान् कोषमथ च Ma. 8. 419, आयत्तिकं व्ययं कर्तेति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Oomp. -व्ययो (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. -स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत्त a. Ved. Coming, approaching; °वत् one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयत्तीगवत् ind. At the time when cows return home; प्रकृतामायत्तीगव Bk. 4. 14.

आयत्त Ved. Coming.

आयत्ति a. Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक n. (की f.) [अयःशूल-ट् P. V. 2. 73] Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपेन योजयिच्छेत्त आयःशूलिकी जनः) cf. K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थम्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयश्च 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि a. Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिह a. Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु a. Inclined to sacrifice.

आयगः A gift given at a sacrifice; °भूत a. obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (withloc.); वयं स्वस्थावतान् हे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतन [आयतेज, यत् आयते स्मृत्] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनः Mu. 7 hangmen, स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; मर्यादित्तयान-मेकैकमस्नेहमायतन K. 103 °द्युगेज 130 domestic deer; Chāp. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanatorium, sacred place; as in देवायतनं, मन्त्रायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner-seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with manas as the six Ayatana). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनवत् State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् a. Having a certain seat or home. -m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahma.

आयत्त p. p. [आयत्त-क्] 1 Depend-ent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मन्वायत्तं तु पी-रुषं Vo. 3. 33; भार्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempt-ed, tried; तत्, त्वं dependance, humi-lity, docility.

आयत्ति f. [आयत्त-क्ति] 1 Depend-ence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Bound-ary, limit. -5 An expedient, remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, contin-ence in the right path. -9 Length -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitabil-ity, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयत् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; वस्त्रं-पाणि-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वर्गमायच्छमाना S. 4. v. 1; आय-च्छति कृपाद्वज्ज् Sk. draws up; बाणमुच-त्तमायसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.); Ms. 3. 217; 11. 100; Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess; Bk 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -Caus. 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत्त p. p. 1 Long; दक्षाङ्गलमायत्तयष्टिः a stick ten fingers long; शतम-ध्यर्चं (योजनं) आयत्त Mb.; °स्वमावा-नि च दृक्कानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Dif-fuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. -सः An oblong (in geometry). -तं ind. Deeply, long; as in आयत्तं निश्चय. -Oomp. -अय a. (की f.), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. -अपय a. having long-cornered eyes. -अर्धः half an ob-long. -आयति f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -च्छदा a plantain tree. -लेख a. long curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु m. [आयत्तं स्तोति, नि-र्देशः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयति f. 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time; the future; °भय K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; भूयसी तव यदावतयाति Si. 14. 5; रहस्यथापद्यतेमा-यति Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; अनायति क्षमं वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, no good for the future; °रत्ननिभूतः Mu. 4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदावत् च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, ac-cepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं भुवं लब्ध्वा कुशमप्यायतिक्षमं

Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kult.). -7 Connec-tion, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; तदायति Dk. 164 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयतिम् a. 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयत्त m. Ved. One who approach-es, one who fastens or raises.

आयत्त 1 Length, extension. -2 Re-straint, corbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आयम्-वत्] 1 Length; तिण्-गायामञ्जोभी Me. 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restrain, control, stopping; यथायामवरायणाः Bg. 4. 29. यथायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् a. Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयमित a. Stretched out, ex-tended.

आयानिक् a. 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; °यामाह Ki. 11. 48.

आयलुकः Impatience, longing.

आयवन् Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवस्तः, °स Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयत् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; पितामहायत्ततः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; नायस्यसि तपस्यशी Bk. 6. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -Caus. 1 To trouble, afflict; आवातयति ना जलामिलावः K. 35; Mu. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; lea-zen, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); अनायसितकारुका Pt. 1. 385.

आयत्त p. p. [वत्-कं] 1 Fained, dis-tressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labour-ing, exerting oneself.

आयसः [आयस्-वत्] 1 Effort, exer-tion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुलायस Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायस also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहयूलानि दुः-खानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहर्षा त-थायामः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रदत्तं ॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयसक m. [आयस्-वत्] Causing fatigue, wearisome, troublesome; Bb. 3. 58.

आयसिन् a. [आयस्-जिनि] 1 Ex-hausted, fatigued. -2 Making ex-tensions, striving; मन्सु तज्जावदक्षनावा-सि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस a. (की f.) [अयसो विकारः ऋ] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;

आयस इवमेव वा Mc. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्पः तवापसी रसज्ञा Br. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -स्त्री A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; मूढं बुद्धिमात्मानं हेमिभूत-मिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चर्कं परस्माच्चद्वय-स्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); सयं, वशं, वचनं, तुला &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. -तं Excess, superabundance (उद्वेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः f. [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting. आयचित्त a. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु a. [इ-उण् Up. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purūravas and Urvasi. -Comp. -वक्त्र a. attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or Caus. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितरत्न-स्वारसा K. 173. -Caus. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकारुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलो-न्वेषणश्चायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. -कः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः पक्षीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām. -6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. -Caus. To oppose, attack,

fight with; रथिनः पाद्विचारनायोधयंति U. 5.

आयुधः, -धं [आयुध् धनर्थे क] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, e. g. a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त, e. g. a diac; (3) यंत्रयुक्त, e. g. an arrow; न मे त्वद्व्येन विसोदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). -धं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमद्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुध-सहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविन् a. living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier. -धमिणि the tree called जयंती (योगवायने तस्या आयुधमन्त्रात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. -कः [आयुधेन जीवति दृश्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-ङि-ठ] Bearing or using weapons. -धी, -धीय 1 A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णायति सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतो रथयि वीर वति 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; पयसो तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुश् n. [इ-असि-णिञ् Up. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तन्नकेणापि दुष्टस्य आयुर्मेमाणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्वच-ज्ञतं वृणा परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; मार्गे हि भूतानामायुः तस्मात्सर्वायुधवृष्टते । सर्वमेव ते आयुर्गतिं Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final s of this word is changed to व before hard consonants, and to र before soft ones). -Comp. -कर a. (री f.) promoting long life; K. 351. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. -कृत् a. giving or producing life. -द्रव्यं i. a medicament. -2. ghee. -योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. -वृद्धिः f. long life, longevity. -वेदः [आयुर्विदम् विद्ये-नेन वा आयुर्विद्रीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments: (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treatment of children; (6) अगदन्तं doctrine of antidotes, (7) रसायनतन्त्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) बाजीकरणतन्त्रं treatment of remedies to increase

generative power). -वेददृशः, -वेदमयः, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् a. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1. remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1; जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. -स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मत् a. [आयुश् मतुप्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मन्तं सुते स्ते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmana is also so addressed in saluting; of. Ms. 2. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सोम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. -म. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृतिका; the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life; e. g. पुरुषायुषजीविण्या R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, के-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jains) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमय, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इष्टं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःशयसं परं Ms. 1. 103, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. 1; Dk. 158. -वत् 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आयि ind. An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव. स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a Śūdra by a Vaiśya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48); इन्द्रादीयोगवः सृष्टा बाह्यलश्रावसो गुणम् । वैश्यराज्यविश्रास्तु जायते वर्णसंकरा ॥ -वो A woman of this tribe.

आरः, -र [आ-र-धच्] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मधुप्रकल). -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in आरुण q. v. -6 Extremity (प्रतिभाग). -रर (आन्ध्र अच्) 1 A shoemaker'sawl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke; of. अर. -4 A goad, or whip; उग्रम्पारामय-कापोहितस्य Si. 18. 7. -Comp. -अग्र 1 the point of an awl. -2 the iron thong at the end of a whip. -आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. -ब्रूयः, -रं brass; U. 5. 14.

आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. -*क्षः*, -*क्षा* 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मयमे स्थितान् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. -2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुंमसिंघ). -3 The part of the forehead below this junction. -4 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. -2 A village or police magistrate.

आरक्षवृक्षः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाह्या) largely used in medicinal recipes. -*यं* Its fruit.

आरचित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c.; see राचि.

आरटः [आरट् अच्] An actor.

आरट्टः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarat in Rāvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airatda; the inhabitants of this country (pl.). -2 A horse from this country.

आरजं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. -2 A precipice.

आरणि [आरञ्ज-अनि] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (यी *f.*) [अरण्य-टक्] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. -*यः* N. of Suka. -*यं* or *एवञ्* Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

आरण्य *a.* (प्या, -प्यी *f.*) [अरण्ये भयः] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. माय); पशुः Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds:—सरीसृपे रुक्षश्च महिषो वानरस्तथा । पुष्यन्ती सृश्च पशुर्ब्रह्मसंवा मता ॥). -*प्यः*, -*प्यी* 1 A forest. -2 A kind of oorn growing without sowing seed. -3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see राशि below). -4 Cow-dung (-*प्यः* only). -5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. -6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyana. -*Comp.* -कुक्षटा a wild cock. -गानं one of the four Gānas or palmbooks of the Sāma yeda. -*पर्वन्* n. N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. -पशुः a wild beast. -मुद्गरा a kind of bean. -राशिः (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. -2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्ये भयः वृत्] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अघाय, मधुघ्न, ग्वाय, पविन्, विशार and हास्तन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vārt.). -*कः* A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपावृद्धभागः मत्स्यं दृष्ट्वा रण्यकादिना S. 2. 13; R. 6. 15. -*कः* An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophi-

cal writings (connected with the Brāhmapas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; *a. g.* ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं, अरण्येऽनुष्ठप्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽन्यथादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं). -*Comp.* -*कण्ठे* the title of the third book of the Rāmāyana.

आरथः [ईषत्स्वलो रथः] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरब्ध 1 A 1 To begin, commence, undertake; आरभ्येऽरुमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh.; आरब्धा बलिबिम्बं Bk. 5. 38. -2 To be active or energetic, be busy; अत्पन्नारभमाणस्य Si. 2. 91. -3 To rely on. -4 To reach or attain to, obtain. -5 To seize, grasp. -6 To form, make; यूतेः यन्मिरारब्धे वेदे Bhāg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -*यं* Beginning.

आरब्धि *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [आरभ्-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. -*टः*, -*टी* Boldness, confidence. -*टी* 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage; मायेंद्रजालसंश्रामक्रीधेद्विभवादिभेदितैः । संयक्ता यथं यथैरुद्धतामयी मा ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). -2 A kind of literary style (श्रुति). -3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.): मालत्वाः प्रथमावलोकविषयाद्वारभ्य Māl. 6. 3; S. 3; R. 102, 134, 196; sometimes with acc. also; मतिपद्दिनमारभ्य Bhāg.

आरभः [आरभ्-पञ्च मुञ्] 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; कृत्यारंभे हर पशुपतेराज्ञं गोजिनेच्छा Me. 99. -2 An introduction. -3 (a) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आरभेः सङ्गारंभः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. (b) Preparation; U. 4 (c) A thing begun; U. 4. -4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंद्रारंभः समीरा Vo. 2. 18. -5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. -6 Scene, action; चित्रार्णितारंभ इवावस्थे R. 2. 31. -7 Pride. -8 Killing, slaughter.

आरभक *a.* [आरभ्-पञ्च मुञ्] Undertaking, beginning.

आरभण [आरभ् लुङ् मुञ्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरभन् *a.* Enterprising; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; आरमत् परं स्मरे Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. -2 To cease, stop (to speak); leave off; विरामोऽस्ति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत् *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki 5. 6; see अनारत् also. -2 Quiet, gentle. आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [रप्-ञ्] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्र गुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. -*मः* 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आरमारामा Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वेदेष्वासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विकेविकलः Bv. 1. 31. [cf. Pers. آرام]. -*Comp.* -*जीविला* N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंभणं (Vedio for आरंभणं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आर.

आरस्यं [अरस्य माया यञ्] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-वा-आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमारामविभर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [आरात्-छ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [आ-रा-किञ्] An enemy.

आरात्रिक [आरात्रपि निर्वृत्तञ्] 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औषाळें); सर्वेषु चाग्नेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमारत्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भूयस्ते कुर्याई कटाक्षा Sankara.

आराध 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि मतिद्विषसमारभ्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येनामारधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुच्यते नास्ति मे वय्या 1. 12.

41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रघेः Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्ति-नम्रं सतामाराधनं वयः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. —नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity)

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; नम्रमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; वितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [आरालं इटिलं चरति टक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a conk; (चनलीमेन पररोस्ताइतः पाचको विषादिसमृष्ट पचतीति तस्य तथासं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरेकः [आ-रिच् वच्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरोचित *a.* [आ-रिच्-यिच् क] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरोचितधृचतुरैः कदाचैः Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an ear &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर(रा)वः [आ-र-अप् पक्षे वज्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रारवः Rām -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; द्यूरावाविन् M. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. —का *f.* A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himalayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, oboose, like; वारसं नारोचयेऽरुणे Rām.

आरोका. 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्तु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि [अरुणस्य आपत्ये ण्] Belonging to, or sprung from Aruna. q. v. —णि 1 N. of Uddālaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vṛnāḥ (वैतेयः).

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; वंशुना छुचमारुधत् Bk. 17. 49 -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. —*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Mann and the mother of अर्धे.

आरुक्करं The fruit of the tree called महातक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, beatride, get upon (with acc. sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुहोह K. 111; आरुह् रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरुह-कुशलचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल धृतयमिव मामारुहमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारुहं पुनरिच्छते चरणः M. 3. 30. 27; so यौवनारुह, योगारुह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौम्यस्य पारमारुह न वा Dk. 88; K. 2. 13; तुलां पवारोहति दंतवामना Ku. 5. 34; आरुहो कुमुदकरोपमां R. 19. 34. The sense of this root are modified according to the noun with which is joined; आरुह-रुक्ता Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारुहशुभमर्हः R. 5. 61; मंत्रिपदमारुहः Mu. 6; तर्कारुहः 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमरोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारुहः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारुहः M. 8; संजयं पुनराकरोह 1. 7. running a risk; सजयमारुहोह शैलः Ki. 13. 16. —*Caus.* (-रोह-य-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend. raise up, elevate; अमारयोऽस्मान्पुरातनीमवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; सूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मना Ku. 6. 17. -2 To cause to mount or sit (on one self) (Atm.); कोष्ठमारोहयेत् निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. -3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). -4 To establish, install, seat (fig.); राज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपित-पुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. -5 To cause, produce, bring out; उष्माणं K. 105; वयं 134, 142; आरापितयोत्तरवृत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; अंक्रमारोप्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आशंविदमारोपयति Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; आभरणभारमणेषु नारोपयति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कु

S. 6 commit to paper; आरोपयते शिल्लि शेङ्गे H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्य-भारमारोप्य K. 57; अमारयपेदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्णपुरतामारोपितं K. 60; आरोप्य गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118 -9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्मन्यारापितामिमाना K. 108. 185; छाषा हि भूमेः अग्निमो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. -10 To string (as a bow); धनुसारोपयन् U. 4; तं देवमारोपितवृषचरि Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8. आरुहश्च A. Wishing to ascend, mount or roach; कैलासगिरिं वृषमारुह-क्षोः R. 2. 35; वयं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह् *a.* Ved. Ascending. —*f.* 1 Excrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह *a.* [आ-रुह-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —*ह* Ascend.

आरुह *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; sealed on; आरुहो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft used actively; आरुहमद्वीप् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; S. 4; so वृक्षं, नाभं, हयं, रथं &c.; चक्रं, वोलं. -2 Raised up, elevated on high. -3 Arisen, produced. —*ह* Ascending, mounting; See अरुहः.

आरुहः *f.* Ascent, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अरुहः अरुहः भवति महतामप्यपञ्चज्ञानिना S. 4. v. 1.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुव्यवस्थारोपेऽष्टरापः Vedānta 8.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. -2 Considering as equal; identification (as in सरोपा लक्षण). -3 Superimposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden) burdening or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. -6 Relating to. -7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, planting.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आदित्यारोपणमवभूतं R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mn. 3. -2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). -3 Planting. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow). -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह-वच्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अम्बारोह, हयद-नारोह; सारोहणां च वाजिनं Rām.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 Ascend, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, eleva-

tion, altitude, height ; नगाधारोह उ-
त्थयः Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5
A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's
waist ; the buttocks ; सा रामा न वरा-
रोहा Udh. ; आरोहैर्निषिद्धवृत्तित्वविधेः
Si. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of
measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descend-
ing.

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mount-
ing, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating.
-3 Rising. -कः 1 A rider, driver ; इ-
स्परारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहण 1 The act of rising, as-
cending, mounting ; आरोहणार्थं नववी-
चनेन कामरूप सोपावसिष्य प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1.
39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3
A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or
growing of new shoots, growing (of
plants) -5 A raised stage for danc-
ing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mount-
ing or ascending.

आरोह्य a. Ascending, mounting.

आरु a. Of a tawny colour. -क
m. 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog ;
a crab ; see आरु. -3 N. of a medici-
nal plant on the Himalaya.

आरे ind. Ved. 1 Far, far from
(with abl.). -2 Near. -Comp. -अथ
a. Ved. having evil far removed.
-अथय a. one from whom blame is
far removed. -अथु a. one whose ene-
mies are driven far away.

आरेवतः N. of a tree (आरव
q. v.). -तं The fruit of this tree.

आरोहण Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोह्य [अरोह्य भावा यश्च] Free-
dom from disease, good health.
-Comp. -शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अकस्य अपत्यं इत्] A son of
अक, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the
planet Saturn, (3) Karpas, (4) Su-
griva, (5) वेयस्यतमसु.

आक्ष (की. f.) [कक्षस्येदं अण्] Stel-
lar, regulated by stars or pertaining
to them. -क्षी A son or descendant
of Rishka. -Comp. -वर्षा a stellar
year or revolution of a constella-
tion.

आक्षोद [कक्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting
the mountain Rikshoda.

आगल -ली [अगलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A
bolt or bar ; see अगलं.

आरव्व = आरव्व q. v.

आघा [आ अघ-अण्] A kind of
yellow bee.

आर्य a. Relating to this bee. -र्य
Wild honey.

आर्य a. (की. f.) [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण
P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worship-
ping, pious. -2 Relating to the Rik
or Rigveda.

आर्चीक a. (की. f.) [कृषि मयः, कृ-
चो व्याख्याने ग्रंथो वा उच्] Relating to the
Rigveda, or explaining it. -क An
epithet of the Sama-Veda.

आर्चीक a. [कर्चाके पर्वते मया अण्]
Belonging to the कर्चीक mountain.
-कः The mountain कर्चीक.

आर्जवं [कर्चोर्मात्रः अण्] 1 Straight-
ness ; इदं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्ज-
वं धावति 8. D. -2 Straightforward-
ness, rectitude of conduct, upright-
ness, honesty, sincerity, open-heart-
edness ; अहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7 ;
क्षेत्रमार्जवश्च K. 45 ; Bh. 2. 22. -3
Simplicity, humility ; Ki. 4. 13 ;
Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक a. [कर्जीकस्येदं अण्] Be-
longing to the कर्जीक country, or
a vessel called कर्जीक. -कः A lake
in the कर्जीक country ; (according to
others) perhaps a milk-vessel or
celestial vessel in which the heav-
enly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय = आर्जीक a. -या 1 A
terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river
(विपाशा).

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इत्] The son
of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त a. [आ-क-क] 1 Afflicted with-
struck by, suffering from, pained
by ; usually in comp., कामार्ते, क्षुभार्ते,
रुषार्ते &c. -2 Sick, diseased ; आर्तस्य
वयोवधं R. 1. 28 ; Ms. 4. 236. -3
Distressed, afflicted, struck by cala-
mity, oppressed, unhappy ; आ-
र्तत्राणां वः शोकं न प्रहृष्टमनामसि S. 1.
11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32.
-4 Perishable (विनाशित्). -Comp.
-नादः, -रुचिः, -रुचः a cry of distress.
-बन्धु, -साधुः a friend of the dis-
tressed.

आर्ति f. [आ-कृ-क्ति] 1 Distress,
affliction, suffering, pain, injury
(bodily or mental) ; आर्ति न पृथुषि
पुलस्त्यस्तदर्थे V. 2. 16 ; अर्चानिमज्ज-
मनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Ms. 53. -2
Mental agony, anguish ; उत्कण्ठाति
Amarn. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4
Sickness, disease. -5 The end of
a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् a. Suffering from pain,
afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिदी.

आर्तन Ved. 1 A mortal com-
bat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव a. (वा-की. f.) [ऋतुस्य प्रागः,
अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to
the season ; seasonal ; अभिषुष विषू-
तिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36 ; स्वयमेवेणु ममेवमार्तवीं
Ku. 4. 68 ; V. 1. 13 ; vernal ; R.
9. 26 48. -2 Menstrual, relating
to or produced by this discharge.

—वः A section of the year, a com-
bination of several seasons (Ved.).

—वी A mare. —व 1 The menstrual
discharge (of women) ; नोपपच्छे-
त्यस्योऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवद्विने Ms. 4. 40,
3. 48. -2 Certain days after men-
strual discharge, favourable to
conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेची A woman during her
courses.

आर्तिः The end of a bow.

आर्त्विजीन a. (नी. f.) [ऋत्विजं तत्क-
र्मिति खञ्] Fit for the office of a
sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्त्विज्य [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वाच्यञ्]
The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ a. (की. f.) [अर्थोदायतः अण्]
1 Relating to a thing or object.
-2 Relating to, dependent on, sense
(opp. शब्द) ; आर्थी उपमा &c. -3
Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing,
possession of a thing.

आर्थिक a. (की. f.) [अर्थं गृह्णाति उक्]
1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4
Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र a. [आ-अर्द्-क् दीर्घश्च Up. 2.
18] 1 Wet, moist, damp ; तन्वीमार्द्रा
नयनसलिलैः Ms. 86, 43 ; आर्द्राक्षता-
रोपणमन्वभूता R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent,
living, not dry, green, juicy ; अर्द्रि
द्रव्यं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3
Fresh, new ; कामीमार्द्रापराधः Amarn.
2 ; कामीमार्द्रापराधं M. 3. 12 ; R. 14. 4.
-4 Soft, tender ; oft used with
words like स्नेह, दया, कृपा in the
sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved,'
'melted' ; स्नेहार्द्रि द्रव्यं a heart wet or
melted with pity ; कृपा, दया, प्रेम-
दर्शः चेष्टाः Mā. 5. 7. -5 Full of feel-
ing, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. -द्रा N.
of a constellation or the sixth lun-
ar mansion so called (consisting
of one star). [cf. Gr. ardo]. -Comp.

—काष्ठ green wood. —दातु a. Ved.
giving moisture. —नयन a. weeping.

—पदी a woman with wet feet.

—पवित्र a. Ved. having a wet strain-
er, epithet of the Soma. —पृथ a.

watered, refreshed ; आर्द्रपृष्टाः कियंती
वाजिनः S. 1. —माषा a leguminous
shrub (माषपर्णी). —शाक fresh ginger.

—लुब्धका ('द्रा') the dragon's tail or
descending node, N. of Kētu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, fresh-
ness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक a. (की. f.) Born under
the constellation Ardra ; cf. P. IV.
3. 28. —कं Ginger in its undried
state, wet ginger (Mar आले).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten ;
Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध a. (Only used at the be-
ginning of comp.) Half. -Comp.

—पादुक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सर्वपादुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —परिचक, —कसिक *a.* (की *f.*) bought with half a Praṣṭha or Kamsa. —मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिका: (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्धमहति उक्ते] Sharing half, relating to a half. —क: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmaṇa; see the quotation under अर्थिक.

आर्थुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial profitable.

आर्षयित् *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आभव *a.* (के *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the Ribhus.

आर्य *a.* [ऋ-यत्] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Arya. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; पदार्थमस्यामभिलाषे मे मनः S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेष्ट; respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचापकथा, आर्य अर्धघटी &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) वाच्यो नदीक्ष्वाराचार्यमाहा परस्परः । (2) वयं स्वेच्छुमेवाच्यो मधैरादीनि चाग्रजः । (3) (व-कथ्यो) अनाथ आर्योति चेतरेः । (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विद्विष्ये आर्योति चेतरेः । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —5 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास; विजानीनाचार्यान्त्ये च दस्यवा; Rv. 1. 51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारो स वा आर्य इति स्वतः n. —3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to सूद्र). —4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भव-रायार्थं न वनेन न विद्याया Mb. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner. —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10 A Vaisya. —11 A father-in-law (as

in भार्यपुत्र) —12 A Buddha. —13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. —14 A son of Manu Sāvārpa. —यो 1 N. of Pārvaṭi. —2 A mother-in-law. —3 A respectable woman. —4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. —आवर्तः [आर्या आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himalaya and Vindhya respectively; of. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्राच्च वै पूर्वादासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात् । तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (हिमवद्भिर्धियोः) आर्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधाः; also 10. 34. —युद्ध *a.* [आर्यस्य गृहः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble. —2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृहं निरुद्धीतप्रेतः R. 2. 33. —3. respectable, right, decorous. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. —2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. —3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. —4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). —ग्राय *a.* 1. inhabited by the Aryas. —2. abounding with respectable people. —महः N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. —भावः honourable character or behaviour. —मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. —मिश्र *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. — (—अः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रात् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. —2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वाधिमिश्रैः प्रथममेव आज्ञातं S. 1.; आर्यमिश्रा प्रमाणं M. 1. —युवन् *m.* an Aryan youth. —रूप *a.* having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. —रिग्विन् *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. —वृत्त *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. —(—त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. —वेष्ट *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. —व्रत *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noble-men. —(—त्तं) the duty of an Aryan. —श्रेतः a noble or honourable man. —संयः the whole body of the Aryans.

—सत्यः a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हलं *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. —दृष्ट *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य-स्वार्थ-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. —2 A grand-father. —3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. —कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. —2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards; behind.

आर्शा *a.* Belonging to the ante-lope.

आर्ष *a.* (वी *f.*) [ऋषिर्दं अण्] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्षः प्रयोगः संयुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावन्तार्षे Sk; आर्षो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59. —आर्षः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. —2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. —र्षः A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आर्वाचार्यस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्गाह; आर्षादा a wife married according to this form. —र्षः A class of Vedic metres. —र्षः 1 The holy text, the Vedas. —2 Sacred descent. —3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्षेय *a.* (वी *f.*) [ऋषि-उक्] 1 Relating to a Rishi. —2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —र्षः 1 Sacred descent. —2 A collection of Rishis (ऋषिसङ्ग्रहः).

आर्षभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [ऋषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षवः [ऋषभ-व्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* (तो *f.*) [अर्हत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हत्स्य The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती—त्यं [P. V. 1. 124 Vārt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल् पर्यायी अल्] Large, extensive. —लः, —लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; अक्रुः anointed with poison as an arrow. —2 Trick,

fraud ; रेषां शुभमालजालाय K. 288 ; जालानि चित्तपती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्ष्य *a.* [लक्ष्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; दंत-मुकुलात् S. 7. 17.

आलक्ष्यण्य [अलक्ष्यण्य भावः व्यञ्] Misfortune, crime.

आलगदः [अलगदं एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलग् 1 P. To address, speak to, converse ; व गालपामि K. 164 ; तस्या नामधेयेन भर्त्रा देव्यालपिता V. 2 addressed. -*Caus.* To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question ; यदा कश्चिस्त्वामालाययिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387 ; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation ; अपे दक्षिणं वृक्षं वाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; प्रवसना-लाप Amaru. 97 ; ललितालापे Srut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical lesson. -5 A question.

आलापन *a.* Causing to speak or converse with. -नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्ति-वाचनं).

आलाप्य, -लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् *a.* Speaking to, conversing with. -नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch ; गमाल-न्याकीर्णश्च वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117 ; Bk. 14. 91 ; सत्येनायधमालभे ; सत्येन (सत्यं) आत्मानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to ; अतिवरां कतिमालप्स्यते ते (बधुः) Me. 15 v. 1. ; Kām. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices) ; प्रातर्बै पशूनालभन्ते Sat. Br. ; गर्दभं पशु-मालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. -*Caus.* 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

आलभ्य *p. p.* 1 Touched ; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धिः *f.* 1 Touching. -2 Killing ; immolation.

आलभन् 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल(लं)भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed ; to be touched or rubbed.

आलभः, -भन [आलभ् वल् वृद्ध् मुञ्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching ; Y. 3. 157 ; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing

off, uprooting (of plants) ; Ms. 11 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice) ; अश्वालंभं गवालंभं Adiparāṇa.

आलभिन *a.* Touching, seizing.

आलब् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on ; आत्मानाल-भ्य Rām. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take ; अथालंभ्य बन्धु रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up ; अधोऽणालंभिते R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome ; तस्य कवि-ता मन्विचत्तमालंभते Dhātā. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume ; अहुमेवार्थमाश्रय Ms. 2. 20 ; स्वा-तन्त्र्यमालंभ्य K. 181 ; 13. 14 ; यज्ञ-शरीरे नवमालंभे Mv. 7. 18 obtained ; Ki. 17. 34 ; so दधानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदा-स्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended ; मुखालंभितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon ; तमालंभ्य रतोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth ; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलंभ *a.* Hanging down. -भः 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay ; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंभो न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. -3 Support, protection ; तवालंभादेव स्फुरदलघुगर्वण सहसा Jag. ; नीतां शूर्ये यथासुखं निरालावो हरिष्यामि Rām. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. -भ N. of a plant with poison-ous leaves.

आलंभन 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay ; Ki. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 32 ; sustaining, supporting ; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode ; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a rat or sentiment, as it were, hangs ; person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two: -आलंभन and उद्दीपन ; s. g. in the Bṛhatsaṃ sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंभन of the *Rasa* and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपन (exciters) ; for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-233. -7 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -8 Silent repetition of a prayer. -9 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, i. e. रस, रस, रस, रस and शब्द. -10 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas*.

आलंभित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended. -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7 ; V. 5. 2.

आलंभित *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon ; दशालंभी शटका Pt. 1. 144 ; depending on ; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding ; कुलालंभी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. -3 Wearing ; गजाजिनालंभि Ku. 5. 78.

आलंभ *a.* [अलंभ्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog ; आलंभी विभाविव सर्वतः प्रवृत्ते U. 1. 40.

आलवण्य [अलवण्य भावः व्यञ्] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवाल [असमंतात् लवं जललवं आला-ति, आ-ला क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree) ; पूरणे निधुका Si. 1 ; विश्वासाय विहंगा-नामालवालकुपायिना R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) [आलसति इति व्यप्रियते अण्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. -स्य [अलस्य भावः, व्यञ्] Idleness, sloth, want of energy ; शक्तस्य चाप्य-दुस्तादः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Susr. ; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभि-चारिभावः) ; for example: -न तथा युवक-त्वं न तथा भावते सखी । जुभते मुहुर्वासी-ना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलातं [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand.

आलानं [आलीनेत्यत्र, आली-त्युद्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied ; tying post, also the rope that ties him ; अस्तु श्वेतिवाजानमनिर्वाणस्य दं-तिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81 ; आरुते युष्मत् इस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आलान-उक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied ; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव दिपे-दः R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (ह्र) *f.* A pumpkin gourd ; see अलाबु.

आलावर्ते A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आल पयोवमास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle, unmean- ing. -2 Honest, sincere (विशदशयः). -लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -ला, -ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman) ; निवार्यतामाले किमप्ययं बधुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68 ; Ama- ra. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line ; (cf. आगलि) ; तारायामांस्तरलीष रेजे सुनिवरेपरा Ka. 6. 49 ; रथपाले Amaru. 89 ; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A bidge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आलिख 6 P. 1 To write, delineate; draw lines; मनो निद्राशून्यं भवति च किमप्यालिखति च Mā. 1. 31; Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; V. 2; नामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, sketob. -4 To scratch, scrape, tonoh; as in विष्णुमालिखंतमिवारं.

आलेखः 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आलेखन a. Scratching, painting. -नी A brush, pencil. -नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

आलेख्य pot. p. To be written, painted &c. -रूपं 1 A painting, picture; इति संसंभेणो वाणीबलस्यालेख्यदेवतां St. 2 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing. -Comp. -लेखा a. painting. -शेष a. having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलिङ्ग 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आलिङ्गा 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

आलिङ्गन Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स पाप); आलिङ्गननिर्मुक्तिः R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds: आमोद°, मुदित°, वेमन्°, मानस°, रुचि°, मदन and विमोद°).

आलिङ्गित p. p. Embraced, clasped. -सः A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. -तं An embrace.

आलिङ्गित् a. Embracing &c. -म (नी), आलिङ्गः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (रु); चतुरंगुल-हीनोऽत्र्याम्बुले चैकाग्रलेन यः। यथाकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ Sub-dārpava.

आलिङ्गर : [अलिङ्गर एव स्वार्थः अण्] A large earthen water-jar.

आलिङ्गः, -दकः [अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थः अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिम् m. A scorpion.

आलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिपकमुत्तमयेरिष प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चन्दनमंगनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

आलिप a. Anointing,

आलिपन [लिप्-त्युद्-भृत्] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलेप a. To be anointed. -पः, -पमं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liment.

आली = आलि. q. v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भियोपरि कणिकारकुसुमाभ्यालीयते वङ्गः V. 2. 23. -2 To faint; हृद्गरालीयते भीत Mb. -3 To melt.

आलयः, -यं [आलीयते स्मन्, आ ली-अण्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवशृङ्गां सुघोरे खाडवं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्गं निवर्तन्त्यालये स्थिरं Rām.; सर्वज्जनस्थानकुलालयान् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna.

-2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so देवालयं, विद्यालयं &c.; fig. also; दुःखः Bg. 8. 51; गुणः. -3 Contact. -4 ind. Till destruction.

आलीन p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Sticking or clinging to; आलीनचन्दनौ R. 4. 51; so अन्तरे पदे. -3 Melted, fused -नं, -नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.

आलीढ p. p. [आलिङ्ग-क] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2 Wounded, hurt; भेताम्यमालीढनिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. -3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. -द A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted; अतिप्रवालीढविशेषाभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolicking of a calf.

आलुः 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony; black ebony. -लुः f. A pitcher, water-jar. -लु (n.) A raft, float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). -2 An epithet of Sesha. -कं An esculent root.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces; इत्येनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुङ् 1 P. or Caus. To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; कौरवचनमालोडयते Ve. 3. 4; विषमालोड्य पास्यामि Mb.; (fig.) to dive into; Pt. 1; to examine scrutinizingly; भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः।

आलोडन 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating. -2 Mixing, blending.

आलोडित p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.

आलुटनं Plundering, taking away by force.

आलुल a. Shaking, unsteady.

आलु See आलु

आलून p. p. Cot, cut off. Ku. 2. 41.

आलोक 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, perceive, behold; स्वमार्गमालोके S. D.; अयालुलोके तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24; used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तुल्यमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bb. 3. 66. -3 To express congratulations, greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं मयूषः Vo. 4.

आलोका, -कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight, aspect, appearance; पद्मालोके चूर्णं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुखं V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3,

37. -3 Range of sight; आलोकं ते निपतति पुरा सा बालिकाकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. -4 Light, lustre, splendour; आलोकमार्गं सहसा वज्रत्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; निरालोकं लोकं Mā. 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4. 11; Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as Jay, आलोक्य); यगावुदीरितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित p. p. Seen, beheld &c. -तं A look, glance; Mā. 1. 27.

आलोकित a. Seeing, beholding.

आलोच् 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; K. 7; आलोचयतो विस्तारमभसां दाक्षिण्यो धेः Bk. 7. 40; इति-एव-आलोच्य सो thinking.

आलोचक a. 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Causing to see. -कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचन, -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल a. 1 Slightly, trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलयतलोचनम् Bb. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated; आलोलमलकावलीं Amaru. 3; क्रीडालोलाः Me. 61. -लः Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित a. Shaken, agitated.

आवक a. [अव-च्छल्] Protecting.

आवत् f. Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्ना उपत्ये बङ्] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवन्तेयं राजा अण्] A king of Avantī.

आवंतक a. (की f.) Coming from or belonging to Avantī.

आवंत्य a. [अवन्तिषु भवः ज्य] Coming from or belonging to Avantī. -रूपः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. -2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Me. 10. 21.

आवप् 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; व्योमश्चावपेक्षुषि Mb.; so अज्ञान throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Śrāddha). -Caus. -1 To have, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

आवपन 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Infilling, inserting. -नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपतिक a. Ved. Scattering.

आवाप a. [आव-च्छ्व] Throwing, scattering; (as in अज्ञावाप q. v.). -पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, direct-

ing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवाक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवाकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक a. [आवापाय साधु टक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -य Water (Ved). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sāy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आवृ.

आवरसमक a. (की f.) [अवरसमे देय-वृणं वृज्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवालिः, -ली f. [आवल-इन् वा कीर्] 1 A line, row, range; आवाली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित्र a. [वल्-क] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवल्गित a. Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आवलयज a. Produced from the plant अवलयज.

आवश्य [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की f.) [अवश्य-वृज्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वभावश्यक-स्त्वसौ Bhāṣā. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. -कृ to do what nature compels one do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवह 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रिपाये V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमावसत् Rām.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; गृहस्थावसम् Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; co-habit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Ca. 2. 5. 1

1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसति f. Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथक् Un. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुरादहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village. -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक a. (की f.) [आवसथे गृहे वसति टक् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [आवसथ्यं] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see वंचाप्ति. -थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षीमुखवह्निर्गानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अन्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित a. [आ-अव सो-क] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. -तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक a. (की f.) [अवस्थायां भव-टक्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्रे पत्नी-रिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; व्रीडमावहति मे स संयति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरञ्जमावहत् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंढनमावहतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रेवौर्ध्वमावह Mārka. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्लेश-वहा मरुत्तलसनाह R. 14. 5; -so दुःखं, वं, क्षय° &c. -इः 1 N. of one of the

seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the स्थूलोक् or atmospheric region between the स्थूलोक् and सूक्ष्मोक्. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहन् Bringing near, producing. आवाहमान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः; आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तत्पार्चनं Pūjā Mantra. -3 Offering, oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; हस्ताभ्यामंजलिं बद्ध्वाऽनामिकाशूलवर्णयोः। अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपेत्स्ये पुनरावाहनी स्मृता || Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-वल्-णिच् अक् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

आविक a. (की f.) [अविना ततो-ज्ञा निर्मितं टक्] 1 Relating to a sheep, आविकं कीरे Ms. 5. 8. 2. 41. -2 Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth, blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -Comp. -सौत्रिक a. made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविग्रह a. distressed, troubled. -ग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (अविग्र).

आविद् Caus. 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति नावेदयासे-अथवा किमावेदितेन Vo. 1; राज्ञ आवेदयस्व मां संयातं Rām.; आयुषः प्रमाणनावेदयति K. 46, 47; आवेदयन्ति प्रत्यक्षमानन्दं...मिमिक्षानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म त्रणे-रावेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -2 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् a. Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविष् and आविच.

आविद्ध्य a. Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक a. Making known, reporting, communicating. -कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nārada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय, -वेद्य pot. p. 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित p. p. Made known, communicated &c. -यः The person to whom something is made known. -तं That which is communicated.

आवेदि *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आवेदि *v.* [अविदस् मावः धञ्] Proximity.

आवेदि, आविष See under आव्यध्.

आवेदि &c. See आविष.

आवेदि *a.* [आवेदि इति स्तुनाति विद् स्तो-क Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy; एकच्छिदः^१ कलसेव निकषणावेदि पयः M. 2. 8; तस्यावेदिभिः परिच्छिदितोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also; स्वदीप्यतेरैरावेदि Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; आवेदिमल्लिखत R. 8. 42.

आवेदिपति Den. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; S. 5. 21.

आवेदि *6 P.* 1 To enter; गोरो-हरीवेदिमावेदि R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मृगमावेदिनं न पठेत् H. 1. 3; ३० मय, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मनुष्यं &c. -5 To arise. —Caus. 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आवेदि *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भयं, क्रोधं, निद्रा^०; कृपयावेदि Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कञ्जुकावेदिः Pt. 1. 55 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तस्मिन्, उपरि). —Comp. —लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); ६०० ग्रामं, अर्थः, उपसर्गं

आवेदि 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेदि कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into. -2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं^० influence of pride R. 5. 19; ३० मनुष्यं, क्रोधं, भयं &c. -3 Intendness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K. 291. -6 Demoniacal possession. -7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेदिनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आवेदि-ठ्] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण). -2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor. —कं 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

आवेदि *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the

roots अस, सू and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि माम्मयमाविशसीत् Māl. 1. 26.

आवेदि 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति धर्मोऽसौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; तेषामाविर्भूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुल्लिख्य Ku. 2. 2; आविर्भूत् कुशमसुखं मृगार्णं युयं R. 9. 55.

आवेदि *v.* 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. -2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आवेदि 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) आविर्भूतावपुस्तस्मै एकतोऽर्थः S. 5. 1; Si. 20. 76.

आवेदिकरणं, आवेदि 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; अद्यापि युगेषु दोषावेदिकरणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आवेदि *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आवेदिस्तरा *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवेदि *f.* [अवेदि स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवेदि *a.* [आ-धे-क] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवेदित्व *m.* [आवेदि-इति] A Brahmana who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवेदिकर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवेदि *A* father (in theatrical language).

आवेदि *A* sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवेदि 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवेदितामानो रश्मि R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवेदितामिवारणं Bk. 9. 24; भूमेनावेदि यते बद्धिः Bg. 3. 38 -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमावेदि तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ms. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवेदि पथानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. —Caus. 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवेदि *a.* Covering, concealing. —कं A cover, veil.

आवेदि *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमथ R. 14. 71. —जं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; स्वयं तस्यावरणाद् दृष्टेः कल्पेत् लोकस्य कथं तस्मिन् R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तो रसौ नयति स्तनावरणतः M. 4. 14;

S. 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं शियाः Rām. ; चरित्रावरणाः श्रियः Chāp. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणात्ययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लघ्वतारा सावरेणिव मेहे R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. —Comp. —ज्ञातिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवेदि (री) *वृ* *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवेदि *Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुर्गार q. v.*

आवेदि [आवृ बाहुं इण्] A shop, a stall (n. according to some).

आवेदि *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवेदि नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. —तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brahmana by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवेदि *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवेदि 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. —Caus. 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गोरोहणावेदिता Pt. 4.; आवेदि ज्ञात्वाः सद्यं च वासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14. 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवेदितानि मनोनि Nāg. 1; मरीचिमावेदितवतीव श्लाघते Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अयि त्वदावजितवारितं-युते Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तस्यावजित-पिंडकाणि 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4. K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nāg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशम-वर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवेदि 1 Bending down &c. 2 Giving. -3 Winding over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवेदि 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुवावृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Māl. 1. 41. —Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अश्वचलयमावर्तयत् K. 42 telling the beads. 2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृत्). -5 To repeat, recite.

आवेदि 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रक्षिणावर्तशिलाः Rām. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy whirl; स्वयं त-

मावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52 ; दृशितावर्त-
नाभिः Me. 28 ; Dk. 2 ; आवर्तः संज्ञयानं
Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving
(in the mind), anxiety. -4 A
lock of hair curling backwards,
especially on a horse. -5 The two de-
pressions of the forehead above the
eye-brows. -6 A crowded place
(where many men live closely to-
gether). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; आव-
र्तो निर्जला मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals).
-10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence
(संसार). -न A mineral substance,
pyrites (माशिकपातु).

आवर्तक a. [आवर्त एव स्वार्थि क्] Re-
volving again and again. -न 1 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; जलं
दमे घुबनवेदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6 ;
Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the
eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. 4 Re-
volution. -5 Revolution of the mind
from the influence of the senses. -6
A curl of hair -7 A sort of poison-
ous insect. -की N. of a creeping
plant.

आवर्तन a. 1 Turning round or to-
wards -2 Revolving. -न 1 Turning
round, returning, revolution. -2 Cir-
cular motion, gyration. -3 Churning
or stirring up anything in fusion. -4
Melting together, fusion, alligation
(said of metals). -5 Mid-day,
the time when shadows are cast in an
opposite direction. -6 Repeating, do-
ing over and over again. -7 Study,
practising. -नः Vishva. -नी 1 A
crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तित a. 1 Whirling or turning
upon itself, returning ; आवर्तितघुबन-
होका पुनरावर्तितोर्जुन Bg. 8. 16 ; का-
लभारवति H. 1. 207. -2 Melting,
mixing &c. -m. (-नी) A horse hav-
ing curls of hair on various parts of
the body (considered as a sign of
anepiousness). -नी 1 A whirlpool.
-2 N. of a plant (अजगृही).

आवर्त्त f. 1 Causing to turn towards.
-2 Turning towards or round ; enter-
ing. -3 Order, succession, method,
mode, manner ; अवर्त्तयता कार्यं विद-
निर्णयं घृतेः Me. 3. 248 ; Y. 3. 2. -4
Progress of an action ; occurrence. -5
Turn of a path, course, direction. -6
A purificatory rite ; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned round, whirled,
returned ; Mā. 1. 29. -2 Re-
peated ; निरावृत्ता दश द्विधाः Sk. -3
Learnt (by heart), studied ; U. 6. -4
Reverted, returned. -5 Averred. -6
Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः f. 1 Turning towards ; re-
turn, coming back ; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R.
2. 18 ; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, re-
tract, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling,
going round ; Mā. 5. 4. -4 Recur-

rence to the same point or place (of
the sun) ; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.
33. -5 Repetition of birth and death,
worldly existence ; अनावृत्तिभयः Kn.
6. 77. -6 Repetition in general ; an
edition (modern use) ; समीयमंकना-
वृत्ति seventh edition -7 Repeated
reading, study ; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां
बोधद्वयि गरियसी Udb. -8 Use, em-
ployment, application. -9 Turn of a
way, course or direction. -10 Occur-
rence. -Oomp -दीपकं a rhetorical
figure ; त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ मयेदावृत्तिदीपकम् ।
(“द्वयार्थस्थोभयार्थं आवृत्तिः”) कर्मणांदाहर्ण-
वर्षयबुद्धमालये वर्षयेषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मलितं क-
दंबानि स्फुटति कृतेन्द्रमाः । मायति चातकास्तृषा
मायति च शिलावलाः ॥ Kuvā.

आवृष्टिः f. Raining, a shower of
rain

आवेगः 1 Unessiness, anxiety,
excitement, agitation, hurry ; अलम-
वेगेन S. 3, 7 ; Amarn. 83. शोकः, दुःखः,
साधयस् &c. -2 Hurry, haste ; S. 4.
-3 Agitation, regarded as one of the
33 inordinate feelings. -नी N. of a
tree (वृद्धादकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround ; तुने-
रवेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of
straw ; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclo-
sure.

आवेष्टन 1 Wrapping round, tying,
binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope.
-3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य a. (चो f.) [अव्येवस्य विकारः
व्यञ्ज] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2
Woollen.

आव्यध 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce ; see
आविद्ध -2 To wound. -3 To break or
pierce through. -4 To put on ; Bk.
20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast
towards. -6 To throw away, cast off.
-7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin
on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up.
-10 To drive away, expel ; निर्वधमावि-
धयति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, rent,
splintered, broken down ; उत्पाताविद्ध-
मूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted ;
R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, un-
even ; V. 4. 28 ; हर्षाविद्धमस्तुतिधतः
Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force ; दूरनिक्षेपः
Mā. 8 cast forth in taking long
strides ; Mv. 2 ; Ms. 9. 40 ; thrown,
put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5
Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish.
-Oomp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant
(पाट).

आविधः [आ-व्यध घञयक] An awl ;
drill.

आव्याधिव a. [आ-व्यध-णि] Giving
pain, wounding, attacking. -नी A
gang of robbers (Ved.).

आवृष्ट 6 P. To tear off, cut off,
tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवृष्टन 1 Cutting or tearing off.
-2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आवृष्टः Being torn off or tearing
itself off (Ved.).

आवृष्टकः [अवृष्टानां विषयो देशः] A
country of the shameless.

आश् a. One who eats, eater (most-
ly as the last member of comp.) ;
e. g. हुताश्, आश्वयश् &c. &c. -ज्ञः [अश्-
वश्] Eating (as in प्रातराश).

आशकं Eating.

आशयितु a. 1 Feeding, a feeder.
-2 Protecting.

आशः f. The act of eating food.

आशित a. 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2
Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious,
gluttonous. -न Eating.

आशितंकीन a [आशिता अशनेन तृषा
गावो यन. लख्त्तानं मुम्] Formerly grazed
by cattle.

आशितभय a [आशितोऽशनेन तृषो भयत्वेन
P. III. 2. 45] Satisfying, satisfying
(as food). -न 1 Food, victuals. -2
Satisfaction, satiety (m. also) ;
फलयेयवाशितभय Bk. 4. 11.

आशयितु a. Voracious, gluttonous.

आशित a. Eating (in comp.) ;
फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (Rarely P.) 1 To
hope for, expect, desire, wish or
long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसे Ku.
3. 57 ; Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; S. 2. 15 ; M.
1 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -2 To
bless, wish well to : एवं ते देवा आशंसेतु
Mk. 1 ; इत्याशंसे करणेरवाही R. 14.
50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell ;
Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To
praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To
fear, be afraid of. -Caus. To
render famous or celebrated.

आशंसन 1 Expecting, wishing ; इष्टा-
शंसनमाशीः Sk. -2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation,
hope ; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च
लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; Bk. 19. 5. -2
Speech, declaration. -S Indication,
reference ; शरत्समयवर्णनमाशंसा Ve. 1.

4 Imagination ; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्व-
पि भवत्यानंदसाक्षी लयः Mā. 5. 7.

आशंसित a. 1 Wished, hoped, ex-
pected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Consi-
dered, said to be.

आशंसितु, आशंसिच् a. 1 Wishing,
desiring, expecting ; V. 2. -2 An-
nouncing, declaring.

आशंसु a. [आ-शंस-उ] Desirous,
hopeful.

आशस् a. Ved. [आ-शंस-क्] Hoping.
-f. 1 Praise. -2 Desira.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one
capable or a master or possessor (of
a thing).

आशक a. Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः f. Power, ability.

आशङ्क 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; वृत्तिर्मात्रार्थत्वमाशङ्कित्वयाः कर्त्तुं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशङ्कते यद्वाहि S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरताममनमाशङ्क्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; दृष्टपूर्वैर्याशङ्कयते Mā. 4. -5 To start a doubt or objection.

आशङ्कनीय *pot p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशङ्का 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशङ्का हरिणशिशो मन्दमन्दं चरति S. 1. 16; आशङ्कया युक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशङ्कयामाह Gadadhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; 'अन्विता a. apprehensive, afraid.

आशङ्कित *p. p.* Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशङ्कितं युवजनेनार्ति U. 3; doubted, suspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशङ्कि *a.* Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -नः 1 F. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शृ-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्ष्). -3 Wind.

आशरिक्: Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशालः A tree; see जीवक.

आश्व [आशोर्भावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आश्व q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसर्मात् अशुने आ-अञ्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराशं परमं सुखं Subhāsh. ; स्वमाशे मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so भय°, इत°, भिराज &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचारितामाशानमाशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. -अभित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कृत *a.* attended with the hope of success. -गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अश्विगज. -तन्तुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mā. 4. 3, 9. 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्विपाल. -विशाखिका deceptive or illusory hope, phantom of hope. -दुरयुग्मलुः or -संभवः a kind of Baellium. -मास *a.* successful (= प्रावृत्त). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond

of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; सुर्वे विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः माहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; Y. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3 a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -बह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of heaven. -विभिन्न *a.* disappointed in expectation. -हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाहः See अ(आ)षाह.

आशारः Shelter; 'अश्विन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋकृच्छं दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यद्वाशास्महे केशलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे S. 7; शक्तिं Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unthought). -स् 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संप्रदास्ते सर्वशिशवः Mo. 7; M. 5. 20. -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यचित्तास्त्रिमितो ययौ Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तयुतं R. 5. 34.

आशीश्च ('शीः, 'शीर्मा &c.) [आशास्-कि, अत इत्थम्] 1 A blessing, benediction (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्याय च मान्येन कतिहस्याभिधीयते। इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता॥). आशीश्च is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf वरः सुखेष्व नाशीः S. 4; आशीषो युवजनवितोर्णा वरतामापयते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिशुद्धतावर्षाण्युपवमाशिवः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing up n others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी) -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (हृदि) -Comp. -वाद्, -वचन (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्चनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ma. 2. 33. -विष (आशीर्विष) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशीजित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिव &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशीर *f.* [आशीयते पश्यते आ-शी-क्वि Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (हरिदिकं अपणद्वयं शयः); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर *a.* Vicious. -रः 1 Fire.

-2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीयतेऽप्या, आ-शृ, क्वि वृ.] 1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction. -Comp. -विषः [आश्या विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गदमदाशीविषभीमदुर्गन्धः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिने प्रशमिने Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुतुमान्याशिरते वरपदा V. 2. 23 v. 1. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat वायु-निधानिवाशयत् Bg. 15. 8, अप्रयुक्तं U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विरमोपे निगद्यते नयः कुतरीयः पयमामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or vicus of the body the *Asatras* are 7:—वात° पित°, श्लेष्मद्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयाग्निर्वाति Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कथेताशयः (oft used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feeling, mind, heart; अहमात्मा सुखाशेन सर्वभूताशयस्थिता Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. -9 Disposition of mind -10 Pr. sperty. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आशये परमसंततो नूनं निहृद्वाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पतञ्ज). -Comp. -आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अशु-भ्यातो उण्] 1 Fast, quick -शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -शु ind Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्तमानोऽस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf. L. acu Gr. okus]. -Comp. -आपत् *a.* obtaining quickly. -कारिन्, -कृत *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine) -कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. -ग *a.* swift, quick. (-ण) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an

arrow; वषावनास्वादिप्रचमाद्युना R. 3. 54, 11. 23, 12. 91. —नामिन् *a* going quickly (—*m.*) the sun. —तोषा *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—*वा*) an epithet of Siva. —पञ्जी a tree which yields frankincense (शङ्खलीता). —प-त्न्य *a.* flying quickly. —बोध *a.* teaching quickly, N or a grammar. —वा *a.* going quickly. (—*ind.*) quickly. —व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season. —वेण *a.* Ved. having swift arrow. —हेमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. —हेषत् *a.* Ved. quickly neighing; having quick horse, quickly praised; (श्रीप्र-हृदयमनः).

आशुर्व, ता Quickness, speed.
आशिमन् *m.* [आशोर्मन् इमनिच्] Quickness.

आशुशुक्लानि *a.* [आ शुश् सन् अनि Up. 2. 102.] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sāy). —2 Shining forth. —वाः 1 Wind, air. —2 Fire; मंत्रपूजा निर्वर्धयि मन्त्रिह्वार्यन्त्मीत्याशुशुक्लानि: K. 44

आशु *a.* Quick, fast (—*ed.*).
आशुक्लित् *m.* A mountain.
आशोक्य *a.* (यो. f.) [अशोक-वृत्] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.
आशोषणं The act of drying.
आशोषणं [अशुषेमीव: अण्; P. VII. 3. 30.] Importly, see अशोच; वृक्षाहं शाकमाशोचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [आ चर-ण्यत् ह्र् P. VI. 1. 147.] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्यं गवां बोधोऽगोपेन Sk.; तदहं वषट्: पुण्याश्चर्यमेवा: R. 16. 87; वृक्षानो मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —वै 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel: किमाश्चर्यं शारदेयो माणवा यमदूतिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6. 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; मय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्यं परिप्रेक्षितो-भिरमते यद्वातकस्तृणया Chāt. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत् or यदि with a following potential or future. —Comp. —यूत *a.* wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, -त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आशु-श्रव्यो-तन *a.* Sprinkling.
—नं 1 Aspersing, sprinkling. —2 Ap-
plying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आदम *a.* (स्त्री. f.) [अदमन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —दमः Any-
thing made of stone. —Comp. —भारिक

a. having a mass of stones. —रदयः
N. of a teacher of ritual.

आदमन *a.* (मी. f.) [अदमने विकारः
अण्] Stony: made of stones. —नः 1
anything made of stone. —2 N. of
Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

आदमरिक *a.* (की. f.) [अदमर्येव स्वार्थे
वाः टञ्] Suffering from stone in the
bladder. —कः N. of a disease (अदमरि-
q. v.).

आदमिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Made of
stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आदये 1 A. To become congealed
or coagulated, to become dry; याचका-
श्चायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आदयान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, conso-
lidated; पक्षिवाद्यानयन्नेतदानि Ki.
16. 10. —2 Partially dried; पयश्चा-
द्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried
by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रयणं [आ-या-णिच् ह्र्] The act
of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -मं [आ-श्रम आचारे वच् वृद्धय-
माचः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell,
dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A
stage, order, or period of the (religi-
ous) life of a Brāhmana. [These
are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं the life of a student;
गृहस्थ्य the life of a house-holder;
वानप्रस्थ्य the life of an anchorite or
hermit; and संन्यास the life of a
Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and
Vaisyas also) can enter upon the
first three *Asramas*; cf. S. 7. 20; V.
6; (according to some authorities
they can enter the fourth also;
cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासश्चितः R. 8. 14)];
पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. —3 A college,
school. —4 A wood or thicket (where
ascetics practise penance). —5 N of
Vishnu. —Comp. —युग्मः the head of ar-
chiligious order, a preceptor, principal.
—धर्मः 1. the special duties of each
order of life. —2. the duties of one
leading a hermit's life; य इमामाश्रम-
धर्मे निरुक्ते S. 1. —पर्वः, —मंडलं, —स्थानं
1. a hermitage (including the sur-
rounding grounds), a penance forest
(तपोवनं); शांतिविद्वामश्रमपर्वः S. 1. 16 —2.
a period in the religious life of a
Brāhmana. —अष्ट *a.* fallen from any
religious order, apostate. —वासः
residence in a hermitage. —वासिक
a. relating to residence in a hermit-
age; कं पर्व the 15th book of the
Mb. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् *m.* an
ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* [आश्रम-टन्-
इनि] 1 Belonging to one of the four
orders or periods of religious life;
Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Be-
longing to a hermitage.

आश्रयः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fault,
transgression; see आश्रय and under
आश्रय also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or be-
take oneself to; to have recourse to
(a place, way, course of action);
विचरितमृगयूषाश्चाश्रियिष्ये वनानि V. 5.
17; Rs. 1. 17 v. 1.; वृक्षिणी मृतिमाश्रिय
K. 128, 132; न वचं कुमारमाश्रयामहे
Mu. 4; आश्रिआय च मृतले Bk. 14. 111
fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्ति-
माश्रिय चैतर्त्त R. 4. 35 resorting to or
following; 80 पर्व, शोक, बलं, निश्चयः,
संरक्ष्यमाश्रिय &c.; आश्रिअ having re-
course or reference; तामाश्रिय M. 4.
1; कृतमत्यकरणमाश्रिय गीयता S. 1.
(b) To seek refuge with, dwell
with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.);
शरण्यमेनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51;
तथा गृहस्थमाश्रिय वतते सर्व आश्रमाः Ms.
3. 77; सर्वं गुणा कांचनमाश्रयते. —2 To
go through, experience; एको रसः...
पुष्कं पुष्पिवाश्रयते विवर्तन् U. 3. 47.
—3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To
adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of,
happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेद्दम्भा Bg.
1. 36 we shall incur sin. —5 To
choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help.

आश्रया [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting-
place, seat, substratum; सौहृदादृष्ट-
माश्रयाणि U. 1. 45 v. 1.; so आश्रया-
सिद्धि q. v. below. —2 That on which
anything depends or rests, or
with which it is closely con-
nected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, a
person or thing in which any quali-
ty is present or retained &c.;
तमाश्रयं दुष्पसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —4
(a) A place of refuge, asylum;
shelter; भर्ता च आश्रयः क्षीणी Vet.;
तद्वहमाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव स्वामकामां करोमि
Mu. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. —5
Having recourse or resort to, resort;
oft in comp. सामुद्रामाश्रया दृष्टः R.
12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 Fol-
lowing, practising; Ms. 2. 11. —7
Choosing, taking, attaching oneself
to. —8 Dependence on; oft in comp.:
मम सर्वं विषयास्तद्वाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. —9
Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति
वर्द्धिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A prop,
support; R. 9. 60. —11 Help, as-
sistance, protection. —12 A quiver;
बाणमाश्रयमुखात् सङ्हरन् R. 11. 26.
—13 Authority, sanction, warrant.
—14 Connection, relation, associa-
tion. —15 Union, attachment. —16
A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguity,
vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter or
protection with another (= अश्रय),
one of the six *guṇas*, q. v. —19 An
appropriate act, or one consistent
with character. —20 Source, origin.
—21 (In gram.) The subject, or that
to which the predicate is attached.
—22 (With Buddhists) The five

organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. -Comp. -असिद्धः, -जिः *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; that whose substratum is false or fictitious; *e. g.* गगनारविंदं सुरभिः अरविंदत्वासरोजारवि-दम्. -आज्ञा, -मुञ्च *a.* 1. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (-ज्ञः, -ञ्च) 1. fire; दुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तः श्रीमानात्मविद्वद्भ्ये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गो कुर्वते नाशयाज्ञवत् ॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum. -3. the constellation कृत्तिका. -स्त *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). -लिंग *an* adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (नी *f.*) 1. Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -ण 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -3 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning; तद्वाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to; R. 6. 4; Rata. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किलाश्रममन्त्रमाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः = कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मांशुर्वा तं Bg. 9. 11; R. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति; दृष्ट्वाश्रितो गुणः Ak. 1. R. 21. 1. 75; द्वारं, दुर्गं &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing; माधुर्यं, धर्मं, प्रवृत्त्यां; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ma. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding; भीष्माश्रितः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c.; चतुर्काश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. -त *a.* 1. A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; प्रपूर्णां प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. -त (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword

आश्र 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person; cf. P. 1. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. -Caus. 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; ओमित्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk.

12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रय *a.* [आ-श्र-अच्] Obedient, compliant; भिक्षुजामनाश्रयः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. -वः 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgression. -3 One of the categories according to the Jaina; see आश्रय.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen -2 N. of the certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओं स्वधेराश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asval.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. -तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्रुकर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.)

आश्लिष्य 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्लिष्टो लक्ष्मी Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्पराल्लिष्टशालेः पादपैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अवनितलाश्लिष्टललाटेस्त्वयः K. 67; अंगदं युज R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघमालाल्लिष्टं Me. 2. -4 Joining what adhe or attaches to. -5 Invested; spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोपपधूलनकार्कश्य-साक्षिणी Si. 2. 17; Amarn. 15. 72, 94; कंठाश्लेषमणयिनि जने Me. 3. 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सामीप्यश्लेषविवर्त्यर्पाप्यपारश्चतु-दिग्ः Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. -वा *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) [अश्वस्वेदं अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्वं ककहरं मूत्रं कृमिद्वेषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). -श्व 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य मावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (स्थी *f.*), आश्वत्थिक *a.* की *f.* [अश्वत्थस्वेदं अण् टक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a सुहृत्. -त्था The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. -त्थं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (की *f.*) = अश्वमारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय हितं टण्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. -कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अश्वयुज्-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina*. -2 Born under the constellation अश्व-युज्. -जः The month आश्विन; भाद्रपदा-श्वयुजो वर्षोः Susr.; Ma. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. जी The day of the full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की *f.*) Shown at the day of full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वरथ *a.* (थी *f.*) [अश्वरथ-अण्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वलक्षण-टक्] Knowing the marks of horses. -कः A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्व-टण्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian; cavalier. -कः 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omena preaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the *Asvina* (आश्विनो देवते अस्य). -2 Pervading. -नः 1. N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation *Asvini*). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the *Asvina*. -3 (du.) The *Asvina*. -नी 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चित्तिभेदाः). -नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विनेय *m.* [अश्विनेयाः अण्ये टक्] The two *Asvina* (physicians of gods). -नः 1 N. of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, the last two of the five *Pāṇḍava* princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्व लज्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नोद्वेषा Sk. -नः नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकाः Ait. Br.

आश्वीर्य *a.* Number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalāyana Sūtras*.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe; सु-खमाश्वसन्ति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्र-त्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. -Caus. 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up; तदा संकीर्तनेनाश्वसयाम्यात्मनं V. 3; R. 12. 5, 14. 58, 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वसितपथिकजनसर्पः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

आश्वसः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. -2 Consolation, cheering up.

inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. -क. Clothing.

आश्वासन *a.* Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तद्विं द्विती-यं हृद्वाश्वासनं S. 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासित् *a.* [आश्वास-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीशुभमा अमिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथम-दिवसे Me. 2; श्वेते विष्णुः सदाषाढे कालि-के प्रतिबोधयते V. P. -2 A staff of the Pālāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अधाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भभाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. -दृ The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -द्दी The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha. -Comp. -भव, -चू *a.* produced in the month of Ashāḍha. (-वः, -चू) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढित् *a.* Bearing a Pālāsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-ठ] Born under the constellation Ashāḍhā.

आटमः [अटमो मागः, अटम-ञ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आत्रं [अत्रु-प्राप्ति-ह्रन् Up. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आटी 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आत्, आः *ind.* An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आ उपनयतु भवान् धृज्यपत्रं V. 2. (b) Anger; आ कथमद्यापि राजसत्रासः U. 1; आ रापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mā. 8. (c) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आ क एव मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आ दुषामं-मलपाठक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; वि-द्यमातरमा प्रदृश्यं दुपशुत् भिक्षामहे नि-जया Udb.; (आ स्मरणं प्राकरणे कोपवताप-शेतया Med.).

आस 1. 2 A. (आसे, आसंके, आसित्; आसित्, आसित्) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतद्वासनमास्यता V. 5; आस्यतामिति श्लोकः मन्वासीतामिभुक्तं पुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell; तावद्वाप्ययासते देवलोके. Mb.; चत्रासे रोचते चत्रायामासो K. 196; कु-वासे Sk.; चत्रायुतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Sk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle, आसामं स्वाध्यायपति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जमंति पश्यं सविदाज्ञमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing any-

thing, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्मर्ज-आसते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तृष्णी &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुप्नेनासते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्ता मानसतुष्टये सु-क्षित्ना नीतिर्न बोधे वः H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्ता तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. -Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वी Sk. -Desid. आसिष्यते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आस [आस-वच्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुः सासा Ki. 14. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस-स्यट्] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासेनासन-सज्जितं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुच्यते to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; of. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र°, &c. -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such āsanas are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a feat against an enemy (opp. वानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are: संधिर्न विग्रहो यत्नमासनं दैवमाश्रयः Ak; प्रतिबद्धशक्योः कालप्रतीक्षा तृष्णीमवस्थान-मासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविधातादासं स्तुतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). -10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). -ना 1 A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. -Comp. -बंधवीर *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; भिद्युषीमासनबंधवीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित *p. p.* [आस-क्त] Seated, at rest; आसितः सा; आसितं तेन Sk. -तं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; हृद्मेवामासि-त Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated; *ग-चलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

अस्य *a.* Sitting, abode, state of rest. आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आसंसार, -संतुति *a.* Liable to pro- gress or alteration. -रं, -ति *ind.* 1

Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Māli. वा-संसारं)

आसंगत्वं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, at- tach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासंज्य-क्रेत Ku. 2. 64; अनुबध् आसंज्यते Sk.; आसंज्यमानेक्षणः S. 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); सुजे...सं सुषेधुस्मासंजं R. 2. 74; एवमु- राजं; जने नोषं &c.; आसंजं भवं तेषां Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, condescend to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take up. -Caus. 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. -2 To place, put, throw round; आसं-ज्यामास यथापदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. -pass. (-संज्यते) To adhere, stick, be at- tached; यद्धि नेहात्मनः वीढा मासंजि-यता जने Ki. 11. 29; of. "Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); एतः, सुगर्गः. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing. -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined attached to, placed or resting on; म-न्मुखसकटद्विः K. 158; यदासक्तं सत्त्वं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिबिरासक्त-मेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; *पाङ्गुलता 8. -4 Sorrounded, encircled. -5 Con- tinuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trust- ing to, confiding in. -क्तं *ind.* Eter- nally, perpetually. -Comp. -चित्त, -चे-तस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. -2 Waylaying (Ved.). -क्ति *ind.* Ved. Purposely.

आसंग *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. -नः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); दुष्-लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. -3 Con- tact, adherence, clinging; (पञ्चं) सञ्जोबलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46; व्रतविलयासंगमं जातयासा S. 1. 33; Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of con- solation; Mā. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; स्वस्त्वा कर्मकला-संगं Bg. 4. 20; अनासंग &c. -5 Fix- ing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरा-संग. -8 Waylaying (?). -मं *a.* kind

of fragrant earth ; (सौराष्ट्रसुविज्ञा). —*न* ind. Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमा [आसंगे भवः हिमम्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c.). —2 Getting entangled, clinging ; व्रतविधयसांजनम् S. 1. 33 v. 1. —3 Attachment, devotion. —4 Contact, proximity —5 A handle, hook.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc.). —2 To watch or lie in wait for. —3 To approach reach, to go to or towards (a place &c.); हिमालयस्यालमसासद् Ku. 7. 69 ; Bk. 7. 31 ; Si. 2. 2 ; आसनं R. 6. 4. 53 ; 11. 23 —4 To meet with, find, form ; सखं R. 5. 60 ; 14 25 ; अपायं Bk. 3 26 suffering ; 4. 43 —5 To encounter, attack. —6 To commence, undertake. —7 To place. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 (a) To meet with, find ; सुखं भवमासद्भिः Bhāg (b) To get, obtain ; अमरवर्णनालेख्यमासाध R. 8. 95 ; Ms. 4. 227 ; धनं, सुखं &c. —2 To approach, go to, reach ; नक्षत्रस्थानमासाध गजैर्द्रुमपि कर्षति ; ते पुण्यमासाध सुखं ब्रह्मलोकं Bg 9. 20 ; Me 34 ; Bk 8 37. —3 To overtake, come up with ; अनेन रश्मयेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वेनेतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. —4 To encounter, attack ; आसादितो कथं व्रतं न गजैः कूलमुद्गैः Bk. 6 95. —5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. —6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसाधिः f. [आ-सद्-क्तिः] 1 Meeting, junction. —2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मंद्वं मंद्मासाधियोगात् U. 1. 27. —3 Gain, profit, acquirement. —4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said ; relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासद्विपर्यये Bhāṣā P. 83 ; वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकाशासत्तियुक्तः पदोदयः S. D. 2.

आसद्धनं 1 Gain, profit. —2 Contact, union. —3 Nearness, proximity. —4 The act of sitting down. —5 A seat.

आसत्प p. 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number) ; आसत्पक्षिणाः nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसत्पवनं कुले S. B. ; सूर्यः, काल q. v. —2 Adjacent, adjoining. —3 Well-placed. —4 About to die. —ज. The setting sun. —Comp. —कालः 1. the hour of death. —2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः, चारिका personal attendant, body-guard ; U. 1 ; S. 6. —प्रसव a. about to be confined or delivered ; about to bring

forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). —सुख्य —असिरपात a. one whose death has drawn near ; Ku. 3. 44.

आसादा Ved Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down.

—2 Attacking. —3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. —4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, **आसाद्य** pot. p. Attainable, to be attained &c.

आसादित p. p. 1 Obtained, got. —2 Reached, gone to. —3 Spread, extended. —4 Effected, completed. —5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन n. Mouth ; (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसम्बत् a. Ved. Having a mouth.

आसम्प a. Ved. Being in the mouth.

आसद् : [आसीद्व्यास्मिन् प्रत्ययकाले निपातः] 1 Viśvaṇ or Vāudeva. —द्वी [आसद्यतेस्याम्] 1 A small couch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 ; इयं वा आसद्दी अस्यां द्वीदं सर्वमासजं Sat. Br. —2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंघिका [स्वार्थे कन्] A small chair ; K. 219.

आसंवाधा a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides) ; आसंवाधा भविष्यति प्यानः शरद्विभिः Rām.

आसव See under आश.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आ-स-घञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything) ; आसारसक्तमिति वाच्ययोगात् R. 13. 29 ; Me. 17 ; पुष्पासारः 43 ; सोतुहिनं, वसिष्ठ &c. ; वायुसारः M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; वायुसारैर्द्विष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 it rained in torrents. —2 Surrounding an enemy. —3 Attack, incursion. —4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states). —5 Provisions, food ; Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [अतिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आस-बुल] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारे [असिधारा इव अस्यन अण्] N. of a particular vow ; अयस्यस्तीति व्रतमासिधारे R. 13. 67 ; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. —2 To fill with. —Caus. To have anything poured in.

आसिच f. An oblation which is poured out ; a dish, vessel (?).

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्यः A kind of ennuoh or nenter man ; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यकीर्णवासेक्यः प्रवचो भवेत् ।

आसेचन a. (नी f.) Charming, beloved ; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. —2 A vessel for fluids (Ved) ; बतु hollow, concave. —नी A small vessel.

आसिध 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in p. p.).

आसेद्ध m. One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint ; it is of four kinds :— स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रशास्य कर्मजनस्य Nārada ; i. e. confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेधक a. Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). —2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसवः [आ-स-घञ्] 1 Distillation. —2 Deoction. —3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.) ; अनासवाक्यं कारणं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31 ; कुमारी, दासा &c. ; यज्वकोषपादुग्या सिद्धं मयं स आसवः Bhāva P. —4 A vessel for liquor. —5 Exorting. —Comp. —तः [आसवस्य कारणं द्रुः शाकतः] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor).

आसावः A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः f. 1 Distilling, distillation. —2 Deoction. —3 A draught so prepared. —4 Birth, production (व्रतस्य). —5 Exorting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीवलः [आसुतितस्य वलच् द्विः P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). —2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. —3 A distiller. —4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर a. (री f.) [असुरसिद्धं अण् opp. देव] 1 Belonging to Asuras. —2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी माया, आसुरी राशिः &c. —3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24). —4 Not performing sacrifices. —5 Divine, apiritual. —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्]. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen ; (see उद्वाह) ; आसुरो दधि-

गाढान्त Y. 1. 61; Ma. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. -री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoneess; स्रमदा-सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी; रुई). -री 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय a. Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आसूत्रित a. 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेष्ट 1 A. 1 To carry out, practice, perform zealously; धर्म, व्रत &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अग्रवातमालेखमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेषा, -चन 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेषचनं पौनःपुन्य Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेचित p. p. 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. -ते Perform a nce.

आसेचिन् a. Performing assiduous-ly, indulging in

आस्कंद 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कृषामिदानीमुन्मादोपरागो माधवेदुमास्कंदति M. 1. 9; आस्कंदल्लहमणं बाणे Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāṅgas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः, -चन 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परानिता °मल्लस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं, -तक The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित्व a. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्कृ a. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-वञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक a. (की. f.) [आस्ति परलोकः इति मतियेस, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यज्ञास्थेयं सदस्ति चस्तिवति मुषा जल्पद्विरेवास्तिके. Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिका अद्धान्त Y. 1. 268. -का or आस्तिका N. of a Mnul.

आस्तिकता, -रत्न, आस्तिक्य 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-शुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्म Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अद्धानता परमाद्येवागमायेंतु San-kara.

आस्तिक a. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आर्क्षिक. -कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāra; (at whose intercession king Janamejayg spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्यामवत्स्वार्त्तं लोके-आस्तिक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गता वस्माप्यिता गर्मस्यमव तम् ॥. -कः A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

आस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; सुभान्तरक्षीयं, वसनमा-स्तुयै &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तु-अञ्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; चासो वलकलमास्तरः किसलयानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण a. 1 Spreading, covering. -ण 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुटुम्ब° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुटुम्ब° strewn with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणानु रुद्र R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; गत° without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक a. (की. f.) [आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [आ-स्तु-वञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Comp. -पक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र a. [अन्नस्येदं अञ्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्वयं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practice, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्वृत्तमातिष्ठत्यनस्यकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वस्व Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तद्वृत्तं Mn. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातरश्रुया Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Vb. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितश्चादधियः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविह्वः R. 15. 79; सुदुर्वास्थिता सभायां Ku. 7.

29; विषमार्थं जलं रज्जुमास्थारथे तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिन्तामोनानिवास्थित V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave -Caus. 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; मविद्यं स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमा-स्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अञ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc); मत्स्येवास्थापराङ्मुखा R. 10. 43; मत्स्यपरास्था न ते वेदु Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्या वर्यथास्था Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थान a. Standing, mounting. आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14. -6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतना-जिरं Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थापिका An audience.

आस्थित p. p. (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्थापि Si. 2. 80, 9. 84; सो नियते, धर्मे, धर्मे &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; वानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्यात); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः f. Condition.

आस्थानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्थेय a. Bloody (fr. अस्तु); being in the month (fr. आस्तु).

आस्पदं [आ-स्पृ-घञ्] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीशिवराज-संज्ञितं R. 3. 36; द्यानास्पदं भूतपतिर्विश्वे Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राज-स्थास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle; निधनता सवर्षिदा-
मास्पदं Mk. 1. 14; करिष्यः कारण्यास्पदं
Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमसि सर्वसंपदां Ki.
13. 39; 'सोदोष', उपहास' &c. -3 Rank,
position, station; कार्याध्याभावेनायमपि
सम्यक्पादास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity,
authority, office; लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति
बिबादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business,
affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth
place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्धिन् a. Emulous, striving
after.

आस्फल, -स्फुल 10 P. or *Cous.* 1
To cause to flap, rock or shake;
to strike or press against; आस्फालितं
यत्पमदाकरायै R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरघः
प्रलयपवनस्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed,
stirred; Nāg. 1; शिलायामास्फालितः
Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन्
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a
late), strike; वीणामास्फालयन्ती K.
131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,
tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, caus-
ing to move gently. -2 Flapping.
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion
of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or
pressing against, stirring (as water
&c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यस्फालन-
कूपर्व S. 2. 4; आसां जलस्फालनतत्प-
राणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru.
54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत°
कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking
against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् m. N. of the planet
Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2
The sound made by striking on the
arms (Mar. छट्टु टोकणं); करं मिश्रेण
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4
Striking or rubbing against, blow;
पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगुलास्फोटज्ञाद्वयच-
चलितः समहागिरिः Mb. -टा 'the नव-
महिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.
आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by
striking on the arms. -कः = पर्वतज-
पीलुध्व.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to
and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3
Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting,
closing. -5 Slapping or clapping
the arms, or the sound produced
by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting.
-7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A
gimlet.

आस्फोटः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृथो-
टस्य तत्वं] N. of several trees; अर्कः,
कोषिदार, मुपलाश. -ता, -तका N. of sev-
eral plants; महुिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक a. (की f.), आस्माकीन
a. [अस्मद्-अण्-लङ् अस्माकदेशः] Our,

ours; आस्माकदातिसाक्षिध्यात् Si. 2. 63,
8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the mouth
or face. -स्य [अस्यते यासोऽय, अम-ग्यत्]
1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरे, विवृ-
तास्यः. -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A
part of the mouth used in pronounc-
ing letters; तुल्यास्यपयसं मर्षणं P. I.
1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं तास्यविस्थानं Sk.;
बडास्यानि Pt 5. 55; (the six parts
being the throat, head or brain, palate,
tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth,
opening; व्रणस्य, अंकास्य &c. -Comp.
-आस्यः spittle, saliva. -पञ्च a long.
-लांगलः l. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन्
n. beard.

आस्यधय [a. आस्य धयति वल्गु सुम्]
Kissing.

आस्येदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आम्.

आस्रं [अस्रवे स्वाद्येष्णु] Blood.
-Comp. -पः 1. 'blood drinker', demon.
-2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आस्र-अच्] 1 Pain, afflic-
tion, distress. -2 Flowing, running.
-3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault,
transgression. -5 The foam on boil-
ing rice. -6 (With Jinaas) The im-
pulse called योग or attention which
the soul participates in the movement
of its various bodies; it is defined
as the 'action of the senses which
impels the soul towards external
objects'; it is good or evil accord-
ing as it is directed towards god or
evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः
1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, dis-
charge. -3 Spit, saliva. -4 Pain,
affliction. -5 A disease of the body.
-Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medi-
cine.

आसाविन् a. Flowing, emitting
fluid or humour; an epithet of the
elephant when ichur is issuing from
its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To
taste, enjoy; संभोगं Mo. 87; R. 3.
54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नः
स्वाद्यमे भुज्जेतः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -दः 1
Tasting, eating; चूतांकुरास्वादकषाय-
कठः Ku. 3. 32; काष्यामुत्तरास्वादः
H. 1. 152; सुखस्वादः Y. 3. 229 kis-
sing. -2 Relish, flav or, taste; ज्ञाता-
स्वादो विवृतजयनो को विहातुं समर्थः Me.
41; सुखास्वादुरः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वा-
दकथंभूतः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, ex-
periencing; 'वत् a. delicious in fla-
vour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलेरु-
गानां R. 2. 5

आस्वाद्क a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, deli-
cious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वति or आस्वात् [आ-स्वत्-क्]
Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection show-
ing (a) reproof; (b) severity;
(c) command; (d) casting, send-
ing. -2 An irregular verbal form of
the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a de-
fective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to
speak' (suggested by Indian gram-
marians to be derived from अह् and
by European scholars from अह् the
only forms of the root existing in
the language are:—आह. अ इयुः आह,
आहह, and आहुः).

आहकः [आह-क्-कन्] A peculiar
disease of the nose; तन्ना रक्तशयेन
युक्तो नामापुटतिर। गात्रशूलवद्वरः श्लेष्मणा
ह्राहको ज्वरः ॥

आहं सत्यं Conceitedness.

आहन 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat;
कुट्टिममाजान K. 10; परस्य गिर आहति
Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान कारणः...आह-
न्यात् Rām. 19 60; said to be Atm.
when the object is some limb of
one's own body; आहने शितिः; but cf.
आजग्रे विषमविलाचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63;
सो आहध्वं मा रघूतमः; Bk. 8. 15, 5.
102; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).
-2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell,
drum &c.) Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66;
R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as
a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4.
23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदु-
त्थाय मूर्धानमधिराहति Si. 2. 46; गजदं-
ताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed.
-4 Diapelled, destroyed, removed.
-5 Multiplied (in Math.); सूर्याधि-
संख्यया द्वित्रिषागरैर्युताहतेः Sūrya S.;
एकैकमन्त्रेषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6
Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as
dice). -8 Uttered falsely. -ता A
drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment.
-2 An old garment. -3 A non-
sensical or meaningless speech, an
assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष
ब्रह्मासुते याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -ल-
क्षण a. = अहितलक्षण q. v. under आघा.
आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow,
hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगतिः).
-4 Multiplication; अशाहितच्छेदेष्वधन
भक्ता Lila.

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2
A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself known
by beating a drum.

आहनय a. [आहन् अहन्] To be
beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आह-वच्] 1 Striking,
striking against; अस्पर्शंति तदाघातं
Ku. 2. 60; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow,
stroke; तन्निघातप्रतिहततस्करं धलशैकद्वतः
S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55;
पवनं, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4
Killing; प्राणघाताभिधातः Bb. 2. 26;
Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or
strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (घृताघातन). -8 A slaughter-house; आघात नयमानस्य वधस्थये पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

भाहव, आहाव, आहवन &c. See under आह and आह्वे.

आहिकः [अहिरिष, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāpini.

आहिङ्ग 1 A. To roam; about, wander; अहिङ्गते अदम्य आहिङ्ग S. 2.

आहिङ्गिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Valdehi mother; आहिङ्गिको निषादेन वेदेष्टामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङ्गिक).

आहितुङ्गिकः [अहितुङ्ग इत्यति ठक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वहितुङ्गिको जीर्णविधौ नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र माहवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रुमाहवनम-प्रजग्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पितृ वा ऋषीणां यद्विष्णुः पुनो गृह्यतः योत्र आहवनीयः Aśval. ; see also आह्वेता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. —कः A consecrated fire.

आहवः [आ-हु आपरे वञ्] Fire; see under आह्वे also.

आहुत p p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed. —तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ) or मनुष्ययज्ञ, regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पञ्चयज्ञ.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering or oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; हेतुग्राह्यतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Kṛishṇa. —काः N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आह 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव च वे सत्पश्यद्वाहत् R. 3. 6; पुष्यं फलं चा-

तवमाहरेयः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्ता bring news.

-2 To bring near, give; चन्द्रयुताय मे दिनीं Kām. 1. 5; अयश्चित्ताहूत Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4

To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97.

-5 To have, assume; आजहत्तुस्तच्छरणं ... अयं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to; बलीयचयं K. 105; प्रीति.

क्रोधं &c.; जनकानां कुलेः कीर्तिमाहिर-व्यति मे सुता Rām. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki.

1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजित-माजुह्वे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To se-

parate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink,

eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call. —Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10.

119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause,

produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आह्व a (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing;

समिक्कुलफलाह्वैः R. 1. 49. —r: 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing,

performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice. -4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5

The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. —Comp. —करता,

—बला, —निष्प्रा, —निष्क्रि, —वसना, —वितना, —सेना compounds of the class called

मयूर्यसंकारि.

आह्वण a. Taking away, robbing; as in अह्वण. —णं 1 Fetching, bring-

ing (near); समिदाह्वणाय प्रस्तावयं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75. -3

Removing, extracting. -4 Perform-

ing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कीरस्य चकाराह्वणे मतिं Mb.

-5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage);

सत्त्वानुरूपमाह्वणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6 Causing, inducing.

आह्वत् a. 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Perform-

ing; आह्वती कर्तुं K. 5. -4 Causing, bringing on; आह्वतो महावनं कर्तौ

विद्युत्तरकरः V. 5. 1. —m. (ता) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a. (रा or री f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः

कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sāv. 4.

23. —r: 1 Taking, fetching, or bring-

ing near. -2 Employing, using. -3 Taking food. -4 Food; (आह्वंति रसम-

रमादित्याहारः Sk.) ; वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहारः वृत्तिः means

of livelihood; भेषाहारः living on

alms; वषाहार, निराहार &c. —Comp.

—अयिन् a. begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणमार्गः the posterior

part, passage of voiding excrements.

—पाका 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). —चिरहः want of food, priva-

tion, starvation. —संभवः the julee of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring; पशनाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jains) One of the five bodies belonging to the

soul; according to Colebrooke, it is

'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult

an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought

near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (अय्य).

-5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessory; आहार्योभारहितैरमयैः

Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमप्यन्ये गुण Ki.

4. 23; निसर्गसुभनस्य किमाहार्यकाष्ठं वरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed,

intended (as for instance, the identifica-

tion or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in

रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चन्द्रो मुखमिच्छादौ चन्द्रमिमे

मुखे चन्द्रादेस्तानं तत्राहायमेव Tv. -7 Con-

veyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of

अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —ई 1 A kind

of bandage (बन्ध). —ई 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting

-2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The

ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आह्वय a. [अहोरेदं ठक्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or),

and usually standing as a correlative of किं; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतं निषेवितव्यं...

आहो निवर्त्यति समं हरिणां मनोभिः S. 1

27; दास्यामी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांशुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation —Comp.

—पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष वृत् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहो-

पुरुषिका ब्रूयाद्या स्यात्संभाषनात्मनि Ak. ; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्गुणकान्तिभिः

Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting; -3. vaunting of one's own

powers; निजमुज्ज्वलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —स्विन् ind. a particle implying

doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं). आहोस्विन्त्यसौ

ममापचरितैर्विद्विभितो वीरधाम S. 5. 9.

किं द्वित्रः पचति आहोस्विन् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह a. (ही f.) Daily, performed in a day. —ह्रं [अहो सहस्रः अश्] A series of days, many days.

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अहि भवः, अह्न निर्वृतः साध्यः दृष्टः] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अह्नाह्निकं सुरभेद्यो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृतः V. 4; सध्वे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; दुष्ट *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. —नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह् 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वय *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्वत *p. p.* Injured; भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आहरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial

food for himself); अनमपहर्तार आहरका भवति अद्वि सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आहारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आहति *a.* Making crooked.

आहि 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्वाणूनाह्वयते Sk.; आह्वत चेदिराण्डुरारिं Si. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28 42, 89. —Caus. 1 To send for, call; कविमाह्वययामास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आह्वः [आह्वयनेऽर्थेऽन्व, आह्वे-अन्] 1 Battle, war, night; एवाविधेनाह्वचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; इत्या स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहुतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आह्वः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आह्वत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; प्रियसमाणेनाह्वतः पार्थेनाय द्विपद्भु-रन् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —नं Calling. —Comp. —प्रपलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संज्ञः the time of universal destruction.

आह्वतिः *f.* [आह्वे-क्तिर्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आह्वे-इ] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. —ह्व [आह्वे-अह्व] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; अमृताह्वः, ज्ञाताह्व &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काश्यं रामायणाह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयः, वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वक-पक्षिमादियोगं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. —नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. —Comp. —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानवति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A commons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. —क A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरपरोक्षं Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

ई The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इ [अ-इ-इ] N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ 1. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (इति, इय, य, अणत्, एत्, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इति शशिं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईयुर्भर-ह्राजसुनेनिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्दिष्टाः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so वसं, शत्रुत्वं, सुवृत्तौ &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सन्नमायन् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृष्यते इ स्म वै वर्षतो यति Sat. Br.; गन्धामयनेनेयुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अश्नु- -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एमि].

इत् *a.* [इ-क्तिर्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अयत्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क] 1 Gone to; इति-कर्मणीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Return-

ed. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगेः सप्तभि- रितः K. P. 10. —तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इत्य *a.* To be gone to wards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण मुच्यत्. —त्या 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्यन् *a.* [इ-कान्ति] Going;

इत्यर *a.* (रि *f.*) [इ-कत्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -6 A eunuch. —रि 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā q. v.

एष्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or atom of a reed.

इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इकवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbal*].

इक्षुः [इक्षतेऽसौ मधुर्वाय, इक्षुः Uṇ. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिल. -3 Wish, desire. -Comp. -कांडा, -ह N. of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and सुजवण). -कुट्टका a gatherer of sugar-cane.

-गन्धः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -वृक्षः, -पट्टि f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -वर्मा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2 the eye of sugar-cane.

-पत्रा a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -पत्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -चालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिनी a woman who eats a sugar cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालयी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane.

-मेहः diabetes or diabetes mellitus (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिन a. diabeto. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [इक्षोरिव येनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinatum (पुष्पशु). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काश grass, काशः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses

-वर्णं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि n, -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -चालिका [इक्षोरिव बलि वलु-पुत्र] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमखाना). -2 the काश grass. -चाटिका, -चाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुष्प). -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -चिकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetineat. -शारदं, -शारकेन a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -मरः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुका Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरा 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्षुवाकः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaisnavata; (cf. Bhāg. सुवतसु मनोज्ञ इक्षुवर्माणतः सुतः); इक्षुवाक वंशात्सुतः मन्तः मन्तः U. 1. 41. -2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; मलितवयसामिक्षुवाक्यामिदं हि कुलवत् R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इक्षुः इक्षु 1 P. (पक्षति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, य, व.

इक्षुः (इक्षति-ने, इक्षितं, इक्षित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; पञ्चादीनो निवातस्य

नगने Bh. 6. 19, 14. 23; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यच्चैवं पञ्च नैवति Mb. -2 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इय below.

इय a. 1 Moveable; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यच्चैवं पञ्च नैवति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -गः A kind of counting.

इयन्त [इय-सुट्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an *Avagraha*.

इयित p. p. Moved, shaken. -त [मावेक] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; आकारेवदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अग्रह-सदावमितिनिज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत-मंत्रस्य गृहकारेणितस्य R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारेणितैर्यस्या... गृहकारेणित-तं मनः Ma. 8. 26. -Comp. -कोषवद्, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इयत् pot. p. 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prātiśākhya) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Padā-Pāṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इयुः A cicada.

इयुदः, -दी, इयुला N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. दिगणेत); इयुदीपावपः सोऽयं U 1 21; मरिचमथाः कचिविद्युदीकलभिदः सुच्यत ए-वोपलाः S. 1. 14. -वृ The nut of the tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छुकः, इच्छा See under इच्छ.

इच्छुकः N. of a tree, the oil-tree.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिजल).

इज्यत् pot. p. (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of इक्ष्वाक, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प-काशं तद्विज्ञेयमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1. 63, 15. 2 Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

lawd or procurer. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इच्छाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इत् 1 P. [एदति, इदति] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make hasty (Ved.).

इत् Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूत्रं a mat (Ved.).

इदचरः [इया कमेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इद f. (also witten इत् in Veda). [इत् कियुः वा लस्य इः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayāgas* (इदो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation. इद (ल)स्पतिः N. of Viṣṇu or of Pūshan.

इदः An epithet of Agni.

इडा—ला [इल-अत्, वा लस्य इन्] 1 The earth; प्रवृत्त्यते नूनमिडातलस्य Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Parāśara; she is also called भेनावक्षी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाभिद) (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् a. 1 Possessed of sacrosanct food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिकः A wild goat.

इद्वरा see इद्वर.

इद्वर, -ई (इद्वरं) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अपेक्षितान्तर्या पारिपुष्कति Sat. Br. (उत्ता यस्यां गृह्यते तौ इद्वी Karka).

इतर pron. c. (रा. f., रत्त n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणा R. 8. 20 v. 1. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरताप ज्ञानेन यथेच्छया वितरतानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणादेव रावणादुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; अन्यमानताराणि

च Rām. ; विजयाथेतराय वा Mb. ; सुल-
भेतरसंयोगा M. 5. 3 opposite of,
other than easy, difficult ; so दाक्षि-
ण° left ; वाम° right &c. -5 Low,
mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परि-
भूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154,
160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the
other, this-that. -Comp. -इतर pron.
a. respective, reciprocal, one with
another (chiefly in oblique cases or
in comp.) ; विद्युक्तावितरेतरं Ma. 9.
102 ; *काम्यया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54.
*आश्रयः mutual dependence, in-
ter-connection. *योगः 1. mutual
connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. -2.
a variety of the Dvandva compound
(opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each mem-
ber of the compound is view-
ed separately ; as वृक्षस्यग्रोष्ठौ छि-
नन्ति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men.
-2. euphemistically said of certain
beings considered as spirits of dark-
ness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than,
different from, elsewhere ; see अन्यतः,
अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner,
in a contrary manner. -2 Perver-
sely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेषु ind. On another day, the
other day.

इतश्च ind. [इदम्-तसिङ् इशादेशः Tv.]
1 Hence, from here or hence. -2
From this person, from me ; इता स
वैष्याः प्राप्तश्रीर्नत एवाहति क्षयं Ku. 2.
55. -3 In this direction, towards
me, here ; इतो निषीद्वेति विमुह्यधूमः Ku.
3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यक्षमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 7.
34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76 ;
इतोनाममनुरागं V. 2 ; *गतवृत्तानं न स्म-
रति S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो
देवः this way, this way, my lord (in
dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason,
on this ground ; इतश्च परमाभेदेहात्ता
भित्तुमहेति S. B. -5 From this world.
-6 From this time. इतः -इतः (a)
on the one hand-on the other
hand ; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो शुचजना-
ज्ञा S. 2 ; (b) in one place-in
another place, here-there ; K. 27 ;
इतश्चेतश्च हितर and thither ; hence
and thence, here and there, to and
fro ; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, there-
fore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hit-
her and thither, to and fro ; लङ्गुल-
क्षिप्रावसिपिशाभेरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगोरेः
Ku. 1. 13.

इति ind. 1 This particle is
most generally used to report the
very words spoken or supposed to be
spoken by some one, as represented
by the quotation marks in English.
The speech reported may be
(1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the
word is, when it is used as it is
(शब्दस्वरूपयुक्त) ; राम रामेति रामेति कू-
जंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām. ; अत एव गवित्याह
Bhartṛi. ; (2) or a substantive, which
must be put in the nominative case
when its meaning is to be indicat-
ed (प्रातिपदिकार्थयुक्त) ; चयस्विष्वामि-
त्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादसु मारद इत्यथो-
धि सः Si. 1. 3 ; अबैमि चेनामनयेति R.
14. 40 ; दिहोप इति राजेन्दुः R. 1. 12 ;
sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं
पादुः Ma. 10. 34 ; Bg. 6. 2 ; (3)
or a whole sentence when इति is
merely used at the end of that
sentence ; (वाक्यार्थयुक्त) ; ज्ञास्यति
कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां इति S. 1.
13 ; तपोधुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्ष-
मालासुपयाचिदुमागतोस्मीति K. 151. -2
Besides this general sense, इति has
the following senses :—(a) Cause,
as expressed by 'because', 'since',
'on the ground that', in English ;
वैदेशिकोस्मीति वृष्णमि U. 1 ; पुराणमित्येव
न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2 ; oft with किं
q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as ex-
pressed by 'that' 'in order that'
शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मधेदुसुखिष्य
समानितं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (c)
Thus, to mark the conclusion
(opp. अय) ; इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः thus
or here ends the first Act. (d) It is
often used to include under one head
a number of separate objects grouped
together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं
कालो दिवातरा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S.
(e) So, thus, in this manner ; इत्यु-
क्तवत् परिरेष्य दोष्यो Ki. 11. 80. (f)
Of this nature or description ; गौर-
व्यः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (g) As fol-
lows, to the following effect ; रा-
ममिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (h)
As for, in the capacity of, as re-
gards, showing opacity or rela-
tion ; यितेति स पुत्र्या, अध्यापक इति
निर्देशः, श्रीप्रभिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चि-
तनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (i) It is often
used with the name of an author to
form an *Avayayibhāva* comp. ; इति-
पाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini.
(j) Illustration (usually with
आदि) ; इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः
Chand. ; नोः सुकृश्वलो हित्य इत्यादौ K.
P. 2. (k) A quotation or an op-
inion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापि-
शालि, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (l) It is often
used by commentators after quot-
ing a rule in the sense of 'accord-
ing to such a rule' शक्ति लिङ् च (P. III.
3. 172) इति शक्याय लिङ् Malli. Other
senses mentioned are :—(m) Mani-
festation. (n) Order. (o) Arrange-
ment. (p) Identity. (q) Proxi-
mity. (r) Visibility. (s) Ex-
cess or superiority. (t) Requiring.
(इति स्वल्पे साक्षिणे विवक्षानियमे मते। इतो

प्रकाशयत्प्रकाशोऽप्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समानो च ॥
Hem.). -Comp. -अर्थः som and
substance, meaning in short (of-
ten used by commentators). -अर्थ
ind. for this purpose, hence. -आदि
a. having such a thing or things at
the beginning, so forth, et cetera
(&c.). -उक्त information, report.
—कथ a. 1. not fit to be believ-
ed, untrustworthy. -2. wicked, lost.
(—था) a meaningless or non-
sensual talk. -कर्तव्य, -कर्णीय
a. proper or necessary to be done
according to certain rules. (-व्यं, -यं)
duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वं विधायदमि-
तिकृत्यमात्मनः Ma. 7. 142, Ki. 7. 17 ;
*ता, -कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or
necessary duty ; obligation ; इतिकर्त-
व्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do,
embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of
such extent or quality. -वृत्त 1.
occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.

इतिथि a. Ved. Such a one, such.
इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.
इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in
conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-हास (3rd.
pers. sing. Perf. of असृ to be) ; so
it has been] 1 History (legendary
or traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षानुप-
वेशमन्वितापूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रच-
क्षते ॥ -2 Heroic history (such as the
Mahābhārata). -3 Historical evi-
dence, tradition (which is recogniz-
ed as a proof by the Paurāṇikas).
-Comp. -निबन्धनं legendary composi-
tion or narrative ; S. 3. -पुराणं
history and legendary stories. -वादः
historical story, legend ; Māl. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this
manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं
Ku. 4. 45 ; इत्थंगते under these cir-
cumstances, such being the case,
इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4 ; R. 9.
81. -Comp. -कारं ind. in this man-
ner. -भूत a. 1. so circumstanced,
being in this state, being thus ; आ-
ख्यानं P. I. 4. 90 ; Mo. 94 ; Ku. 6.
26 ; S. 3. 5 ; कथमित्यभूता M. 5, K.
146. -2. true or faithful (as a story).
—भातः being thus endowed, having
these qualities. —विध a. 1. of such
kind. -2. endowed with such
qualities.

इत्थंशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था ind. Ved. 1 In this manner,
thus -2 A particle of affirmation
used to lay stress on a following
word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. *धि
a. performing such or true works.

इत्थात् ind. Thus, in this way.

इह ind. 1 A particle of affirmation,
even, just, only ; especially in
strengthening a statement ; अथैह

इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion ; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इत्वं *pron a.* [अयं *m.* ; इयं *f.*, इदं *n.*] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker (इदमस्तु संनि-
कृतं रूपं) ; इत्वं तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen ; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here' ; इयमस्मि here am I ; so इमे स्मः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes ; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्गिरिमुदितः । Me. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.) ; श्रुत्वेतदिवमूचुः. -4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदम्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically ; कोयमाचरयन्नियं S. 1. 25 ; सेयं, सोयं, this here ; so इमास्ताः अयमहं भोः S. 4. 0, here am I. -*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -*Comp.* -प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. -युगं the present Yuga. -रूप *a.* of this shape. -वस्तु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इद्वन्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present ; momentary.
इद्वन्ता [इदमो मावः] Identity, sameness.

इद्वमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इद्वेयु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment ; oft with अन् ; इदाचिद्वहः, इह ह्यः only yesterday. -*Comp.* -वत्सरः, ४० इदुवत्सरः or इह्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great reward. -वत्सरीय or इह्वत्सरीय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानीं इयं च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now ; वत्से प्रतिउत्सवे-
दानीं S. 4 ; आर्ययुव इदानीमभि U. 3 ; इदानीमहः now a-days ; इदानीमेव just now ; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also ; तत् इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an *वर्तन* ; of. गणिते-
तर्हीणि तावति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीमि Sat. Br.

इदानीतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present mo-
ment.

इधम, इध् See under इय्.

इन् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon ; drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevail, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन् *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. -नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun ; Si. 2 65. -3 A king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -*Comp.* -कांतः sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) ; Bh. 2. 37. -सभं a royal court or assembly.

इन्क्षति (Desid. of न्क्ष्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इन्धिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= सुग्रहा).

इद् 1 P. [इदति, इदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इद् *q. v.*).

इद्वंश्वरं = इद्वंश्वर *q. v.*

इद्विदिरः A large bee ; लोभाद्विदिर-
रेषु नियतस्तु Bv. 2. 183.

इद्विरा [इद्-किरच] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -आलयं 'abode of Iudirā,' the blue lotus. -मदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इद्वि (वी) वरं [इद्विद्विस्तीस्तीया वरं वर-
ण्यं Tv.] The blue lotus ; बलि तव-
सुखामोक्षे कथमिद्विद्वरद्वयं S. Til. 17.

इद्वीचरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इद्वीवा रः A blue lotus.

इद्वुः [उनाचि क्वेदयति चन्द्रिका युवनं उद्व-
उ आदिनिच Up. 1. 121] 1 The moon ;
विलीय इतिराजद्विद्वुः कोरनिधाविच R. 1. 12 (इद्वु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark ; सुतास इद्वुवा Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The युगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. - (pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -*Comp.* -कमलं the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants ; अश्वना, उह्वरी, सोमलता. -कलि-
कर 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -कांतः the moon-stone. (-तर) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -जः, -युवः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst

other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अवि. -द्वलः a digit, crescent. -युगिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जगली). — १. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called युगशिरस्. —भा a kind of water-lily —धृत्, -शेखरः, -मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. —मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. —मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. —रत्नं a pearl. —ले (रे) ख 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इद्वुकला. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहक, -लौहं silver. —चद्वना N. of a metre ; see Appendix. —चारः a kind of yoga. —वासरं Monday. —व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month ; cf. चाद्वायण.

इद्वुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इद्वुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इद्वुः A rat, mouse.

इद्वुः [इद् -रच् ; इद्वतिति इद्वः ; इदि
वैश्वं Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain ; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.) ; first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp. ; नरेद्वुः a lord of men, i. e. a king ; so युगेद्वुः a lion ; गजेद्वुः the lord or chief of elephants ; सो योर्गोद्वुः, कपीद्वुः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant इद्वज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of मासतर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th Yuga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yuga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. —व्रा The wife of Indra, Indrāpi. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods ; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashāka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Parnashā. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Abi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.

He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruta or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrani, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakṣa's daughter Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Viṣṇu and Mahesha (though in some places Viṣṇu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresha, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also ro-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Rājā, grandson of Puruṣa, owing to the curse of Durvasa, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Pṛthoman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. वृषभन्, बलभित्, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिन्, पुंरुद्र, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नक्षत्रिहन्तृ &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airāvata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, Paranjā. -Comp. -अग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clouds; -धूमः frost, snow; -देवता the 16th lunar mansion. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Viṣṇu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -अवसाजः a desert. -अश्वः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (हुनाश्व). -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इन्द्रायुधोत्तितोरणाकं R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (-यः) 1. N. of a horse in Kādambari (i. e. Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-यः) a kind of leech. -आसमं 1. the throne of Indra -2 a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इन्द्रा N. of इन्द्रपति the preceptor of gods. -इन्द्रा one of the forms of Śiva-linga. -उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. -रुषभ a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. (performing Indra's deeds). -कीलः 1. N. of the mountain मद्र. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुञ्जः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -कूट a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (-रः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. -केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशः -यः, -यकः 1. a couch, sofa. -2. a platform. -3. a projection of the foot of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नगदंत).

-गिरिः the महेन्द्र mountain. -गुहा, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; i. e. बृहस्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः [इन्द्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षामववाचस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. -चंदनं the white sandal wood. -चापः, -धनुस् n. 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्स्वं लालतवनिताः सैव चापं सचित्राः Me. 64; Śi. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. -छंदम् n. [इन्द्रस्य सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रयुच्छेन छायेते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -जननं Indra's birth. -जननीय a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). -जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. -जालं [इन्द्रस्य परमेस्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वमेन्द्रजालमदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2; K. 105. -जालका a [इन्द्रजाल-ट्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakṣmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Śiva, hound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakṣmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice]. -इन्दु or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakṣmana. -उरेष्ठ a. Ved led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तूतं -तूकं a flock of cotton. -वमनः the son of Bāṇasura. -वृक्षः the tree Pinus Devadāru. -वृक्षः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant कुटज. -द्वीपः, -द्वीप one of the 9 Dvīpas or divisions of the continent (of India). -ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion कश्यपी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. -नीलः [इन्द्र इव नीलः रत्नमः] a sapphires; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पर्णी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वतः 1. the महेन्द्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्र

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, —पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ a. led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of इहस्पति. (—ता) the asterism Pūshya. —प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इन्द्रप्रस्थमस्तारवत्कारि मा संतु चेदृषः Si. 2. 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger. —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —महाः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. —2 the rainy season; °कायुकः a dog. —मावज्ज a. animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिच् a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the *Kuṭaja* tree. —लुप्तः, —लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. —2. loss of beard. —लोकः India's world, Svarga or Paradise. —लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e. Indra. —2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). —वज्रः, —वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix. —वल्ली N. of a plant (परिजात) or of इन्द्रवल्ली. —वस्तिः [इन्द्रस्य आरमनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). —वाततम a. Ved. desired by Indra. —वायु (du) Indra and Vāyu. —वाङ्मणि, —वाङ्मणिका O. locynth. a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कवडळ). —वाह्य a. carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadaru tree. —वृद्धा a kind of absence. —वेदुर्वै a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra poura down rain); वायुर्वाङ्मणिः सप्तान् यथेन्द्रोऽप्यभिषर्षति । तथाभिषर्षस्व राष्ट्रं कामिन्द्रिव्रतं चरन् ॥ —शक्तिः f. Indrāṇi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लादः; R. 7. 35. —2. [इन्द्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वयस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: मन्त्रो हिनः स्वरेण वर्णता वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वायव्यो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वतोपराधात् ॥ —शलभः a kind of insect. —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारणिः 1. N. of Mātali. —2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. —सुतः, —सुहृद् 1. N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vali, the king of monkeys. —2. N. of the अर्जुन tree.

—सुरसा, —सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discoticent applications (निर्घुंडो). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya. —स्तुत् m., —स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. —2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इन्द्रकं [इन्द्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यव Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्रतम a. Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इन्द्रता, —स्त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इन्द्रस्वत् a. Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इन्द्रयुः a. Longing to go to Indra.

इन्द्राणिका The plant निर्घुंडी.

इन्द्राणी [इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुक्तं कोप्] 1 The wife of Indra. —2 N. of Durgā, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. —3 A kind of coitus. —4 Large cardamoms. —5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार) also the plant निर्घुंडी.

इन्द्रिय a. Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. —चं [इन्द्र-च; इन्द्रेण दुर्जयं; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रियं = इन्द्रालिंग-मिन्द्रशमिन्द्रसूत्रमिन्द्रजुष्टमिन्द्रचमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. —2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मायूचक्षयपहरास्त-वेन्द्रियाश्चः Ki. 5. 50.) There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्ध्यादिद्रियाणि: —श्रोत्रं स्वयच्छुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि: —पायूरस्य हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ma. 2. 90 In the Vedānta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियन्त्र. In Nyāya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. —3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. —4 Semen. —5 Symbolical expression for the number 15. —Comp. —अगोचर a. imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गन्ध-रसस्पर्शश्च विषया अनी Ak., Bg. 3. 34; Bh. 3. 58, R. 14. 25. —2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stolicism. —आरमन् m. 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —2. an organ of sense. —आदिः

the principle called *ahankāra* (in Śān. phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, i. e. the body. —2. the soul. —आराम a. given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर a. perceptible to the senses. (—रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, —वर्गं the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वान्समपि कर्षति Ma. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्बवार मधुर्निन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —ज a. in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः f. perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन a. exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (—नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —चक्षुः insensibility. —विपत्तिरपत्तिः f. perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः f. function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47. —सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). —स्वायः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्रियवत् a. 1 One who has curbed his senses. —2 One having the organs of sense.

इष्ट 7 A. [इष्ट् or इष्टे, इष्टाचके, ऐष्टि-इष्ट] To kindle, light, set on fire. —pass. (इष्टते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इष्ट p. p. [इष्ट-क] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; कोष्प Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out —2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59; Si. 1. 63; बोधिः Bk. 1. 5 (पटुबुद्धिः) sharp. —3 Clean, clear. —4 Wonderful. —5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °ज्ञासनः Ki. 1. 22. —इक्षु 1 Sunshine, heat. —2 Rāfulgence, splendour. —3 Wonder. —Comp. —अग्नि-पित्तिः fire; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु a. having the anger excited.

इक्षुमः [इक्षुतेऽग्निरेन इक्षु-मन्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; ग्रीष्म इक्षुमः शरद्विः Rv. 10. 90. 6; R. 14. 70. —धनं Wood, fuel. —Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —प्रश्नश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इक्षुया f. Kindling, lighting.

इक्षु a. [इक्षु-अन्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इक्षु-धस्] 1 Fuel. —2 The Supreme being.

इक्षुम a. [इक्षु-जिह्व-स्तुद्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling lighting. —2 Fuel wood, &c.; शोकानलक्षयनार्ता K. 169.

इक्षुमवत् a. Possessed of fuel.

इक्षुमन् a. Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इक्षु 6. P. 1 To go. —2 To pervade, surround. —3 To seize, take possession.

slon of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [इन्-क्वि Up. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भी A female elephant. [of. L. *ebur*]. -**Comp.** -अरिः a lion. -आलया, -के-करा the plant नागकेसर. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -उष्णा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिण्डली). -गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -निमोलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (मंग). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा पुल्लणा इभी] a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -भरा a collection of elephants. -युवतिः f. a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचल्यति] A lion. **इभया** N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षुरी. **इभ्य a.** [इभं गजमहति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -भ्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sây.). -भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -**Comp.** -तिल्वि(बल) a. wealthy, rich. **इभ्यक a.** Wealthy, rich. **इभया ind.** Ved. As here, as now. **इभ्यु a.** Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् a. So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तयाः Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोद्यं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयसो विवसादुस्तव आसीत् U. 1. **इयसा, इयसं 1 (a)** So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदुक्तया रूपमित्यसा वा R. 13. 5; न...यसः परिच्छेदमित्यसा 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation; न शुणानामित्यसा R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयसक a. So small, very small. -का A had limit.

इयस् a. Ved. Going. **इयसा Ved.** Low spirits, dejection.

इर 6 P. (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरमद् a. [of. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -इः 1 A flash of lightn-

ing, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरमदामि मेघमालासुत K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरसा 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इरन् Up. 2. 28; इ कामं राति रा-क वा Tr.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses). -**Comp.** -इशः 1. N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -शीर a. Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रा) the milk ocean. -चर a. 1. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) bail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kâma or Cupid. -वेष्टिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. (वात्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgâ, Radra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree, °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [इ-इन्-क्वि Up. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; यशेरिणं बीजमुत्पत्ता न वसा लभते कलं Ma. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivolet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरित् a. Ved. -1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमिद् = अरिमिद् q. v.

इरिविल्ला or **इरिविल्लिका** Pimples on the head.

इरिलं, -ला = अरिल q. v.

इर्य a. Ved. 1 Instigating (रेक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pûshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वारु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हितक). -रुः m. f. A cucumber. -**Comp.** - (लु) युक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वारुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. (इलति, इवेल, ऐलीन्, एलित्, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलित्) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलप a. Motionless.

इलव a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife or Visrava and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल a. [इल्-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c., see इद्वा. -**Comp.** -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -सलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चामात्म्यवतः प्राच्या गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृत्तं नीलगिर्याम्यतो निषाध-वृद्धम् ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल्-क डीष्] A oudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (कर्वाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीपः, इल्लिषः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -ला (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (युगशिरस्).

इव ind. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वारुणाविव संयुक्ता R. 1. 1; येनैव इव दिनवानन्दनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उपेक्षा); पश्चामीव विनाकिनं S 1. 6; लिपनीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवाजनं नभः Mk 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कदा इवार्यं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपते U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mâl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुहृन्मिव but for a moment; किञ्चिदिव just a little bit; so ईषादिव, नाचिरादिव &c; (इर is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नियतमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च) .

इप् I. 6 P. [इच्छति, इषेय, इषीत्, एषित्, एष्टं इष्ट] 1 To wish, desire long for; इच्छामि संबन्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुञ्जीत or भुञ्जीत भवान्; भुञ्जीतेच्छति

इच्छा *f.* 1 Sending, despatching.
-2 Wish, desire, impulse.
इच्छयति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.
इच्छया Impulse, desire.
इच्छयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. **-2** To swell, increase. **-3** To be fresh or active. **-4** To animate, strengthen.
इच्छय a. 1 (The object) of aim. **-2** Skilled in archery.
इच्छि a. [इच्छि-कि] Wishing, desiring.
इक्षित p. p. (fr. इच्छ 4 cl.) 1 Moved, driven, sent, despatched. **-2** Excited, animated. **-3** Quick, speedy.
इक्षिर a. Ved. [इक्षि-गती-किरि] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. **-2** Powerful, strong, quick, active. **-3** Moving. **-रः** Fire. **-रिन्द** Quickly.
इक्ष् p. p. [इक्ष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for; उपयुक्तो गुणैरिह: Nala. 1. 1. **-2** Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear; *आमजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of sons. **-3** Worshipped, revered. **-4** Respected. **-5** Approved, regarded as good. **-6** Desirable; see इक्षार्त्त. **-7** Valid. **-8** Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. **-9** Supposed (कल्पित); oft used in Lila-vatī. **-हः** 1 A lover, husband, beloved person; इक्ष्मवासजनिताः S. 4. 2. **-2** A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. **-3** N. of a tree (परित). **-4** N. of Vishnu. **-5** A sacrifice. **-ह्य** N. of a tree (शमी). **-ह** 1 Wish, desire. **-2** A holy ceremony or संस्कार. **-3** A sacrifice; see इक्षार्त्त. **-इन्द**. Voluntarily. **-Comp.** **-अर्थः** desired object. **-उद्युक्त a.** zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. **-आपत्तिः f.** occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also; इक्षार्त्तौ दीर्घांतरमाह Jag. **-कर्मन् n.** (In Arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. **-कापयः** the root of a fragrant grass (प्रीत्युल्ल). **-कामदुह a.** granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. **-गन्ध a.** fragrant. **(-धः)** any fragrant substance. **(-धः)** sand. **-जनः** a beloved person (whether man or woman); U. 3. **-देवता** a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. **-यामन् a.** going according to one's desire. **-व्रत a.** 1. performing desired vows. **-2.** obeying one's wish. **-3.** (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. **-4.** that by which good works succeed.
इक्षार्त्त [इक्ष् च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपक्षार्थः] Performance of pious or charitable deeds; performing sacrifices, and digging wells and

इच्छक a. Wishing, desiring &c.
-का 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. **-2** N. of a tree.

इच्छत् pres. p. Wishing, desiring, willing; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his will.

इच्छा [इच्छ् भावे श] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will; इच्छया according to one's desire, at will. **-2** Willingness. **-3** (In Math.) A question or problem. **-4** (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. **-Comp.** **-वान्** fulfilment of a wish. **-निवृत्तिः f.** suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. **-कलं** the solution of a question or problem. **-रतं** desired sports, favourite pastimes; Me. 89. **-वसु a.** 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kuber. **-संपर् f.** fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु a. Wishing, desiring; nasal in comp.

इच्छुक a. Wishing &c.

इक्ष् a. 1 Speedy; going quickly. **-2** Wishing, desiring. **-f.** Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. **-2** Lilation. **-3** Strength power, sap, freshness. **-4** Comfort; increase. **-5** Affluence. **-6** Refreshing waters of the sky. **-7** Wish.

इक्ष् 1 One possessed of sap or strength. **-2** The month आश्विन; इक्षि. निषेधोऽपि निषेधमयः Si. 6. 49.

इक्षयते Den. A. To move, excite;

doing other acts of charity
इक्षार्त्तविधेः सपरमज्ञानाद् Mr. 3. 1; वापि इक्षत्तयादिदेवतायतनानि च। अन्नप्रदानमात्माः पूर्वमर्थ्याः प्रक्षते ॥ एकाग्रिकर्महवनं वेतायां रक्ष्यते। अंतर्वेद्यां च यदानमिदं तदभिधीयते ॥
इक्षिः f. [इक्षि-क्त्] 1 Wish, request, desire. **-2** Seeking, striving to get. **-3** Any desired object. **-4** A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas; इक्ष्यो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारेष्ट्या &c. of. उपसंख्यान). **-5** Impulse, hurry. **-6** Invitation, order. **-7** (यज्ञ-किन्) A sacrifice. **-8** An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. **-Comp.** **-अयन्** a sacrifice lasting for a long time. **-पक्ष 1.** a miser. **-2.** a demon; an Asura; so 'इक्ष्-पक्षः' an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इक्षुः f. A wish, desire.

इक्ष्म a. [इक्ष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मङ्] Wishing. **-अमः 1** Cupid, god of love. **-2** The spring. **-3** Course, going.

इक्षिन् a. Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इक्ष्यः, -र्यं [इक्ष्-क्यर्] The spring.

इक्षि (षी) का [इक्ष् गत्यादी कुन् अत इक्ष्] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass; कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Rām.; *अक्ष R. 12. 23. **-2** An arrow. **-3** A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. **-4** A small stick of wood or iron need to see whether gold in an oriole is melted or not. **-5** A brush. **-6** The eye-ball of an elephant. **-Comp.** **-तुलं** the point or upper part of a reed.

इक्षु [इक्ष्-उ; cf. also Up. 1. 13] 1 An arrow. **-2** The number five. **-3** (In Math.) A versed sine. **-4** N. of a Soma ceremony. **-Comp.** **-अग्रं, -अर्निकं** the point of an arrow. **-असनं, -अक्षं** the bow; रामभिरवसनदर्शनो-रुक्तं R. 11. 37; *यंत्रमुक्तो बाणः Dk. 9. **-आस a.** throwing arrows. **(-सः)** 1. a bow. **-2.** an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. **-कारः, -कृत् m.** an arrow-maker. **-धरः, -धृत् m.** an archer. **-पथः, -विक्षेपः** an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. **-प्ररोधः** discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42. **-मात्र a.** having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). **(-त्रं)** 1. the length of an arrow. **-2.** an altar. (कुंड). **-हस्त a.** carrying arrows in the hand.

इक्षुत्रिकांशः 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

इक्षुक a. Arrow-like. **-का** Ved. An arrow.

इक्षुभिः [इक्ष्वोः धीर्निष्ठा वा-कि] A quiver.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इष्टुष्य Implores, request.

इष्टुष्यु a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्टुष्य A spiritual teacher.

इष्टु 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्टुर्त्तु a. Arranging &c.

इष्टुक्त a. Arranged &c. °आह्व a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्टुक्तिः f. A mother.

इष्टका [इष्टकन् टाप् Up. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Oomp. -गृहं a brick house. --चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. -चित्त a. made of bricks; Dk. 84; also इष्टचित्त. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks. -राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. [इष्ट- ह इष्टादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परम् or अमुष्मन्); oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend idha]. -Oomp. -अमुष्म ind. in this

world and the next world, here and there. -आगत a. come here. -इष्ट ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. *मातु a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2 of whose mothers one is here and one there. -कालः this life. -कतुः, -चित्त a. whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. -भव or -सन a. belonging to this world. -लोका this world or life; *के in this world. -समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. -स्थ a. standing here. -स्थान a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इष्टर्य a. [इष्ट-र्य] Being here, of this place or world.

इष्टलः N. of a country (वेदि).

इष्ट.

इष्ट (m.) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -f. N. of Lakshmi. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

इष्ट 1 A. (इष्टे) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. -2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat. -7 To beg (A.). -8 To become pregnant.

इष्ट 1 A. (इष्टे, इष्टाचके, ऐष्टि, इष्टितुं, इष्टित्वा, इष्टित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्ववृत्तस्थमात्मानं ... इष्टते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचक्षणीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्थां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्व 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्ष्ण [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 A n eye; इत्यदिशोभाप्रहिते-

क्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्ष्णिका [ईक्ष्ण-न्] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्-शतिष्] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेमोक्षश्च Br. Sūt.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अट्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded, &c. -त 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संवृत्तमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितु a. [ईक्ष्-वृत्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेय्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षाचके, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित) To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान a. [यज्-ताच्छीत्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईक्षाचके, ऐष्टि, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामवज्जीह्यमाना R. 18. 17; नेष्टिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); उपस्थाप्य सत्तर-मन्मथे Rv. 3. 48. 3. -Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईष्ट f. Refreshment, libation.

ईष्टने [ईष्ट्-ण्वल्] Praising.

ईष्टा [ईष्ट्-अट्] Praise, commendation.

ईष्टे(ले)न्य Ved. = ईष्ट.

ईष्ट्य pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवतमीष्ट्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

ईष्टमत् a. [ईष्ट्-अत्यस्य मत्तु] Having a lord or master.

ईति a. [ई-क्तिच्] Produced, effected. -तिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *tiis* are usually said to be six: -1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलमा सूचकाः शुकाः प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडैता इत्ययः स्मृताः ॥ (some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च षडैता इत्ययः स्मृताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Traveling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईष्ट्य-शा a. (क्षी-शी f.), also ईष्ट्यशु Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -कृ n. Such a condition; such occasion

ईष्ट्यका Quality (opp इष्ट्या); बिण्णो-रिवारयामवधारणीयं ईष्ट्यकता रूपमिष्टयत्ता वा R. 13. 5; मातृमृकता जानाति knows me to be so.

ईत् 1 P. To bind ; cf. अत्.

ईप्ता [अभिमिच्छा आप्-त्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire. ईप्सित a. Desired, wished for, dear to ; अपीप्सितं शत्रुकुलोपगानां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. -त् Desire, wish.

ईष्ट a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.) ; सौरभ्यमीष्ट-रिष ते सुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम°, धन° &c. -Comp. -यज्ञः a particular sacrifice.

ईम् ind. [ई-वां सू] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction ; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अय &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-वां क्यप्] Pervading ; चक्षुः of pervading sight.

ईर 2 A. (ई-इत्, ईराचके, ऐरिट, ईरितुं, ईरं) ; also 1 P. (p. p. ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. -10 U. or -Cause. (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl ; ऐरिश्च महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52 ; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge ; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Māl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इतीरयंतीव तया निरेक्षि N. 14. 21 ; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Śā. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वानेरितपल्लवां सुलिभिः S. 1 ; अपरागसमी-र्योरितः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract ; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण a. [ई-लृट्] Agitating, driving. -णः The wind. -त् 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इण q. v.

ईरित p. p. 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; आकृतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरित् a. [ई-णि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य a. To be excited. -यं Wandering about as a religious mendicant -Comp. -यः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण a. [ई-इन्] Desert, barren. -ण A desert, barren soil ; सुहृत्तमिव निःशुद्धमामीदृशिसन्निभं Ram.

ईर्य See ईव.

ईर्म a. [ई-रम्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sāy.). -ind. Here, in or to this place. -र्मः The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. -र्म A wound, sore (m. also).

ईर्मत् a. Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्मारः m. f. A cucumber.

ईर्षा = ईर्ष्या q. v.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यितुं, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) ; हरये ईर्ष्येति Sk. ; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक a. Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या-र्षा [ईर्ष्य-अ] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु) a. Envious, impatient.

ईलिः (लो f.) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् a. 1 Going. -2 So large, so atately or magnificent.

ईश्व 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशाचके, ऐशिट, ईशित, ईशितुं, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.) ; नयं गात्राणामिष्टे K. 312 v. 1, अर्धनामीशिषे स्वं वयमपि च गिरामीशमे यावद् Bk. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईमाल्लोकानीशत ईशानीभिः Svet. Up (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power ; expressed by 'can' ; माधुर्य-मीष्टे हरिणान् यद्दीप्तुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कमिष्यते रमयितुं न युगा Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश्व m. A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश a. [ई-श्] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -शः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिद्दिशा मनसा बध्नुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -श 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. -कोणः the north-east quarter. -पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares.

-बलं the missile पाशुपत. -सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईशान [ई-श्च्युट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान a. [ई-श् ताच्छीत्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंज्ञेनलालसान् Ku. 7. 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardra Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādhyā. -8 N. of Vishnu. -नी N. of Durgā. -नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). -नं Light, splendour. -Comp. -आदिपंचमूर्तिः f. one of the five forms of Siva. -कृत् a. 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशितु a. [ई-शान्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -m. The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.

ईशित्वं Power, superiority.

ईशित, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight Siddhis or attributes of Siva. See अगिमन्.

ईशिच a. [ई-णि] Commanding, reigning &c. -m. 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. -जी Supremacy.

ईश्वर a. (रा-री f.) [ई-श्चर P. 111. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. -रा 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लोकथेतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोकालेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler ; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं B. 12. 11 ; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तुणेन कार्ये भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; R. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." -4 A husband ; नेश्वरे पृथुता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर) ; ईश एवाहमयर्थं न च मामी-ज्ञते परे । इदमिदं च सर्वेश्वरमीश्वरस्तेन की-र्तितः II. -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Śāli-vāhana era. -रा, -री N. of Durgā ; of Lakshmi ; or of any other of the Saktiā ; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां स्वामिहोपह्वये अयं. -री N. of several plants and trees ; लिङ्गिनीलता, बंयाकण्ठी, क्षुद्र-जटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. -निः-देयः denial of the existence of god, atheism. -निष्ठ a. trusting in god. -पूजक a. pious, devout. -पूजा worship of god. -प्रसादः divine favour. -मन्त्रः royal or imperial state. -विभूतिः f. the several forms of

the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सम्राज् *n* a temple. —सभे a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष 1 U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषति, ईषितु, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To look, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष्-क] 1 The month *Āsvinā*; cf. इष. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाण *a*. Hastening. —ण *a*. Haaste, speed.

ईषत् *ind*. [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुवितानि S. 1. 3; ईषत्च कुरुते सेवा Pt. 1. 141. 60omp. —उष्ण *a*. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a*. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषद्वयार्थे कल्पः. —कर *a*. 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (—र) very little. —गुण *a*. of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. —दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a*. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —नियम *a*. exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a*. a little white

or pale, whitish. (—हुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a*. that of which a little is drunk. (—नं) a small draught. —पक्षः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a*. pale red. (—क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. —2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, प्रलभ *a*. to be got for little. —विवृत *a*. slightly open. —श्वास *a*. slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट *a*. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a charriot. —Comp. —वृत्त the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —वृत्त *a*. with projecting teeth. (—तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. —3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = इषीका q. v.

ईषमः, -त्वं: See इषमः, इष्वः.

ईह 1 A. (ईहते, ईहाचक्रे, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितु, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long

for; have in mind, think of (with *āca* or inf.); ईहते...अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्टतं कारयितुं कुतस्मा Bk. 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुरिदुना रचयितुं क्षारांश्चपेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —*Caus*. To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वहः.

ईहा [ईह-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकराचरीतुमीहां Rām. ; see अनोह also. —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्भनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —Comp. —अर्थिन् *a*. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —युगः [ईहायधानो युगः] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईह-क] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं कलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

उ

उ 1. 1 A. (अवते, उवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —11. 5 P. (उतोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmi. —3 The orb of the moon. —*ind*. 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसा निविद्धा पश्चाद्बुमालयं सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with *अय* (अयो), *न* (नो) and *किम्* (किम्); see these words. उ—उ or उत on the one hand—on the other hand, partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. —2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्थं [वच्-यच्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). —2 Eulogy, praise. —3 N. of the *Sāma-veda* (Trik.); a variety of *Sāma*; (सामवेदः सामविशेषः). —4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and वजुम् mattered verses). —5 The उक्थ्य sacrifice. —कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). —2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. —2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ्य. —मृत् *m*. a sage who

offers or divides *Ukthas*. —वर्द्धन *a*. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. —वाहस् *a*. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिन् *a*. praising, uttering the *Ukthas*. (—*m*.) a kind of priest. —शस्, —शस्त्र, —शस *a*. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. —शुचन *a*. 1. whose strength is praise. —2. loudly resonant with verses. (—कथा) बी *a*. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a*. [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. —2 Accompanied by praise or *Ukthas*. —*m*. Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a*. [उक्थ्यमहेति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. —2 Deserving praise or verses. —कथ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. —2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the *ज्योतिष्म* sacrifice. —3 A *Soma* sacrifice.

उक्ष 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचकार, वक्ष-
क्षे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To
sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down
upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभेद् Bk. 17
9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 1. 5, 20; Ku.
1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To
scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4
To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, be-
come strong (Ved.)

उक्ष a. [उक्ष-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
Consecrating as by sprinkling;
गसिद्धमंत्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who
sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु a. Desirous of one who
sends down riches.

उक्षत् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling.
—m. (—क्ष) [उक्ष-कृत् Up. 1. 156] 1
An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to
उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः,
&c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the
Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One
of the eight chief medicaments
(अष्टौषधि). -Comp. —अक्ष a. one
whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तक्षः
a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; cf.
वत्सतर. —वक्ष a. dependent on a bull
(यदि वक्षो न विदिदयुषवश एव स्यात्);
male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high;
large; excellent. —लः A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [उक्ष-क्त] 1 Sprinkled,
moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed.
-3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उक्ष्-उक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, उक्षति, उओक्ष
or उक्षाचकार, ओक्षित, उक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiler, pot, vessel. —क्षा 1
A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking
pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A
fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of
the body.

उक्ष्य a. [उक्षायां संस्कृते यत्] 1 Dress-
ed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.);
अक्ष्ययुक्तं च होमवात् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Be-
ing in a boiler (Ved.).

उक्षर्वलः, उक्षल A kind of grass
(धृतिवः वृणोद्).

उक्षण a. Ved. Consisting of
troops with uplifted or ready wea-
pons (उदायुष्माणेषु).

उग्र a. [उग्र-र्त् गङ्गातादेशः Up. 2.
28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, sa-
vage (as a look &c.); वृर्जनः hav-
ing a fierce or cruel look. -2 For-
midable, terrific, frightful, fearful;
सिंहनिपातसुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30;
Ma. 6. 75, 12. 75; वृत्तः, नासिक &c.
-3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent,
intense; उग्रतर्पा वेला S. 3 intensely
hot; उग्रशोकः Me. 113 v. 1. -4 Sharp,
pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6
Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7
Ready to do any work, indutious.
—मा 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N.

of a mixed tribe, descendant of a
Kshatriya father and Shūdra mother
(his business being to catch or kill
animals dwelling in holes, such as
snakes; cf. Ma. 10. 9, 13, 15). -3
N. of a tree शोभान्नवृक्ष. -4 A group of
five asterisms; their names are:—
पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वामघादया, मघा and
मरीचि. -5 N. of a country called Ke-
rala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sen-
timent called रोद. -7 Wind. —ग्र 1
N. of different plants; वचा, यवानी,
यवाक. -2 A cruel woman. —ग्री A
kind of being belonging to the class
of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly
poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox
(वत्सनामविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. —Comp.
—ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N.
of Siva. —कर्मन् a. fierce in action,
cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कार-
वेल). —गंध a. strong-smelling. (—घः)
1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of
other trees also; कटफल, अजंकवृक्ष. -3.
garlic. (—घ्र) 1. Orris root. -2. a
medicinal plant. -3. N. of various
plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (—घं)
Assafœtida. —गंधिन् a. strong-smell-
ing. —चपः a strong desire. —चारि-
णी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a.
base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess.
—तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or
terrible energy. —दंष्ट्र a. having ter-
rific teeth. —वृंड a. ruling with a
rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless;
Pt. 3. —वर्जन, —रूप a. frightful in
appearance, fierce-looking, grim, ter-
rible. —दुहितृ f. the daughter of
a powerful man. —धन्वन् a. having a
powerful bow. (—m.) N. of Siva
and Indra. —नासिक a. large nosed.
—पुत्र a. born in a mighty family.
(—त्रः) N. of Kārttikeya. —वृति a.
horribly stinking; Māl. 5. 16. —रेतस्
m. a form of Rudra. —वीर a. having
powerful men. —शासन a. strict in
orders, severe in commands. —शेखरा
'crest of Siva', N. of the Gan-
ges. —शोक a. sorely-grieving,
deeply afflicted. —श्रवणवर्जन a.
terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N.
of a son of Dhritarāshtra. -2. N.
of a king of Mathurā and father
of Kamsa. He was deposed by his
son; but Krishna after having slain
Kamsa restored him to the throne.
(—ना) N. of the wife of Akūra.
जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and
enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रता, —र्य Violence, fearfulness,
passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रपश्य a. [उग्र पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, लक्ष्-
सुम्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful,
hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उकुणः A bug.

उक् 4 P. (उक्षति, उओक्ष, औक्षीत्, उचि-
यति, उक्षितुं, उक्षित or उग्र mostly used in

p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather to-
gether. -2 To take pleasure in, de-
light in, be fond of. -3 To be ac-
customed or used to. -4 To be suit-
able, suit, fit.

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right,
suitable; उचितस्तदुपायः U. 3; usu-
ally with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रो-
दितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचि-
तेषु करणीयेषु U. 4. 7, 12; K. 64; M.
3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in
comp.; नीचारभागधेयोचितः R. 1. 50, 2.
25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1.
34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful,
agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known,
understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited.
8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित)
-9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचर्थ [उच्यते स्तुयतेनेन वच्-कयर्त्]
Praise, verse (स्तोत्र).

उच्यय a. [उच्य-यत्] Deserving
praise.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses),
tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevat-
ed, superior, exalted (family &c.).
-2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चः पक्षि-
गणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent,
strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant;
see उच्चस्थ below. —उच्चः The apex of
the orbit of a planet. —Comp. —तरु
1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty
tree in general. —तालः (heightened)
music, dancing &c. at a tavern.
—देवता time personified, chronos.
—नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various
multiform. (—चं) 1. the upper or lower
stations of planets. -2. change of
accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud,
vociferous. —भाषिन् a. shouting,
bawling. —ललाटा, —टिका a woman
with a high or projecting forehead.
—संश्रय a. occupying a high station
(said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see
Mall. thereon.

उच्चता, —र्य Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty
(fig. also); अतिउच्चकैर्भित्तायमुच्चकै-
Si. 1. 16. 16. 46. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-
eminently; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चा ind. High, above, upwards,
aloft; चक्र, बुध्न.

उच्चैः ind. [cf. Up. 5. 12] 1 A/oft,
high, on high, above, upwards (opp.
नीच-चैः); यथाउच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1.
चिप्लुच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैश्वासाः
P. 1. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud
noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य; R. 2. 12. 51; Bg.
1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely,
very much, greatly; विदधति भयमुच्चै-
र्विदधमणो वनांताः R. 1. 22. आश्लेषमप-
य मदीपितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used
as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a)
high, noble; जनोपमुच्चैः पदलंघनोत्सुका
Ku. 5. 64; 6. 75; कुलं चात्मनः S. 4.
19; किं पुनर्येतयोच्चैः Me. 17; Batn. 4.
16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent,

famous; उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. —*Comp.* —कर *a.* making acutely accented. —घुटे 1. clamour, great uproar. —2. loud proclamation. —घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (घा) 1. loud noise. —2. a form of Rudra. —दिग् *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. —धुञ्जन् *a.* hoving tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —बादः high praise; जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्बादः U. 5. —शिरस्र *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; सुद्वेपि नून शरणं प्रपन्न ममत्सुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —अवस्र्-स *a.* 1. long-eared. —2. deaf. (—*m.*) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन ह्यारत्नमहारिच Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (—*ra*) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest. उच्चैस्तमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. —2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्त *a.* Higher, taller, louder. उच्चैस्तरं-रां *ind.* 1 Very loud. —2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुः पश्यति V. 1. —2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चद् 1 P. To go away, disappear. —*Caus.* 1 To scare or drive away, expel. —2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. —2 Separation. —3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). —4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. —5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. —2 Habit, usage. —3 A kind of garlic. —4 N. of different plants; कुंजा, चूडाला, सूयामलभी, नामरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. —2 Quick, expeditions. —3 Loud. —4 Angry, irascible, violent. —5 Hanging down.

उच्चंडः [उच्छिद्-चंडो यत्] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाह्वसुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. —2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. —3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदो-भृति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कालाहलधनिरुद्धचर्त् K. 27; U. 2;

Ratn. 1. —4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोहपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. —5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. —6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्मसुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. —*Caus.* 1 To cease to issue. —2 To utter, pronounce, declare. —3 To void one's excrement. —4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. —2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. —2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —त Excrement, faeces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण, काम. —2 Excrement, dung, faeces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. —3 Discharge (in general). —4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद्. —2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. —*Comp.* —अर्थ *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. —2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. —ज्ञः a linguist. —स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. —2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितासुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलमिस्त्रखो वसी 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगराबोद्धलं Dk. —2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानाद्धुच्चलजपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितवत्पद् R. 12. 27. —3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल *a.* Moving. —ल Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out. उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. —2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच [मयूरपंखादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. —2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. —3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवेतीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; स्फोटोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प-दोच्चयः S. D. 2; of. शिलोच्चय also. —2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. —3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविष); Ki. 8. 15, 51. —4 Nivāra rice (collected by winnowing). —5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. —6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. —2 A kind of crab. —3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिर्दं (टिं)गः A crab.

उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Māl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. —2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न *a.* [उच्छद्-क] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उत्सन्न. —2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् *pres. p.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Māl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलच्छ &c. K. P. —2 Appearing, bursting forth; Māl. 7. —3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* —4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards. उच्छलित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. —2 Shaken. —3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. —2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, उचित्व *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). —2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख *a.* [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. —2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. —3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिघनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; कोष्ठि-छादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातिवृणया Mb.; किं वा विपूरतय गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रमथति यत्त सप्तसिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap

(thread); Mā. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop ; व्या-पाच्छिद्य Mb.; तेस्तेभ्योविरुद्धिना S. D. -pass. 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease ; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient ; एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छितिः *f.* Extirpation, destruction ; कोसल^० Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off ; उच्छिन्नाश्र-यकारेण कुलटा गोकारं श्रीगता Mn. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. —: Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्त *a.* An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to ; सतां भोच्छेदकरः पितृते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन *a.* Destroying.

उच्छिरस *a.* [उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted ; शैलारमजाय पितृशिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिर्लीध *a.* Full of mushrooms (shot up) ; कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छि-र्लीधमव्याम् Ms. 11. -ध A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट^० 7 P. (chiefly in pass.) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder. -2 Rejected, abandoned ; अन्^० R. 12. 15. -3 Stale ; *कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and (hence) considered impure ; न चोच्छिष्टं कचिद् ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्ट 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice) ; नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56 ; so द्विजं, यष्टं. -2 Honey. -Comp. -अन्नं leavings, offal. —चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, -भोजिन, -भाक् *a.* one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). -भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेदः, -वर्णं 1 Rest, remainder ; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेदपीकुरो वशनच्छद एष चुविह Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

तच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. —कं [उद्यापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. -2 The head ; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छोषण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up ; पच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिन्द्रियानाम् Bg.

2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —णं Drying up ; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छुष्म Confusion.

उच्छुष्ठा = उच्छुष्ट q. v.

उच्छुन्न *a.* [उच्छ्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen ; प्रबलवदितोच्छुन्ननेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84 ;

उत्तानोच्छुन्नमहृत्पाटितोदरसन्निभे K. P. 7 ; अनवरतवदितोच्छुन्नताग्रदृष्टि Dk. 95.

-2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छुखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, untrained, uncurbed ; *वाचा Pt. 3 ; अन्यदुच्छुखलं सत्तमन्यच्छास्त्रनियतं Si.

2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं : Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling ; Mā. 5. 16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छ्रि [उच्छ्रि] 1 U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. —Caus. To increase ; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्रि (च्छ्रा) यः [उच्छ्रि-अच् च्च् वा]

1 Rising (of a planet &c.) ; Y. 1.

147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation (physical and moral) ;

शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदागजदेवैर् वितत्यस्थितः खं Me. 62 ; K. 105 ; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17.

61 ; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity ; गुण^० Ki. 8. 21, 16.

10 ; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride.

-6 The upright side of a triangle.

—यि (उच्छ्रायि) Plank. —Comp. —उपेत *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रायण *a.* Raised, erected. —णं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन *a.* High, raised, lofty ; Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up ; H. 2. 164 ; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen ; *सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25 ; K. 206.

-3 High, tall, lofty, exalted ; Ki. 5. 1 ; Bg. 6. 11 ; R. 9. 19 ; पंचयोजनमु-

च्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 In-

creasing, growing, prosperous ; Ms. 7. 170 ; increased (in size or bulk),

grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्राय q. v.

उच्छ्राय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उल्लूकः Ved. A part of the human

body (used only in dual).

उल्लूकः Ved. Gaping ; cleaving

open.

उल्लूस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live ;

आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुल्लूस्सितमपि K. 175 ;

Ve. 5. 15 ; Ms. 3. 72 ; अमुल्लूस्स्य with-

out breathing, in one breath. -2 To

take heart or courage, cheer up, re-

vive, breathe a sigh of relief ; नाद्या-

प्युल्लूस्सिति U. 3. 7 ; स्वस्त्यभिधातुल्लूस्सि

तीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted ; Si.

18. 58 ; Ratn. 4 ; *दिग्गतः Ki. 9. 21.

-3 To open, bloom (as a lotus) ;

नोच्छ्रसिति तपनकिरणो (कुसुमं) V. 3.

16 ; M. 2. 11 ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4

To take a deep breath, pant, sigh

deeply ; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To

throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be

loosened or relaxed. —Caus. 1 To

cause to breathe. -2 To console,

cheer up, delight ; Ra. 6. 8 ; U. 3 ;

Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin,

Me. 62.

उल्लूसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2

Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3

Loosening ; Mā. 2. 5.

उल्लूसित *p. p.* (Used actively) 1

Heaving, breathing ; U. 3. -2 Emit-

ting or sending out vapour (refresh-

ed) ; V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened,

expanded ; Mā. 4 ; *मृतिः K. 92

raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 (a) Enliven-

ed, gladdened, refreshed ; Me. 46.

(b) Inspired or animated with hope ;

Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of re-

lief ; M. 3. 6 ; R. 10. 73 ; K. 181. -6

Consoled ; उल्लूकोच्छ्रसितहृदयं Me. 106.

-7 Waving, dishevelled : *अलकं R.

8. 55. -8 Effaced (स्मृ^०) Ku. 3. 38.

—तं 1 Breath, the (very) life ; सा

कुलपतेच्छ्रसितामिव S. 3 ; Ku. 7. 4. -2

Blowing, blowing. -3 Exhalation ;

R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval,

throbbing ; R. 6. 68 ; V. 1. -5 Be-

coming loose or relaxed. -6 Sigh-

ing. -7 The vital air of the body.

उल्लूसा 1 Breath, exhalation,

breathing out ; सुलोच्छ्रसगंधं V. 4. 22 ;

Ra. 1. 3 ; Me. 108. -2 Support of

life, being alive ; U. 3. 30 ; K. 158.

-3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encour-

agement ; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring,

dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division

or chapter of a book, as of the Har-

sha-oharita ; cf. अक्षरा.

उल्लूसासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out

of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3

Loosened, released. -4 Detached,

separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उल्लूसात् *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling

air. -2 Heaving, throbbing ; V. 1. 6 ;

Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring,

dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away ;

Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7

Rising, coming forward.

उल्लू 6 P. (उच्छ्रति, औच्छीत्, उच्छ्रित्,

उल्लू) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To

abandon, transgress. -4 To cease,

stop.

उज्जस् *Caus.* To kill, destroy,

extirpate (with gen.) ; विद्वोज्जसा-

सयितुं जगद्द्रुहं Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; **चोर-थोज्जासनं** Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the modern Oujain in Málvā, the capital of Vikramāditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवन्ति), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; सौ-भोस्तंयप्रणयविमुखा मा सम धूरज्जयिन्याः Me. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer. -2 To be victorious, triumph. -**Caus.** (-जायति) 1 To cause to conquer. -2 To help one in winning.

उज्जिनिः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-Sambhitā.

उज्जेष a. Victorious. -**वः** Obtain prosperity.

उज्जिघ्रा a. [उद्-घ्रा-ञ] Smelling.

उज्जीव 1 P. To revive, return to life. -**Caus.** To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life again.

उज्जुम्भ 1 A. 1 To gape, open. -2 To part asunder. -3 To become visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेद्वौ तव लक्ष्यं यद्वपराः स्निताञ्जुह्वभते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290. -4 To revive, come to sense; Mr. 6. 52. -**Caus.** 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जुम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जुम्भदन्तभोजा भिनस्यमानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open. -**वः** 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जुम्भा, -**मणं** 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning. -2 Spreading, increase; Māl. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जुम्भित a. Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. -**तं** 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उद्गता जा यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. -**रूपं** A bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल 1 P. To blaze up, shine. -**Caus.** (-ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42; Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si. 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely, beautiful; सर्गो निमग्नोऽज्वला N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Uo-

restrained, full; Si. 5. 48. -**लः** Love, passion. -**ला** 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form of the Jagatimetre. -**लं** Guld. -**Comp.** -**दत्तः** N. of the author of a commentary on the Upādi Sūtras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining, brilliant.

उज्झ 6 P. [उज्झति, उज्झाचकार, उज्झति, उज्झति] 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तत्पुञ्जचकार R. 5. 75; तत्क्षणाज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1. 40, 51; आतपयोर्ज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मद्वाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अवि-रतोऽज्झितवारिविपादुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

उज्झ a. [उज्झ-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झकाः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ-ल्यट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्झटित a. Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

उज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जति, उज्जति) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलान-पुञ्जता Ms. 3. 100.

उज्जः [उज्ज-ञच्] Gleaning or gathering grains; तन्पुञ्जपङ्क्तिस्तस्यैतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -**हं** Gleaning. -**Comp.** -**वृत्तिः**, -**शील** a. one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जने Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उज्जं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -**Comp.**

-**जः**, -**जं** [उज्ज्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or ascetics, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves). उज्जहारविरुद्धं नीवार-बलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; सुगोचरितरो-मंथमुदजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्ज = उज्ज 1 P. (ओजति, उज्जति, ओजति, ओजति) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उज्जुः f., उज्जु n. [उज्ज-ङक्] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रकाशत-रितोऽज्जुः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be n. only). -**Comp.** -**चक्रं** zodiacal circle. -**पः**, -**पं** [उज्जति जले-पति] a raft, boat; तित्तिर्दुस्तरं मोहाबुद्धयेना-स्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोद्भूयेन परलोक-वर्दी तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-**पः**) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. -**पतिः**, -**राज** 1. the moon; जितसुधुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसात्मकस्योद्भूतेष्व रसमयः Ku. 5. 22. -2 Varuna, rogent of waters. -**पथः** the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. अज्ज्वर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A

eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice. -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. -**रं** 1 The fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. -2 Copper. -3 A Karsha, a measure of two tolas. -**Comp.** -**वृत्तः**, -**पर्ण** the plant Croton Polyandra.

उज्ज्वः = उज्ज्व q. v.

उज्ज्वामर a 1 Agreeable, excel- lent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उज्ज्वामरव्यस्तविस्तरिदोःखं-पर्यासितश्माधारम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्ज्व 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar. -**Caus.** To scare away.

उज्ज्वनं Flying up, soaring; गते विस्तीर्णयने निराश्रान् N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वि p. p. Flown up, flying up -**नं** 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A parti- cular flight of birds.

उज्ज्वीयन् Flying up.

उज्ज्विशः 1 N. of a work contain- ing charms and incantation. -2 N. of Siva.

उज्ज N. of a country; the modern Oriasa; see ओड़.

उज्जक a. (की f.) Removing, driving out.

उज्जादिः A class of terminations beginning with उज्.

उज्जुकः 1 A species of leprosy. -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the body.

उज्जेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf; तयैवोडेरकसज्ज Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt (b) interrogation; (c) deliberation; (d) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or); तत्किमयमातपक्षोपाः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S. 3; स्यादुतयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (b) alternative; usually a correla- tive of किं (whether, or); किमिदं गुरुभिरपदिहसुत धर्मशस्त्रेषु पठितसुत मोक्ष-पातियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन मुजसि व्यक्तसुत येन बिभर्षि तत् Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत् is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्विद् are joined to उत्; (c) association, connection, (hav- ing a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत् बलवानुताबलः; (d) in- terrogation; उत् वृद्धः पतिष्यति; (e) deliberation; (f) intensity; (g) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a poten- tial 'would that'); (h) sometimes used as an expletive; (i) oft used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; नवा विद्याद्विद्वज् सर्वमिदमुत् Bg-

14. 11; धर्म नष्टे कुलं कुरुत्तमधर्मोऽभिमत-
वस्तुत्त 1. 40. -2 With a preceding
प्रति = on the contrary, on the other
hand, but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य
प्रत्युत्त दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 : न केवलं धि-
पते प्रत्युत्त पर्युपास्यमानस्तद्वति Nāg. 5.
-3 With a preceding किं = how much
more or how much less; see किम्
उत्त उत्त Either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसा-
मुत्तराज्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत्त वा Or else,
and; वा-उत्त वा उतालोपि-वा either-or.
उत्तश्च N. of a son of Angirā
and elder brother of Brihaspati.
-Comp. -अयुजः, -अयुजन्मन् m. Bri-
haspati, teacher of the gods; तस्यासु-
तस्यायुजवज्जगदाद्ये गवाघञे Si. 2. 69.
-तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद् स्वार्थे-कृ; उत्कः = उ-
त्कृतिः P. V. 2. 80 Sk] 1 Desirous
of, longing for, anxiously wishing
for (in comp.); अद्विमुतात्समागमेरुः
Kn. 6. 95; मानमेरुः Mo. 11; some-
times with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. -2
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-
sent-minded. -रुः 1 Desire. -2
Opportunity.

उत्कृता 1 A state of longing or
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant
having aromatic seeds (गजपिप्पली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. to make uneasy;
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair erect;
as in वटोत्कच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines,
each line containing eleven syllable
instants.

उत्कचुक a. 1 Without bodice or
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कृत् 1 P. To start or burst out;
Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कृत् a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-
nary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv.
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much;
अत्युत्कृतेः पापपुण्यैरिदं कलमद्वते H.
1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, con-
spicuous; लोचनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 A-
bounding in, richly endowed with;
पादपात्रं कुसुमोत्कटात् Rām. -6 Drunk,
mad, furious; मदीरुः Pt. -7 Superior,
high. -8 Proud haughty. -9 Un-
even. -10 Difficult. -रः 1 A fluid
(lohor) dropping from the temples
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-
phant in rut. -3 The plant Saccha-
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.
-वा The plant Laurus Cassia (चंडी-
का). -रु The fragrant bark of Lau-
rus Cassia.

उत्कृत्कसनं Sitting on the hams,
squatting.

उत्कणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ a. [उन्नतः कंठो यस्य] 1 Hav-
ing the neck uplifted, ready, on the
point of (doing anything), in comp.
आज्ञापनोत्कंठा S. 2; रथस्वनोत्कंठमुने
वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager. -ठा, -ठा A mode of,
sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious.
pine or be sorry for; S. 4; Si-
9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly de-
sirous of (with gen. or dat.); स्वर्गं
य नोत्कंठते V. 3. 4; Mv. 6; उत्कंठते
च युष्मत्सन्निकर्षस्य U. 6. 6. 21; Mā.
4; Bk. 5. 72. -Caus (उत्कंठयति) To
create anxiety or longing, inspire
with tender emotions; Bh. 1. 35;
Ghaṭ. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general); यास्यस्य शकुंतलेति हव्यं
संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया S. 4. 5; अवाप्तं Mā. 2.
12 seized with fright, suddenly
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved
person or thing; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठमु-
द्दिशते Amara. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,
missing anything or person; गाढो-
त्कंठा Mā. 1. 15; Mo. 83.

उत्कंठित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.
-2 Regretting, grieving for sor-
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. -ता A mistress
longing for her absent love or hus-
band, one of the eight heroines;
she is thus defined :- आपतुं कृतचि-
चोऽपि देवान्नायति यस्मिन् । तदनाममदुःखात्
विरक्षोक्तं ता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. [उन्नतः कंधरो यस्य] Hav-
ing the neck uplifted; उत्कंधरवारक-
मित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -र Bending back
the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver,
shake. -Caus. To cause to tremble,
shake, agitate.

उत्कंप a. Trembling; श्वासं कुचं
Amaru. 90. -पः, -पनं Trembling,
tremor, agitation; किमधिकं नासोत्कंपं
दिशः समुदीक्षते Amara. 28; Mo. 72.

उत्कंपित 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करा See under उत्कृ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical in-
strument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect.
-र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous; K.
306. -ला 1 N. of a country, the
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of
that country (pl.); जगन्नाथमातृदेश
उत्कला परिकीर्तितः; see ओड़; उत्कला-
वृक्षितपथा B. 4. 38. -2 A fowler, bird-
catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load
with him). -4 A sub division of
Brāhmanas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened.
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened,

blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising,
prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect
and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one)
permission to go, take leave of; Pt.
5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread
its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be
proud, produce conceit by an ac-
knowledge of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general,
uneasiness; जातः नोत्कलिका A marn-
78; K. 133, 205, 210, 234; Dk. 17,
20. -2 Longing for, regretting,
missing anything or person. -3
Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A
bad. -5 A wave; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं
Si. 3. 70; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः
ruffled by waves Mā. 3. 10 (where
उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161.
-Comp. -प्रायः a variety of prose-
composition abounding in com-
pound words and hard letters; भवेदु-
त्कलिकामयं समासादयं दृढाक्षरं Chand.
M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up.
-2 Ploughing, drawing through (as
a plough); सद्यःसीरोत्कषणसुराभि क्षेत्र-
मावृणु मां मे. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.
उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं, -उत्कासिका Hem-
ming, clearing the throat of mucus.
उत्कीलित a. Nailed up.

उत्कुंचिता, -का The plant Nigella
Indica.

उत्कुटं [उन्नतः कुटो यस्य] Lying down
or sleeping with the face (or head)
upwards, stretching out on the
back.

उत्कुटक a. Stretched on the back
with the face upwards. -Comp. -आ-
सनं a posture with the face up-
wards.

उकुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलाद्] Fallen
from the family, disgracing or dis-
honouring one's family; यदि यथा
वदति शितिपस्तथा स्वमसि किं विदुःकु-
लया स्वयाः S. 5. 67.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the
cuckoo).

उत्कूटः [उन्नतं कूटमस्य] A parasol
or umbrella.

उत्कूदनं Jumping up, springing
upwards; शक्तिनीति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलाद्] 1 Going
uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reach-
ing the bank. -3 Overflowing the
bank; K. 303.

उत्कूलित a. Brought to the bank or
shore, reaching the bank; प्रतिक्रानो-
कूलितक्षेत्रलाभाः Si. 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृति f. N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृ 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नामज्ञरोत्कृते बले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्ते Mā. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तन 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उत्कर्षे Si. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगवकोटिलस्य मालेयमुत्कृत्य R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; Si. 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकर्ष). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. -Caus. To elevate, raise, increase. -pass. 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष a. 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -कृ 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषा कुलमुत्कर्षे Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानामपि पूतनामुत्कर्षे प्रपुष्टयता R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षात् च धन्विना यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक a. Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षण 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षित a. Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बल^० Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञान^०, सुख^० &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौह्य^०: Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed. -Comp. -उपाधिता state of high illusion. -धूमः & good soil. -वेदन marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता, -रत्न Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तुषोत्कीर्णो R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयद्विदु निशानिवालास्य बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर a. (-रा, -रि f.) [कृ-अर्] That which piles or throws up or raises. -रा 1 A heap, multitude; नक्षत्रोत्कर

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubble, what is thrown up, (स्रविकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee. उत्करीय a. Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-वृ] P. III. 3. 30 1 Winnowing oorn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-वृ] Pontioe.

उत्किर a. [कृ-कर्तिर] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); पुष्परेणुत्किरः R. 1. 38; निनाय सारथ्यमहि-मोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्ण p. p. 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mā. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; नामधेयं engraven with a name -3 Bored, perforated; चण^० Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृ 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं पदुत्कीर्त्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तन 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कृ-वृ] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव ब्रूती K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक a. Bribed. -कृ 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि a. Pointed.

उत्क्रम 1 U, 4P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रान्त्येषो R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रान्ति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्यं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तसिमा Dk. 101, 97. -Caus. (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रम 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमण 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्राणोत्क्रमण) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रान्त p. p. 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तमिवाधुनि K. 33; R.

7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 15. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Transpassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रान्ति f. 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तिव a. Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रु 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पण्डितम् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्ट p. p. Crying out, exclaiming. -ष्ट 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोश 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An outcry (कुरी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्रि 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -Caus. 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्रुश 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्रुशक a. Causing the disorders of the humours. -कृः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्रुशन, -शित a. Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफ^० exciting phlegm.

उत्क्रुदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रुदित a. 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगन्ना Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; R. 1. 22; so बाहुं, धुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मय^० Ratn. 1; so लोभ^०, अन्ध-राग^०. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -स्त The thorn apple, the Dhatitra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्षोक्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिदूक्षेपान् विप्राः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises : Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; ब्रह्मायुक्षिपत्पहरतारिमुत्क्षेपकः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards; lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmas* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away; despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen *Papas*.

उत्खाचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कसुमोत्खाचितान् वलीभूतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खात निधिशंकया क्षितितलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; बंगारुत्खात नरसः R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खात-खड्गः Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातपरिभ्यागजलं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.): क्षीला* uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं चक्रं नरस्य Mu. 1; लवणं मधुरेभ्यः प्राप्तः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; कलौ मंत्रधयामासुरखातप्रतिरोपिता R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिष्ठति not stopped by uneven ground; S. 7. 33. -Comp. —केलि *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, snake &c.); उत्खातकोलः शृगा-वैषम्यक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिम् *a.* [उत्खान-इति] 1 Uneven, having up and down rugged (opp सम); उत्खातिमि धूमिरिति मया रतिमयमनाद्वयस्य मदीकृता रेगः S. 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खलद् 6 P. 1 To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उत्.

उत्तंसः [उत्तंम्-अर्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानरहत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring; Māl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अञ्जलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटः] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इष नदीरयाः स्थली R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छ्रुतमंडूकपादितोत्तरसंनिभः K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणि-द्वयमनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; *सिद्धयु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Māl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -Comp. —कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. —पत्रकः a species of Ricinus (रैकंड). —पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Śāy.). —पाद *a.* with extended legs (children). (—दा) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2, the Supreme Spirit. °जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —ज्ञ *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानज्ञः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयह्लादं K. 62. (—यः, —यः) a little child, suckling, infant. —शीघ्र *a.* lying extended; stagnant. —हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (—स्तौ) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the grounds.

उत्तानकः A species of the *Cyperus grama* (उड्डा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up lifted; K. 28, 209, 293. -2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तपनाराचलीला Si. 11. 50; उत्तपति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चित्रौ मेघस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm. when used transitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; उत्तपमान; आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्तपने पाणी Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेयुत्तपति यद्विशिष्टः Si. 9. 67. -3 To excrete, urge on, press hard. —Caus. To warm, heat.

उत्तप *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36; U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 Anxious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. —तं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. -2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3 Excitement, passion; प्रयुद्धः सखे-सिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमा किल H. 3. 45. -4 Anxiety, ardour. -5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. -2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. -2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताप्य S. 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Māl. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उत्तमम्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः the best of Brāhmanas; so सूर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममप्यभोत्तमयुजः संसर्गतो जायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जयय). -3 Most elevated, chief, principal. -4 Greatest, first; Me. 2. 249. —मा 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —मा 1 An excellent woman. -2 A kind of pustule or pimple. -3 The plant *Asclepias Boreas Roxb.* —Comp. —अंग 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् विषरज्जहृतोत्तमंगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अधम *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good, middling, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —अभिसृ. a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Śān. phil. —अर्णो the plant *Asparagus Racemosus* (इंदीवरी). —अर्धः 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. —अर्ध *a.* pertaining to the best half. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —उत्तपद् *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent —अणः, —अणिकः (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) घारेह-सन्तः P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. —ओजस्र *a.* of excellent valour. —गंधादय *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. —गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. —पद् *a.* high

office. —**पु(र)वः** 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —**लाभः** an excellent profit. —**वैश्वः** N. of Siva. —**शाखा** a tree having excellent branches. —**श्लोक** a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —**संग्रहः** ('की') intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —**साहस**, —**सै** the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) *pāṇas* ; Ma. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365 ; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धं प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । नभ्यमः पंच विधेयः सस्रं त्वेव चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाद्य a. Ved. Made excellent. **उत्तमीय** a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम् 5, 9 P. [उद्-संभ्र] To stay, prop, support, hold up ; K. 281, Ve. 6 ; रक्षोघोर्ध्वमितीधवारिकलशः Ve. 6 ; Si. 4. 25. —**Caus.** 1 To increase, heighten, rouse ; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तमः, —**भन** 1 Upholding, proping, supporting ; सुवनोत्तमनस्तम्भान् K. 260 ; Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद्-तर] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर) ; उत्तरे-अधरे दृताः Sat. Br. अवन्तोत्तरकार्यं R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेवाः उत्तरमेवाः, भीमांसः ; उत्तरार्धः &c. ; रामचरितं later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्व-उत्तराः former-latter H. 1. 2 ; Ma. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; कालः subsequent time ; कलः ; बचनं a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरं Mv. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; बहुतरा विंशतिः 26 ; अष्टोत्तरं ज्ञतं 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राज्ञां तु चरितार्थत्वं बुद्धोत्तरैव S. 5 ; चरकोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; अष्टोत्तरमीक्षिता Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्तरमोचरो मंगलादिभिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K.

311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल*पुष्पज्ञाद्ये R. 6. 50 overspread with ; चर्मोत्तरं 13. 7. rich in ; 18. 7 ; कर्प* 13. 28 ; 17. 12 ; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —**रा** 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —**रा** 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां विजि देवतास्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —**र** 1 An answer, reply ; प्रसक्तमे च प्रतिबुद्धुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संग्रहायने Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mtm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —**र** ind. 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after ; तत् उत्तरं, इत् उत्तरं &c. —**Comp.** —**अपर** a. higher and lower (fig. also). (—**रै** du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्दिष्टः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरन्निष्ठोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —**आधिकार**, —**रित**, —**त्वं** right to property, heirship, inheritance. —**अधिकारिन्** m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —**अपर** north-west. —**अयनं** (*यनं, च being changed to य) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —**अराणि**, —**जी** f. The upper arāṇi (which by cutting becomes the ग्रन्थ or churner). —**अर्थ** a. for the sake of what follows. —**अर्थ** 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —**अपे** a. being on the northern side. —**अहः** the following day. —**आभासः** a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. —**ता**, —**त्वं** the semblance of a reply without reality. —**आज्ञा** the northern direction. —**अधिपतिः**, —**पति** the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kuberā. —**आवादा** the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —**आमंसः** 1. an upper garment ; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19 ; Kn. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —**इतर** a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—**रा**) the southern direction. —**उत्तर** a. [उत्तरमादुत्तर] 1. more and more, higher and high-

er, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing ; स्वेष्टेन बृष्टः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 136 (—**रं**) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अल्युत्तरात्तरण Mu. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. accession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (—**रं**) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —**उत्तरिन्** a. 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —**ओष्ठः** the upper lip (उत्तरो-रौ-ष्ठः). —**कांड** the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —**कायः** the upper part of the body ; R. 9. 60. —**कालः** 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —**कुव** (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —**कोसलाः** (m. pl.) the northern Kosala ; पितृनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —**कोशला** the city of Ayodhyā ; वदः पतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —**क्रिया** funeral rites, obsequies. —**खंड** the last section or book. —**खंडनं** refutation. —**ग्रन्थः** supplement to a work. —**छदा** a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5. 65. 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —**ज** a. born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —**ज्या** the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —**ज्योतिषाः** (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —**तंत्र** N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —**द्वार्यक** a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —**दिश** f. the north. —**इक्ष** : —**वालः** 1. Kuberā, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. —**वलिन** 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —**देशः** the country towards the north. —**धेय** a. to be done subsequently. —**पक्षः** 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason *pro*. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) ; प्रापयन् पक्षन्यायेनिरुत्तरपक्षमाह Si. 2. 15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mtm.) the fifth member of an *Adhikaraṇa* q. v. —**पदः** 1. an upper garment. —2. To bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —**पथा** the northern way, way leading to the north. —**पथिक** a. travelling in the northern country. —**पद** 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with

another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्ध; the north western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (—मा) the north-western country. (—मा) [उत्तरमाः पश्चिममाश्च दिशोत्तरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः। क्रियापादस्तुतीयः स्यात्तुयो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.). —पुष्पः = उत्तमपुष्पः *q. v.* —पुर्ब *a.* north-eastern. (—र्बा) the north-east. —मच्छुद्वाः a coverlid, quilt. —मत्सुचरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a law-suit. —क(का)ह्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —माद्रपद्-द्वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मन्द्र a loud but slow manner of singing. —मार्ग a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brāhma or Jñāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from Mīmāṃsā proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्र N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, —य n. old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, —वासस् n. an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादित्र *m.* 1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. —2. N. of a Tirtha near the कुक्षेत्र. —लक्ष्यं the loft thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (—तः) hearsay-witness. —साम्नि *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. —2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —सम्यक् *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. —2. who or what proves a reply. (—कः) an assistant, helper. —हस्तः Ved. the upper jaw-bone. उत्तरंग [उत्तरमंगं शकृन्वा० यण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. —2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः) —3 At the top, above. —4 Behind. —5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —2 In the second case (opp. पूर्व in the first case). —3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] North-therly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरिर्ब, —यकं [उत्तर-उ ना-कप्] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-एणप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. 1., K. 120; निबध्नस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mā. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mn. 6. 3. —2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. —3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; Mā. 7.

उत्तरजनं [उच्चैस्तजनं] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान See under उत्तर.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong; अङ्गुत्तालालङ्घ्यत्वात् K. 251. —2 (a) Violent, loud (as sound); Mā. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) Boaring, gusty (wind); Mā. 5. 4. —3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपराः पुण्याः सरित्संगमा U. 2. 30; तुङ्गल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Mā. 5. 11, 23. —4 Huge, of monstrous shape; *ताडका Mv. 1. 37. —5 Arduous, difficult. —6 Manifest; distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. —7 Speedy, swift. —8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. —9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिष् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. —2 Exciting, stimulating; शुष्क, काम &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; *समर्थो श्लोकैः Mn. 4; Mv. 2. —2 Urging on, driving. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); Si. 3. 6. —5 An exciting speech. —6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p.* 1 Instigated, excited. —2 Animated. —3 Sent. —4 Sharpened

polished &c. —र्त्त 1 An inducement. —2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मय्येवं योजनं श्लेषयत्नवा ।

उत्तुंग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall; कर-प्रवेष्टामुत्तुंगा प्रवृत्तकिं मयीवर्त्त Si. 2. 89; *हैमपीठानि 2. 6. —2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुङ्गितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुलू 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उत्तु 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्लोत्तीर्णं R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णाय S. 4. —2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उद्गतरिषुर्योर्वाचं Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरदुत्तीर्णं Vo. 3; तेनोत्तीर्णं पद्मा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. —3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहार्णवाद्-तीर्णं Mk. 10. 49. —4 To descend, alight; वज्रपदे उत्तीर्णो Vet. —5 To give up, leave, quit. —6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —Caus. 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77. —2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. —3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. —4 To land, disembark. —5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. —2 To be crossed over, as in उत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. —ण 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). —2 Landing, disembarking. —3 Crossing, passing over; संसार-सङ्घम°.

उत्तार *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. —2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —रः 1 Transporting over, conveying. —2 Fording, crossing; सुकोत्तार-त K. 326. —3 Landing, disembarking. —4 Delivering, rescuing. —5 Getting rid of. —6 Vomiting. —7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. —2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —ण N. of Viśva. —ण 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्सारि *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्सारि *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ma. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उत्तं तोरणम्] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्थसु 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्थासा Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्थिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उद्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्ति-हेत्ययमं चारय Ma. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशमादुत्ति-ष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कर्माभिघातोत्थितकंदुकेयं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतद्विष्टिति Mbb.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णे-भ्यो घृणार्णो ऋषि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अण्वदु-त्तादुत्थितम् K. 136; उद्विष्टिष्ठनं प्रज्ञासाधकः Dk. 49 shoots of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परी नेपिहयः पदमभिच्छता Si 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); सुतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयवृद्धिर्हयं स्वस्वतोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थं कस्मै न बहु मयते Bk. 8. 12; 20, 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्तादुत्ति-ष्ठने जनः Ki. 11. 13. उद्विष्टित कृती Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते ग्रामा H. 9. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; स्वाह्वयापयति ह्वं Si. 2. 57, 102;

Kām. 5. 40; D. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणे ह्रीदे सर्वसुखापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अथ परिकरोत्यापितोऽर्थात्तस्यासात्कारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उद्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; वरीशुखोत्थेन समी-रणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -*त्था* Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातु *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. -नं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up, जनैर्यदुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of Immi- naries); इदुं नवोत्थानमिदं दुमत्वे R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेवद्वेष्टेवृद्धोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थान-योरेव वयः S. 2. 5; नीलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (aeres &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease. -18 Awakening. -*Comp.* -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रवेत्तनी) उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevat- ing. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing. (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finish- ing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). -नं The concluding verse (अन्तः).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animat- ed. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थापित *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रमक्षसहोत्थपितम् Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन B. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up;

पिण्डः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, a- risen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; हृदयेदग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, ac- tive, diligent; Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Rounded up, re- bounded; पतितो उत्थिता Mn. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, emi- nent. -10 Extended stretched; आप- र्बमाणं S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas -*Comp.* -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थिति *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्थक्ष्मन् *a.* With up-turned eye- lashes; उत्थक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोश्चक्षुर्द्वार्षि S. t. 15.; V. 2.

उत्थचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्थद् 10 P. 1 To root up, extir- pate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दैतेर्नोत्थादयं क्खान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्थापयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispo; मयं, कर्षं, कोषं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्थदः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्थादाः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थादिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थादिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्थादीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंथुवपाति पतितः पतलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्थतंती V. 1. 19; उत्पतोद्वृक्षस्यः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89, Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गोत्थपतितो भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रैः सहो- त्यतज्जिः B. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पातितोपि क्रापातिरुत्पतरयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be pro- duced or originated; निष्येवोत्पतितानं R. 4. 77; रसाक्षरमाद्वारक्षिय उत्पेतुः Rām.; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्थता A bird.

उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascend- ing. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पत्तिष्णु *a.* Flying, going up, springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पात्ता 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च VArt. ; °जलधरः K. 111, 287; V. 1. 22; सापि सुहृत्सुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपराकेयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); °केतु K. 5; °धूम-लेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -0comp. -पवना, -वाता, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पाताक *a.* 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पत्ताक *a.* [उत्प्रेक्षिता पक्षाका वय] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः परमुत्पत्ताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतः पथानं] A wrong road (fig. also); सुरोप्यवलिस्त्रस्य कार्यकार्यमज्ञानताः । उत्पथमतिपथस्य भ्या-प्यं भवति ज्ञानसं Mb. (परित्यागो विधि-यते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; Si. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error; U. 4. 22. -थं *ind.* Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्यनेदस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6; बायोऽप्योतिष्ठत्यद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उद्गपादि चार्य मन-सि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; युद्धस्यत्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पत्तावसरमधि-स्थं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare; वध्याणि सदेवो-न्पादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंका &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुप-स्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुड्मे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते ननु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Pro- fit, productiveness, produce; स्वल्पो-त्पत्तिर्विशः Rāj. P. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -0comp. कालीन *a.* taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -संज्ञकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread), a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born produced, arisen. -2 Bisen, gone up. -3. Ac-

quired, gained. -4 Effected, accom- plished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, as- certained. -Comp. -संतु *a.* having a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् *a.* living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). -विनाशिन् *a.* perishing as soon as born.

उत्पादः *a.* With the feet up-lifted. -दा Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च शोणितोत्पादे शास्त्रांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 225; 2 °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -0comp. -ज्ञया, -यना 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पाद-कं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -का 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ms. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरम. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन *a.* Bringing forth, pro- ducing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपरस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिव *a.* 1 Produced, born; सर्वमु-त्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल *a.* [उत्क्रांतः पलं मलं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water- lily; नवावतारं कमलादिबोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Ms. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्त°. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुः *a.* lotus- eyed. -आभ *a.* lotus like. -बंधिन् a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lan- cet. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् *a.* Abounding in lotus- flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.)

उत्पवनं See under उत्पृ.

उत्पद्यं *a.* Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिज्ज -ल *a.* 1 Unconfined, un- caged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वाणमुत्पिज्ज- जातपत्रे Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder. उत्पिष्ट *a.* Ground, rubbed -ष्ट A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्वेष्यमुत्पी- द्यदुपलक्ष्या Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards; press out, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble; K. 242.

उत्पीड *a.* Pressing out. -दः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass; वा- योत्पीडः K. 296; उत्पीडित्व धूमस्य मोहाः प्रागवृणोति न U. 3. 9; नयनसलिलो-त्पीडित्वावकाशा Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पुरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परिवाहाः प्र- तिक्लिता U. 3. 29; Māl. 6, 7. -3 froth, foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Press- ing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पृच्छ *a.* With the tail erect.

उत्पृच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटका A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पृ 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सविदुषः प्रसव उत्पुलाभ्यच्छिद्येण पवित्रेण Vāj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; द- व्वाणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिस्तवनं स्रुतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for do- mestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkl- ing ghee (or other fluids) on the sa- crificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अग्निच्छिन्नाश्रावणं तर्गमौ प्रादे- शमात्रो कुशी नानातयोरुद्दिष्टा अष्टोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्या- मुत्पातानां प्राशयुनाति सकृन्मन्त्रं द्विदृष्ट्वा Aśval.

उत्पविदु *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पाषा [पृ-पृ] Purifying ghee.

उत्पसव *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Māl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रभ *a.* Flashing forth or diffus- ing light, bright. --नः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः, -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, deri- sion. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्पुष् *f. Ved.* A bubble.

उत्पेक्ष 1 A. [उत्-इष्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्पेक्ष-माणा जयनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्पेक्षसे कुतस्त्वेयमिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्पेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्पेक्षा below.

उत्पेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्पेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमयोत्पेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10. *e.g.* लिपितीव तमोगामि वर्षतीवाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः एषिभ्या इव मानद्वंद्वः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्वे, शंके, भ्रवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्पेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्पु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Ka. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामुत्पुङ्गव इवोद्व्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्पुवः A jump, leap, bound. —वत् A boat.

उत्पुवन् 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). —Caus. To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उत्-फल्-क] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनाद्गतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विश्रम्य नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping

opinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. —ल्ल 1 The female organ of generation (कीकरणं). -2 A kind of coitus. उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उत्-सि जलेन, -उत्-स किञ्च नलोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारंभान्यावृत्ताश्चरन्ति Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. —Comp. -धिः Ved. a well.

उत्सकथ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत् K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उत्-संज-आधारे-वञ्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपुण्योत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दूरीगृहोत्संग-निष्कभासः Ku. 1. 10; कणं K. 15; शय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; दूधवर्त बासिलोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितम्ब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगमणयविमुखो मास्म भूरुज्ज-यिन्वाः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (a) the acclivity or edge of a hill; त्रुंगं नयोत्संगनिवारुहा R. 6. 3; (b) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महादेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्कृतिः संन्य).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संगितभिरा-कणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-वारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. 1. 3. 36.

उत्सङ्ग 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सङ्गियुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यन्ते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सङ्ग *p. p.* 1 Deceayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, unrooted, left off; उत्सङ्गोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरवज्र इवोत्सङ्गाविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171; उत्सङ्गो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen,

increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतामुत्सादकारि सुगणा K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, oiling the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pol. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. —यं Any application to a sore that produces granulation.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleaned, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उत्-सृ-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्नं S. 6. 19; तांदवो festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा चिरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61; पराभवाद्युत्सव एव मनिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprise. -8 An undertaking, beginning. —Comp. —संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शरैरस्रवसंकेतात् स कृत्वा चिरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवाद्युत्ति न चर्करीमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्वबोत्सहेयास्त्वे Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमुत्सहेते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहि-तेन वेद्यता K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उत्-सह-वञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination; desire; संवोत्साहः कुतोस्मि युगयापवालिना मातुष्येन S. 2; मनोत्साहभयं मा कुषाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two

being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविशोत्साह-
गुणेन संवद Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination,
resolution; हस्तिनेन भाविमरपोत्सा-
हस्तया सूचित; Amaru. 10. -5 Power,
ability, Ma. 5. 86. -6 Firmness,
fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.)
Firmness or fortitude regarded
as the feeling which gives rise to
the valor or heroic sentiment; कार्याभिप्रे-
संभवेः स्थेयानुगतोऽप्युत्ते S. D. 3; परपरा-
क्रमदानाद्व्यतिजन्मा औजस्यत्वात् उत्साहः
R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread-
-Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic senti-
ment (वीर्यस). (-नं) increase of energy,
heroism. -वृत्तान्तः plant or scheme of
encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्तिः
f. firmness, energy; see (3) above.
-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering.
-हेतुक a. one who encourages
or excites to exertion; अपेहि रे उ-
त्साहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.
उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance.
-2 Encouraging, exciting.
उत्साहिनः a. Active, persevering.
उत्सिच 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread,
pour down. -2 To make proud.
-Pass. 1 To spout or foam up;
उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be
puffed up or proud, be elated; न
सर्वोत्सिचि मनः R. 17. 43; स्तुत्यमा-
ना मोत्सिच्यन्ते K. 329. -3 To overflow,
increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. -2
Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3
Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4
Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised,
elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in
mind); जानीयादुत्सिक्तं वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसा
तथा Ma. 8. 71.

उत्सिक्तः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Spouting out or over, showering.
-3 Overflow, increase, excess; वधि-
रोत्सिक्ताः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood;
Me. 55 v. 1.; वृषं, बलं &c. -4 Pride,
haughtiness, insolence; उपद्रा विविध-
शब्दोत्सिक्ताः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70; अनु-
त्सिक्ती लक्ष्म्या Bb. 2. 64.

उत्सिक्ता a. 1 Overflowing, ex-
cessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty,
puffed up; भाग्येवमुत्सिक्ती S. 4. 17.
उत्सिचनं The act of showering or
spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous,
eagerly expecting, striving for (any
object) (with instr. or loc. or in
comp); निद्रया निद्रायामुत्सुकः Sk. मनो
नियोगक्रियोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सु-
का सुतज्जमनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45;
Me. 99; संयमः S. 3. 14; सो रणं,
गमनं, जयं &c. -2 Restless, uneasy,
anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of,
attached to; वसोत्सुकायि R. 2. 22. -4
Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.
-कः Longing for, anxious desire;
यत्सुचि कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Ba. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, un-
easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3
Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow
regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy;
M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become un-
easy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung,
loose, detached (from the string);
मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3
Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of
Pāṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपदव्यासा सहस्रशो
संक्षिप्तव्यासा Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूत्रं] Evening,
twilight.

उत्सू Caus. 1 To expel, turn
out, drive away; वेत्सूद्वेदितोत्सूर्यते
गुणाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To re-
move, keep or put aside; K. 204;
to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेस्वरस्य
चायंकेन दूरीतमारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सूरः A variety on the अतिशक्ती
metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सूर्या [उद्-सूर्यात्] A cow when
she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्या-
स्यापचा गौः).

उत्सूरकः 1 A policeman, (one
who drives away men and makes
room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A
porter, door-keeper.

उत्सूरणं 1 Removing, keeping at a
distance, driving out of the way;
वेत्सूरता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one
to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3
Reception of a guest.

उत्सूज्ज 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit,
send forth or down; व्यलीकनिर्वासासि-
वोत्सूजं Ku. 3. 25; सद्यसुत्सूज्युना-
वृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back;
Bg. 9. 19; so वाचं, वारि. -2 (a) To
quit leave, abandon, give up; मत्ता-
वित्त्याहृत्सूजं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मान-
मुत्सूज्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5.
51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86;
kill; so तस्य, प्राणात्, रणं &c.; परार्थे राज-
उत्सूजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off,
lay aside; मयोत्सूज्यविश्रामो R. 4. 54
3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam
at liberty; तुलं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid,
escape. -5 To cast forth or away,
discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.
14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow,
scatter (as seed &c.); Ma. 10. 71.
-7 To present, give; Mā. 10. 23. -8
To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To
abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit
the scope of a rule. -10 To send one
to a place. -11 To permit to go, dis-
charge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13
To hear to the end. -14 To make,
form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside,
abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Pouring out, dropping down
omission; सोपोत्सर्गमुत्तरयति Me. 19,
37; so द्युक्. -3 A gift, donation,
giving away; Ma. 11. 194. -4 Spend-
ing; अर्थः Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, let-
ting loose, as in वृत्तसंग. -6 An obla-
tion, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding
by stool &c.; पुरीषं, मलमूत्रं. 8 Comple-
tion (as of study or a vow); cf. उ-
त्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपार्कता वै वेदाः).
-9 A general rule or precept (opp.
अपवादः a particular rule or exception);
अपवादोऽपवादोत्सर्गः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परेः Ku.
2. 27; अपवादोऽपवादोत्सर्गोऽपवादोऽपवादोत्सर्गः
R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is pro-
mised (to gods, Brahmanas &c.)
with due ceremonies. -11 The anus;
निघ्नमुत्सर्गं Ma. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गता ind. Generally, without
any exception.

उत्सर्गित a. 1 Leaving out or off.
-2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning,
letting loose, quitting &c. -2 Agift,
donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic
study. -4 A ceremony connected
with this suspension (to be perform-
ed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्ज-
नार्थं कर्म करिष्ये Śrāvani Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown.
-2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3
Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast
into or upon. -Comp. -पशुः a bull
set at liberty upon particular oc-
casions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leaving,
omission.

उत्सृष्ट 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide
or soar upwards. -2 To go up to,
approach; सारित्वाहस्तदुत्सृष्टसर्पः R. 5.
46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as
the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding up-
wards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undu-
lating.

उत्सर्पित a. 1 Moving or gliding up-
wards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पितु (श्रीकेश्य)
R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering;
उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रायणां S. 7. -3
Transcendental. -नी f. A division
of time (with the Jainas), a long
period said to be = ten crores of
crores of oceans of years; cf. अ-
सर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. -धः 1 A
height, elevation (fig. also); पयो-
धरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (बल्ले) Ku. 5. 8,
24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्से-
धैः रसंधरोः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up.
-2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intume-
scence, swelling. -4 The body. -5
Sublimity, greatness. -धं Killing,
slaughter.

उत्तिम 1 A. To smile at, deride.
—Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्तमयः Smile.

उत्तय a. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्तवन a. High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्तवप्रायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्तवप्रायते U. 1; सांपतं मातृ-विकाकुत्तवप्रायते M. 4.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations; —1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). —2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. —3 Motion upwards (उद्गच्छति). —4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. —5 Publicity; उद्घाति. —6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्भव. —7 Liberation; उद्गन. —8 Absence; उत्पय. —9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्गुह. —10 Pre-eminence; उद्दि. —11 Power; उद्गाहः; उद्ग्राह्य-विद्योर्ध्वकर्मलाभकादाश्चर्ध्वोक्षामामदलपाध-शक्तिः. With nouns it forms ad. and adv. compounds; उद्भिद्, उद्भिस्, उद्ग्राह, उद्भिद्, उत्पय. उद्गाम &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उद्क [उद्-उद् नि. नलोप्य Up. 2. 39] Water; अमीरा एकता धुलिमुद्कं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. उद्कं दा, —प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person; उद्कं उपसृष्टु To touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [of. Gr. hudor; L. unda 'a wave'] —Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतरिनाभो जगोऽनुनेतय इति ध्रुपते S. 4. —अधिन् a. desirous of water, thirsty. —आत्मन् a. obiedy consisting of water. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. —उद्जनः a water-jar. —उद्दरं dropay. —उद्दिन् a. dropsical. —ओद्गन् rice boiled with water. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं, —क्रिया, —दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes; इदोद्दरस्योद्दकक्रिया कुब Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. —कुम्भः a water-jar. —कुच्छः a kind of vow. —माहा entering water, bathing. —गिरिः —पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. —प्रायः drinking water; Pt. 1. —चन्द्रः a kind of magic. —द, —दार, —दायिन्, —दायिक a. giver of water. (—दा) 1. a giver of water to the Manes —2. an heir, near kinsman. —दानं = कर्मन् q. v. —परा a cloud. —परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पूर्वकं ind. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश a. watery, like water. —भारा, —वधिः a yoke for carrying water. —धूमा water or moist soil. —मंडलः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —मयः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहा a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् a. suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —शार्कं any aquatic herb. —श्रातिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. श्रातुद्कं. —शुद्ध a. bathed, purified by ablutions. —सकुल ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water. —2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारा a water-carrier

उद्कोचरः An aquatic animal.

उद्कोचिर्गोष्ण a. Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उद्क (कि) ल a. [of. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उद्क्य a. [उद्कर्मणि द्वा० यत्] 1 Requiring water. —2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उद्ग a. [उद्गतमं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in 'उद्ग'. —2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्गप्रक्षालनाभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उद्गः अत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उद्गप्रक्षालनात् S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; 'माघन् Dk. 6; विष्णोर्ध्वं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोर्ध्वं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big; अर्धतिनाथोयुद्गप्रक्षालनात् R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उद्गार); Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोद्गप्रक्षालनात् R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4. 12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संवृष्टोद्गप्रक्षालनात् R. 11. 69 —9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदीय्याः ककुसंताः R. 4. 22 —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोर्ध्वं विष् V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). —Comp. —द्वर् a. having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उद्गयति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उद्ग 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उद्गः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उद्गः The driving out (of cattle) leading out.

उद्ग 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकमेव पादमुद्ग्य तिष्ठति अम्भः Sat. Br. उद्गच्छिताः Bk. 2. 31; उद्गच्छ सुखं मनाक् Vb 3. 27. —2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमनुगायति काचिदुद्गच्छतं चमरागं Git. 1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up; (b) to rise, rise forth; उद्गच्छमात्सर्यं G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उद्ग p. p. 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उद्गच्छुद्कं कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3 Sent forth, uttered.

उद्गका [अञ्-पञ्] A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्ग, उद्ग a. (m. उद्ग, n. उद्ग, f. उद्गी) 1 Turned or going upwards. —2 Upper, higher; 'कलः', 'तीरा' &c. —3 Northern, turned towards the north. —4 Subsequent. —इ ind. 1 Above. —2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.). —Ms. 3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp. —अग्निः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (= उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्गावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —वर्ग a. having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पयः a northern country. —प्रवण a. 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. —2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —धूमः, —धूमिः good or fertile soil. —धूम a. facing the north; उत्पतोद्गधूमः कं Me. 14.

उद्गात् ind. Towards the north, northwards.

उद्गच्छ [अञ् कणे- लुट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्गच्छं सरज्जं पुरः क्षिपेत् Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3 Rising, ascending. —4 A cover or lid.

उद्गु a. [अञ्-उट्] Turned or going upwards.

उद्गी The north; तेनोद्गी दिशः मनुजैः Me. 57.

उद्गीत a. 1 Turned towards the north. —2 Northern.

उद्गीह a. Situated or living in the north. —व्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati; northern country. —2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —व्य A kind of perfume. —Comp. —व्यं a kind of Vaitāliya metre.

उदञ्जलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदङ्गपालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. उदन् 2 P. (उद-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदानः [अन्-पञ्च] 1 Breathing upwards -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दयत्यपरं वचनं गान्धर्वशक्रोपनाम् । उद्वेजयति मर्मणि उदानो नाम मातुः ॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [उद-कनिश्च] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its *u*); *s. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -0omp. -ओदना, water-meal. -कीर्णः -र्यः *N.* of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). -कुम्भा *a.* water-jar; *Ms.* 2. 182, 3. 68. -ग्रामः *a.* cloud (Ved.). -ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. -धाना [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. *a.* water-jar. -2. *a.* cloud. -धिः [उदकानि धीयते-अत्र धा कि उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगात्रादेवमभकारस्य विमानना कञ्चित् R. 8. 8. -2. *a.* cloud. -3. *a.* lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. *a.* water-jar. -5. *a.* symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakehmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °कमः, -क्राः *m.* *a.* voyager, mariner. °मलः 1. outtle fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi; and of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री *a.* water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं *a.* small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मङ्गकः (lit.) *a.* frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृपमङ्गक. -पेयं *a.* waste, anything ground with water.

(-यं) *ind.* by grinding in water.

-युत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?).

-युत *a.* swimming in water. -चिदुः

a. drop of water; *Ku.* 5. 24. -भाः *a.* water-carrier, *i. e.* *a.* cloud. -मंथः barley-water. -मानः, -नं *a.* fiftieth part of an आदक q. v. -मेघः 1. watery cloud. -2. *a.* shower of rain. -लवजिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. *a.* thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; *Si.* 8. 39. -वापः one who offers waters to the Menes. -वास standing or residence in water; सहस्रवर्षाव्रीहवासतत्परः *Ku.* 5. 26. (-सं) *a.* house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water; *K.* 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हाः) *a.* cloud. -वाहनं *a.* water-vessel. -वीथयः *a.* yoke for carrying water. -शरावाः *a.* jar filled with water. -शुद्धः *a.* water-jar. -शित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन सयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थानं 1. *a.* place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली *a.* kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः *a.* vessel for drawing water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-राः) *a.* cloud (water-carrier). उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छाया *B.* B. 1. 8; *R.* 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वाग्निच चन्द्रपादैः *Ku.* 7. 73.

उदन्व *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वन्वतामुदन्वाप्रतीकारः *Ve.* 6; व्यस्यन्मुदन्वा शिशिरोः पयोभिः *Bk.* 3. 40. -0omp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्वति *Den. P.* 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्व्य *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदञ्.

उदंत *a.* [उदन्तोऽसौ यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -ता [उदन्तोऽसौ निगम्यो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुता रामः मिथोदंतं *R.* 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति *K.* 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संवसतिकवि-भूतः *Me.* 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्ति-यजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदन्त्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्त्य See under उदन्.

उदम्भस् *a.* Full of water; *R.* 4. 31

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद-क-भर] 1 The belly;

दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय *Bb.* 2. 119; cf. कुक्षो-दरी, उदरभरण, उदरभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तद्भागं *Pt.* 2. 150; *R.* 5. 70; *U.* 2. 16, 4. 29; स्वाकारयामि कमलोदरबंधुन-स्थं *S.* 6. 19; *Sānti.* 1. 5; *S.* 1. 19; *Amaru.* 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः *Mk.* 5; *Ra.* 3. 12; घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां *S.* 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे *Ait Br.* -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वातं, पित्तं, कफं, बिलिंगं or दुग्धिं, घृहां, बद्धदं, आगदुकं, and जलं). -5 Slaughter. [cf. *L. uterus*; *Zend. udara*]. -0omp. -आमनाः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवतः, the navel. -आपिण्डः the tape-worm. -ग्रंथिः -गुल्मः disease of the spleen. -व्रणं 1. *a.* cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. *a.* belly. band. -विज्ञाच *a.* [उदरे तस्मै विज्ञाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) *a.* glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदर-पूरं शुक्रे *Sk.* eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः). foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरभरि *a.* [उदरं विभर्ति, य कि युष्म P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरभत्, उदरिकल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिणि *a.* [उदर-दिनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -नी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरयिः [उद-क-वायिन् *Up.* 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदकः [Said to be fr. कृञ्] 1 (*a.*) End, conclusion; स्वाहुनः कर्मणः *Dk.* 79; सुखोदकं *K.* 328. (*b.*) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदकस्तव कल्याणो भविता *Nala.* 12. 67; किं कल्याणोदकं भविष्यति *U.* 4; यवनः सकलोदकं एव *Māl.* 8; *Ms.* 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; *Pt.* 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -8 Surpassing. -6 *N.* of a tree *Vanguiera spinosa Roxb.*

उदाचित् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमर्थिः शिखास्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरच्छुदाचित्: सहस्रं तृतीयावश्यः कृशातुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76 -*m.* 1 Fire; पक्षिण्योदाचित् कसे शेरते तेऽभिमाचत Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Siva.

उददः [अर्द्ध-अर्द्ध] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदधः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udatta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानाय *a.* Ved. Last, final.

उदवसितं [उद-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलरपोदवसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

उदध्रु *a.* [उद्गतान्ध्रुणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पद्मयन् स-सोमिषदध्रुवसतिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदत् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति सुध-वधुदत्तं द्यौर्मयं Si. 7. 49; पुच्छसुदत्तयति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदत्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदत्स्य धैर्यं वृत्तिनं साद्वरं Ki. 8. 50 -4 To destory, diabol, रिपुतिनिर्हि Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. -*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अविमूढ उदत्स्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदत्तनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदत्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated

उदात्ताः [उद्-अस्-वञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त *a.* [उद्-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; 'अन्वयेः K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अस्त्युदात्तसुजनश्चन्द्रकेतः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिम Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svāra), see below. -*त्त* 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्ता P. I. 1. 29; तात्वाद्विदुः समग्रेऽप्यनेषुर्वर्गमणि निष्पन्नोऽुदात्तः Sk.; see under अउदात्त also; निहृदय-रिभेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वराणि Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -4

A variety of the hero; see वीरोदात्त. -*त्त* (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes a supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपात्ति-वर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यदापि प्रस्तुतवर्णनं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752; of. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संप्रमहतां चोपलक्षणं. -*Comp.* -*श्रुति* *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उद्व.

उदाप्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapon, praising weapons; मनुजपशुभि-र्मिर्मयैर्धैर्भवद्भिर्हवायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदा-उधानापततस्तान्मुक्तान्महेश्वर रावणः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुस्त्वारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचा 65; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; 'कीर्तेः Ki. 1. 18; तपसा Bb. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; 'वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमन्ववद्वारविधि Dk. 49; Mn. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमन्युवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभूतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदक्षिण below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). -*र* *ind.* 1 Lonly; Si. 4. 33. -2 Bymeans of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -*रः* Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -*Comp.* -*आत्मन्*, -*चेतस्*, -*चरित*, -*मनस्*, -*सर्व* *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वयुधैर्बहुदुर्बलं H. 1. -*धी* *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियाः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30. -2. noble-minded. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. (*-f.*) good abilities. -*दर्शन* *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. -*रमणीय* *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mā. 1. 7; S. 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णवटनास्त्वविकटमलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = बुद्धिं देहि मे मयि कामचाङ्गलवृषे स्वादिश्याम्यारपितार। *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). -*यि*: N. of Vishṇu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). -*ता* *a.* painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कुक्कुणं मुंचति Snar.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्मुदास्ते भरता Mā. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोरौ य उदास्ते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sān. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदास्, सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -*सा*, -*सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्वासी-नमुदासीनं त्वमेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सार्वय; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). -*नः* 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनस्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ma. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित *a.* Set over, appointed to. -*ता* 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a.* Elevated, raised.

उदाह 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाहृत्तं द्विपदमन्वगिरा Ki. 1. 27; Mā. 9. 4; Pt. 2; चिकित्सका हो-वमुदाहरति M. 2; Mā. 1; रतं कामिनो मदनमुदामुदाहरति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माकराणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाहियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथ-गिरसमग्रयमुदाहरणवस्तु Ku. 5. 65; अमुतादाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning

with words like जयति and foll of alliteration ; पत्रे निवेक्षितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14 ; चारण्यस्तरदीये जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V 1 ; जयोदाहरणं बाहो-गोपयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78 ; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमञ्जितं । जयस्तुपक्रमं मालिन्यादिशानिचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विमर्शयष्टांगसंज्ञम् । Pratāparudra). -4 An instance, example, illustration ; समूलघातमग्नतः पराक्षांघ्रिं मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितोघमसस्त-चोदाहरणं रत्निः ॥ Si. 2. 33 ; किमुदाहरणं Kāsi. -5 (In Nayāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration ; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थातर-न्यास ; e. g. अमितयुगोपि पदार्थो दोषणेन निदिशो भवति । निबिडसामानाजो मधेनेषिण लज्जन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत p. p. 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called ; श्रुतमिदं दृश्य इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः f. An example, illustration.

उद्दि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also) ; come up ; उदेति पूर्व कुम्भं ततः फले S. 7. 30 ; उदेति सावता सप्रस्तस्य एवास्तमेति च Subhāsh. ; Māl. 2. 10 ; Ki. 2. 36 ; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20 ; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from ; उदितव्या Dk. 13 ; पुण्यः कृशानोऽद्विषाय धूमा R. 7. 26 ; उदितमिदं 1. 93 v. l. ; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up ; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up againat ; Ku. 2. 57 ; प एमसुदीयादयो Mb.

उद्ध्य a. (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.) ; उद्ध्यशब्दः पराश्वसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येण मसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise (fig. also) ; चन्द्रोद्ध्य इत्युद्ध्यः B. 12. 36, 2. 73 ; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, start &c.). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth ; द्रविणं अक्षतिनः wealth ; Pt. 2. ; so भार्य दान of fortune ; Amaru. 25 ; रघुनोद्ध्येन Pt. 1. 94. (b) Appearance, becoming visible, production ; चनोद्ध्य माह S. 7. 30 ; मेघं Ku. 6. 54 ; हसितमन्यमिभित्तकृतोद्ध्यं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause ; Amaru. 88 ; S. 7. 8 ; फलोद्ध्य R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit ; Ms. 3. 169 ; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय) ; यो तो स्वमाययो तो घृतानां मल-

चोद्ध्यो Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) ; यैषत्र हृद्यते भास्वान्त तेषां उद्ध्यः स्युः ; उद्ध्यगृहशोकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 8. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise ; (opp. पतन) ; तेजोद्ध्यस्य युगपद्यथमनोद्ध्यार्थाः S. 4. 1 ; उद्ध्ये मद्वा च्यमुज्ज्वला R. 8. 84 ; K. 5 ; importance, celebrity ; उन्मुखे रश्मि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth ; उद्ध्यमस्तमं च रवद्वहात् R. 9. 9 ; तमुद्ध्यय न वा नवयौवना 7 ; आत्मोद्ध्यः परलानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence ; अहोऽहोद्ध्यं कर्म Ma. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following ; नोद्ध्यत्स्वरितोद्ध्यं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment ; उद्ध्यतोद्ध्यं R. 3. 1 ; प्रारंभस्तदुद्ध्यो 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue ; Ma. 7. 55 ; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money ; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise ; उद्ध्यगिरिबनालीबालमदारुणं Udb. ; अतोद्ध्योद्ध्यैरभिषारयमुकचैः Si. 1. 16 ; तत् उद्ध्यगिरिरेवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. क्रमः gradual rise ; नदीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nādis, (as in the act of restraining the wind). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mārwār. -प्रथमः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्ध्यन् 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vates ; प्रत्यपर्वतोद्ध्यन-कथाकोविद्यामज्जान् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vaisarāja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahaseva, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vates also].

उद्ध्यनीय a. Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उद्ध्यन् a. 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth ; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended ; उदितवृष्टिः Māl. 1 Mostly risen ; Bv. 2. 85 ; निरवोदित Bh. 3. 80 over-exist-

ing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. (fr. उद्). -तं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -उदित a. well grounded in the Śāstras. -होमिन् a. sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः f. 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उद्ध्यत् a. Increasing, rising ; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold ; सप्रणाममुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67 ; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रु-व्यसनं Mu. 4 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमारं तुमही सती Ma. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उद्द्.

उदीप a. [उद्गता आपो व, अप ईप्] Flooded. -यः High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्-ईर्] 1 To rise (sound &c.) ; उदीरत रणितानि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; निरमुदीरयति K. 13 ; U. 5, 6 ; उदीरितोऽर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43 ; so अलोकाज्जाह्न R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name ; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth ; यदुकोकोपमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast ; throw, roll down (as dice) ; उदीरयामास सलीलमन्त्रा R. 6. 18 ; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उदीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause ; तिष्ठमिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect ; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate ; उदीरितेन्द्रियः Ku. 4. 41 ; *क्षीर-acute-minded. -pass. 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression ; उद्ध्यतः प्रणवो यातां न्याये-च्छिभिर्बदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण p. p. [ई-क] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused ; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty ; भवत्तुव्यवरोदीर्णस्तांकारुणे महासुरा Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused ; Si. 1. 32 ; Dk. 43. 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great ; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced ; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready,

strong; *धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्जः N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —दीषिति *a.* intensely bright. —वेग *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीषित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उद्गुरः See उद्गुर. *मशक = हूपमं हूक q. v.

उद्गुल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उद्गुल). —लः The fig-tree.

उद्गुह *a.* Ved. Red.

उद्गुल = उल्लुल q. v.

उद्गृह् *f.* [उद्गृह् अह्] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

उद्देजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्देजयान् भूतगणान् शययिषीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्देजम् *a.* Verv powerful, violent (Ved.).

उद्देधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्देधि कुद्रमलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.). ; असङ्ख्यतोद्गतेषुमंडला R. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गतपल्लवं V. 4. 23; R. 6. 18; so उद्गतयोगो वरतः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधुमुत्प्रेष्य शण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उद्गाम इत्युद्गतामथैव R. 18. 20.

उद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. —**Comp.** —अगु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गति *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुसुमं K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आउपधुमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुर्भूतनायः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्रमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry — as in प्राण°. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्वोद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गम कंदवं U. 3. 20; so मास°, पक्ष°, ग्रह° &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6: Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गम Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); हरितवृणोद्गमसंकरा सुगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमन् Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —य A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यादुद्गमनीय यद्द्वौतयोर्व-चयोर्युग्मं); भीतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीतपत्रुद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ by औतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकामिमांश्च &c. see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाह *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाहारागो-व्याः Māl. 5. 7, 6. —द्वे Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गात्, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै, उद्गृ.

उद्गृ 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गूर्ण *p. p.* [उद्गृ-क] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधोद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

उद्गृ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गृतरौ यद्गृतरं कणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्गारः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गृरास्त्रस्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहामिषेवापवमुद्गिरंति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिषोद्गिरंती Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the month, speak, utter (as words); महोपतेः शासनमुज्जगर R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यद्गृद्विराति अमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उद्गारः [उद्गृ-वृ P. III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जुरोत्सर्जनं दानां मगोद्गारसुगंधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चोर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्झरोद्गार इवा-द्विराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर° दिग्धाखिलंगाः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. —4 Spit-
tle, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंडर्जनं, नागवायुर्गमं); Sānti. 1. 21; गभीरगद्गार° Māl. 9.

उद्गारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. —2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसी R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरण 1 Vomiting. —2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, clavering. —3 Eructation, belch. —4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गास्वतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं

वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृतास्वरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. —2 To begin to sing. —3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sāmaveda); गाय सामविद्-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गात्. —4 To announce, to celebrate in song. —5 To sing before one (with acc.). —6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. —2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. —3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीथः [उद्गी-यद्] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). —2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; भूवास उद्गीथविद्यो वसंति U. 2. 3. —3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्गृथ 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. —2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्गृथयते सजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4; tie or faster intertwine; लताप्रना-नोद्गृथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. —3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) Si. 10. 63.

उद्गृथ *a.* Unbound, loosened. —यः A section, chapter.

उद्गृथि *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). —2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोग्राह्यग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्ग्रहीतालकांताः Me. 8. —2 To take or draw out, take away. —3 To deposit. —4 To preserve. —5 To cease (to rain). —6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. —2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तद्व्याख्याते दुरः Si. 2. 75. —3 to extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रहणं, उद्ग्रहणः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. —2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः, —हण 1 Taking up, raising. —2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts —3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. —2 (In the Prātisākhya) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. —3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. —4 An objection. —**Comp.** —पद्गृहिः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrāta; see above.

उद्यहणिका Replying in argument.
उद्यहणित p. p. 1 Lifted or taken up.
-2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्योवि, उद्योविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्योविर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्गः [उद-हन् अर् नि] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.).; ब्राह्मणोद्गः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्गाद्यश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk. ; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकादिसु-द्वत्तज्ञौ प्रसस्तवाचकान्यमुनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्गनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लोहोद्गनपनस्कंधां ललितायधनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्गातिन् *a.* Uneven, rough.

उद्घट 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. —Caus. (-वाटयति) 1 To open; unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयति Bb. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -3 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घटितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house

उद्घाटकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भवति यंत्रद्वारे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन *a.* (नी f.) Opening, unlocking; धर्मो यो न करोति निन्दितमतिः स्वर्गमिलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित *p. p.* 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. —Comp. —अंग *a.* 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. —ज्ञ *a.* wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घटनं, -ना 1 Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid.)

उद्घटित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यामां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिनेषो जयगुणः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2. -3 Striking wound, ing, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); यथावदुद्घातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To proclaim, declare aloud -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घृष्ट *p. p.* Sounded out, proclaimed. —ष्ट A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्येद्घर्षणलोहकैरपि सदा घृष्टे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cudgel.

उद्घट्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्घः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्घं *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्घं पद्म गृह-दीपिकाणां R. 16. 46; उद्घं चलातपत्राः Māl. 6 long; H. 2. 29. -2 Formidable, terrific —Comp. -पालः 1. a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उद्घपाल).

उद्घतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उद्घुग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्घमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्घात *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्घानं [उद्घं बन्धने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्घानं क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्या नां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्घाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10. -2 (a) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Māl. 3, 7; वेदधरिदाहमहाज-राणि 6. 13. (b) Furious, intoxicated; स्रोतस्युद्घामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; शरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्घामोरकलिका Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्घाम पर exha-

ing great smell; Mk. 5. 22. 6 Proud, haughty; पौराणविजयोद्घाम Mr. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. —नः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuna. —सं ind. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोद्घामं जलिव्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्घित [उद्घो क] Tied, bound.

उद्घालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्घालक.

उद्घालकः = 1 उद्घाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कं A kind of honey. —Comp. —पुष्पभोजिका [उद्घालकां पुष्पाणि मज्जन्ते यत्र कीडायां प्लुत्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddālaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्घिनं Midday.

उद्घिष्ट 6 U. 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्घिष्टमास्यं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्घिष्टव्यापारा S. 3. अनेहमकं उद्घिष्टः शठे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; त्वं साधुभिर्उद्घिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमुद्घिष्ट Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्घिष्ट below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्घिष्टासुपनिहितं भजस्व पूजां Māl. 5. 25; फलमुद्घिष्ट Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्घिष्टं विषममसिधारावतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्घिष्ट *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यगिलासुद्घिष्ट प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; तस्य° S. 3 on thy account; किं for what purpose, on what account; निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वासुद्घिष्ट्य समाजनाक्षराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्घिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्घेशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्घेशेन तिला वृत्तः Pt. 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्धपरहरद्वयोद्घेशे Pt. 5; स्वर्भस्करोद्घेशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तुद्घेशः योको विद्युतेर्विस्तरो मय Bg. 10. 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रयातसुभगोपमुद्घेशः S. 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be

further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —क: 1 An illustration, example. —2 An illustrator, a guide. —3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Lilāvatī).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. —2 To be intended or aimed at. —3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. —2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनय also.

उद्देष्टु *a.* 1 Pointing out. —2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप्त 4 *A.* To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वाणवद्भनमुद्दीपयि भिये Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातेषुः Kau. —Caus. 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. —2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति पलांते Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. —2 An inflamer. —3 That which animates or excites. —4 Bellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. —2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध, अग्नि. —2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयन्ति ये B. D. 160; see आलोकन also. —3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. —4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. —2 Shining, bright. —3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्य *a.* [दीप्-त्] Shining, blazing. —प्र, -इ Bdelium.

उद्देष्टु 1 *P.* 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). —2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; My. 6 उत्सृष्टतः सिंहनिपातसुम्भ R. 2. 60. —3 To doubt. —4 To be aware of. —Caus. To make visible.

उद्देष्टुं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्दीप्त 1 *A.* To blaze up, shine. —Caus. To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरुद्दीप्तोत्पत्तं U. 4. अन्मुद्दीप्तोत्पत्तं मुद्दीपयति वतः R. 10. 80.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-

नेत्रैः कृतोद्दीप्तो Mb.; कुलोद्दीप्तो करी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. —2 Revelation. —3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्दीप्त 2 *P.* [उद्-हृ] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्दीप्त.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगुलमुद्दीप्तं धुवन् Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्दीप्तो रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; खुर R. 9. 50, heaved; Ki. 8. 53. —2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. —3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षवधोद्दीप्तः R. 12. 63. —4 Harsh; Si. 16. 27. —5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोमयशया Ki. 9. 68, 69; मधोद्दीप्ताः प्रत्यनिलं विचरः Ku. 3. 31. —6 Majestic, stately; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —Comp. —मनस्क, —मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्दीप्ति *f.* 1 Elevation. —2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. —3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. —4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्दीप्त See under उद्दीप्त.

उद्दीप्त, उद्दीप्त See under उद्दीप्त.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Conrage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्दीप्त *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्दीप्तं वैव उवाच प्रथितं वचा Rām. —णं 1 Animating. —2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्दीप्त *a.* 1 Encouraging. 2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्दीप्तः 1 A sacrificial fire. —2 A festival, holiday. —3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Kṛishṇa. [Whon Kṛishṇa was taken by Akṛura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Kṛishṇa. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Kṛishṇa and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikāśrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्दीप्तवृत्त and उद्दीप्तदेशः.]

उद्दीप्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्दीप्त 1. 3 *P.* Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). —2 To set up, erect, build. 11. 3 *A.* 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यनो रजः पाथिवमुद्दीप्तो R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. —2 To go away from, depart; उद्दीप्तानजो-

वितां Māl. 10. —3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुद्दीप्तो Kāty. —4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्दीप्त *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. —2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. —3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. —2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्दीप्त [उद्-धा-क्] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). —2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्दीप्त *a.* [उद्दीप्त धृस्मात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. —2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभिरोद्दीप्तं Mv. 6. —3 Victorious, conquering. —4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्दीप्तध्वनिमहाजनामुवातमान्य Dk. 104. —5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. —6 Thick, gross. —7 Lively, cheerful. —8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्दीप्त 5, 9 *U.* 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); केनोद्दीप्तानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्दीप्तो नायक सकेतुः Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. —2 To shake or throw off; Si. 13. 8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्दीप्तपापः Me. 55. —3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; महत्तमरोद्दीप्तो धूलिवज्रा Dhan. V. —2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्दीप्तनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. —2 Shaking.

उद्दीप्तनं Fumigating.

उद्दीप्तन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्दीप्तन K. P. 10; K. 123. —2 An article used to season food.

उद्दीप्तयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्दीप्तण Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्दीप्त 1. 1, 10 *P.* 1 To draw out, raise up. —2 To save, deliver; मगधति तव स्पृष्टान्द्विधितुद्दीप्तोत्पत्तं U. 1. 23. —11. [उद्-हृ] 1 To draw out or take out, extract, extricate; शर... उद्दीप्तमैच्छत् B. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मा तावदुद्दीप्तं शुचो दयितामहस्य V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. —2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear

or pull out; नमयामास चूपानमुद्धरन् R. 8. 9. 4. 66; त्रिदिवमुद्धतवानवकंदर्क S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Māl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); गतयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाकपिटमुद्धर्त Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्त Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -Caus. To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरण 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंदर्क Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरण Mit.; so शल्य°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चक्षुषो विपत्ता नामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रयुद्धरस्योद्धरणत् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gārhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. -m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धार 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -r The plant उद्धरी. -r A fire-place.

उद्धरण 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upwards; निक्षेपणाय पद्मुद्धृतमुद्धर्तती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृताः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृति f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; अर्पते तीर्थानि स्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम a. [उद्भ्रमा-ज्ञ] Sounding, blowing. -म 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धमान् A fire-place, stove.

उद्धवः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्ज-स्युद्धमिति उद्धवः Malli.] N. of a river; तोषदागम इवोद्धवभिद्योः R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्ध्व 9 P. To bang, tie up; कंठमुद्ध्वनति Mn. 6; पाद्वे आत्मानमुद्ध्वय व्यापाद्वयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्ध्व a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. -ध्व, -ध्वन् 1 Tying up, banging. -2 Hanging; oneself.

उद्ध्वका N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas: -आयोगेन विप्राय जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सुनिक उच्चते ॥ सुनिकस्य नृपरायं तु जाता उद्ध्वकाः स्मृताः । निर्णयेयुर्वैजानि अस्युशाश्रमवयतः ॥

उद्ध्वका One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धल a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...सम नयनयोद्धाप्यत्वे सत्ये न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धाहु a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; पांशुलस्ये कले लोभादुद्धाहुरिष चापना R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धिल a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धृत 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उद्धृतमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकाञ्ज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -Comp. -संस्कारा association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्दोषा, -धन् 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरस्याद्दोषकारणे। सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रस्युद्दोषाः S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्दोषक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exhorting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -कः N. of the sun.

उद्धत a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धताः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -उः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धव, उद्धवमा &c. See under उच्च.

उद्धास 1 A. To shine. -Caus. 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्धासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले यनोद्धासिते Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्धासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्धासिव, उद्धासुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणोद्धासि पिनङ्ग-भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्धासिनि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amrta. 81.

उद्भिष्ट 7 U. To break up -pass. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पञ्चावपि नोद्भिष्टे K. 374; उद्भिष्टमानपक्षतिः 33, 29. 46; उद्भिष्टपथधरया K. 100 developed; V. 4. 10. -Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिष्ट a. [उद्भिद्-किर] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोद्भिष्टोद्भिष्टि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्भिष्टस्तद्वृक्षमाद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. -ज a. (उद्भिष्ट) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-जः) a plant; उद्भिष्टजः स्थापराः सर्वे बोजकाश्चपरोद्भिष्टाः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany

उद्भिष्ट a. Sprouting, germinating. -व् Culinary salt.

उद्भिष्ट p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव ननु

बधुनोद्भिक्तो दुर्गमयोगः M. 4 ; B. 13. 21 ; R. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated ; नीतिपादपरस्य पुष्पमुद्भिक्तं M. 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded ; as in यौवनोद्भिक्तशेखरा. -4 Breaking out, appearing ; रोमपुलकैः Ch. P. 34 ; S. 6. -5 Betrayed ; उद्भिक्तानि सहवासिन्या विस्मयेण Mā. 7 ; Kām. 17. 45.

उद्भवा, -वनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development ; किसलयोद्भवेद्विप्रविद्धिभिः S. 4 4 ; उभास्तनोद्भवेद्वय प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 ; तं यौवनोद्भवेद्विशेषकात् R. 5. 38 ; Si. 18. 36 ; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting ; प्रस्तरोद्भवेद्वयः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horrification ; as in पुलकोद्भवे, रोमोद्भवे. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from ; उद्भूयसुरजध्वनिः अंतरिक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place ; उद्भवतीति दुर्भिक्षा Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce ; मायां मनोद्भाव्यं यद्विहितोति R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim ; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवा 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.) ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Y. 3. 80 ; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from' ; ऊरुद्भवा V. 1. 3 ; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin ; उद्भवो यज्ञः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu ; उद्भवा क्षोभनो देवा V. Sah. —Comp. —कर a. productive. —क्षेत्र birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भाषयितुं a. Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also) ; उद्भाषयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofly (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses ; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity ; परां संभुरलं देव त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भूय 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about ; धावत्युद्भूयति प्रमलितं पतत्युद्याति मूर्च्छत्यपि Git. 4.

-उद्भूयः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भूमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted ; चित्तं R. 12. 7a ; gone mad ; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened ; मारीचोद्भूतहातिताः R. 4. 46 ; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्भूत n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up ; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1 ; परस्य ब्रह्म नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, S. 280 ; Bg. 1. 20 ; R. 15. 23, 11. 17 ; भारमुद्यच्छेत् Sk. ; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.) ; उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29 ; Bk. 8. 47 ; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for ; उद्यच्छति वेत् Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —Caus. To prompt, stimulate ; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up ; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15 ; so °असिः, °पाणि &c. -2 Persevering ; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in ; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp. ; अनर्थाद्यद्यता Rām. ; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 12. 61 ; हेतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45 ; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शकं R. 4. 40 ; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. —m. A star.

उद्यति f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यतु a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance ; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3 ; ज्ञात्वा मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation ; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go ; Pt. 1. —Comp. —भंगः discouragement. —युत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard ; Bh. 7. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यामः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend ; कमशब्दे पुनस्तस्य चापारतमभिधायुः R. 12. 47 ; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise ; इति मतिरुद्यामीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden ; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधोतहर्ष्या Me. 7, 26. 33 ; oft. opp. to वन ; oft. दूरिकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. —Comp. —पालाः, —पालकाः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden ; उद्यानपालसामान्य-युतवस्तुपामसे Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-य-वच्] Mixing, joining ; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-वच्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick ; stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) ; अभ्यंतमभियोकुमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3. 1. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक् p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious ; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry ; तद्वैवमिति साचेत्यत्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मना Pt. 2. 140 ; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं माजोर-वत् भवेत् 1. -2 Work, duty, office ; तु लपोद्योगस्तत्र दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो न V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. —Comp. —वर्धन n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious ; उद्योगिनं पुष्यसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्देवं हि देवमिति काशुबरा वदन्ति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्गः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्भिन्न a. Springing ; abounding in water.

उद्भेकः, -गा N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्भयः [उद्भूतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A hook.

उद्भासः A loud noise, uproar,

उद्विष् (Chiefly used in *pass.*)
1 To excel, surpass (with abl.);
ममैषोद्विष्यते जन्म-तव जन्मना; Mb. -2
To increase, exceed, preponderate.
-3 To abound in.

उद्विक्त *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive,
abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्वेगः 1 Increase, excess, prepon-
derance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्वेकाद्विष-
येन योग्यं सत्यनिद्रा: Ve. 1. 23;
गर्वाद्वेकं जघनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so
मोह°, धम्°. मव°. -2 Commencement,
outset. —का The Plant (महानिम्ब).
-Oomp. —भयं discouraging a thing
at the very beginning.

उद्वेकिन् *a.* Abounding in, in-
creasing.

उद्वृज् *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking
down. -2 Undermining (as a bank);
so in क्लृप्तुञ्ज q. v.

उद्वीथनं Rising, growth.

उद्वृत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised,
elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill
(Ved.)

उद्वत्सरः A year.

उद्वस् 1 *P.* 1 To pour out, send
forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्वपनं 1 A gift, donation. -2
Pouring or shaking out.

उद्वपः 1 Ejection, throwing out.
-2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-
existence of a subsequent conse-
quent on the absence of an ante-
cedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up.
-5 Raising, elevating.

उद्वस् 1 *A.* To throw up, eject,
vomit (fig. also); उद्वचाम वरो R. 12.
5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears
&c.); Mu. 6. 13.

उद्वमनः, उद्वंतिः *f.* Vomiting,
ejecting.

उद्वतः *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Out of
rut (as an elephant). -3 Dropped
down; S. 6.

उद्वपस् *a.* Throwing down food
(as wind) (अन्नापातक).

उद्वर्धनं 1 Increase. -2 Sly or
suppressed laughter.

उद्वस् —*Caus.* To banish, expel,
drive away.

उद्वसाः 1 Banishment. -2 Aban-
donment. -3 Killing.

उद्वसासं 1 Expelling, banishing.
-2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of
or away (from the fire). -4 Kill-
ing, slaughter.

उद्वस्य *a.* 1 Relating to the killing
of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be rais-

ed or lifted up. -3 To be taken out
or extracted.

उद्वस *a.* From which honey has
been extracted (as a bee-hive);
Vb. 1. 11.

उद्वह 1 *P.* 1 To marry, lead
home (as a bride); पाथिषीमुद्वहद्वहः
R. 11. 54; नोद्वहेत्कपिलो कन्यां Ma.
3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48.
-2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3
hold up, sustain, support; पद्म-
हृत्ती Ku. 5. 85; उद्वह धुरं K. 109;
Ku. 6. 30; आरुतान्मुद्वोद्वहन्नुद्वहः
R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk.
9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, ex-
perience, feel; Mā. 6. 9; स्वाभ्य-
र्थमुद्वहन् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his
master's cause. -5 To possess, have,
assume, be endowed with; पुरुषा-
भिमानमुद्वहन्निः Mu. 4; यौवनमुद्वहंरया
Ku. 1. 19; अयमुद्वहति सुखं ते बालातप-
रक्तमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14;
so शब्द°, अंगुलि°, पाणि°, ज्ञान°, गर्व°, प्र-
मोत्° &c. -6 To carry off or away,
take or lead away; तमुद्वहंतं पथि भोज-
कन्यां R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to
termination, finish; मारुधमुत्तमजनास्व-
मिषोद्वहति Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. —*Caus.*
1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread
above; Si. 12. 73.

उद्वह *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse,
gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si.
1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high;
Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material,
substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्वह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up,
taking up or away. -2 Continuing,
perpetuating (as a family); कुल°
U. 4; so रु° 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54.
-3 Eminent, head, principal, best,
foremost. —*हः* 1 A son. -2 One (i. e.
the 4th) of the seven courses of air.
-3 The vital air which conveys
nourishment upwards. -4 One of the
seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage.
—*हा* A daughter.

उद्वहनं 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting,
holding or lifting up, bearing, carry-
ing; युवः प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8;
केलासनयोद्वहनय भूयः 14. 20; Mā.
10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being
carried on, riding; खरोद्वहनं तथा Mā.
8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°,
विनय° &c.

उद्वहः 1 Bearing up, supporting.
-2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं
ज्ञयो विधिरुद्राहकर्मणि Ma. 3. 43. (The
Smritie mention 8 forms of mar-
riage:—ब्राह्मो देवस्तया चार्षः राजापर्यस्तया-
सुतः । गंधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पिशाचश्चात्मनः स्मृतः ॥).

उद्वहन् *a.* That which raises or
draws up (in comp.); वटीयंत्रं सलि-
लोद्वहन् महे: Ak. —नं 1 Lifting up. -2

Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage
-4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —नी 1
A cord, rope. -2 A small shell,
cowrie (बाटिका).

उद्वहिक *a.* [उद्वह-ठक्] Relating to
marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra);
Ma. 9. 65.

उद्वहित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up.
-2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्वहिय *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up.
-2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्वोह *m.* A husband.

उद्वानं Crying aloud.

उद्वान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1
Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वान —*सच्* *a.* one who has put
off one's clothes.

उद्विज् 6 *A.* (*P. epic.*) 1 To be
grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्वि-
जेत्यात्प चापि Bg. 5. 20; tremble,
shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear,
be afraid of, shrink from, abhor,
(with abl.); तीक्ष्णाद्विजते Mu. 2
5, Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादाद्विजं K.
197; नाथमुद्विजितं कालः स्वाभिकार्यात्
Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of,
be disgusted with; जीविताद्विजमानेन
Mā. 3; sometimes with gen.; या
ममोद्विजते निरयं साध मामवयुहते Pt. 4.
76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten.
Caus. 1 To trouble, harass, afflict,
oppress; उद्विजयस्त्रुलिपाणिभागान् Ku.
1. 11; उद्विजता वृद्धिभिः 5; उद्विजय-
माना Mu. 7. 19. -2 To terrify,
frighten; उद्विजताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3
To produce disgust or abhorrence;
रमणीयपदुद्विजयति K. 12; सोयुपानोद्वि-
जितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्विज *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted,
sorrowful, anxious (as for any ab-
sent lover); °चित्त, —मनस् depressed
in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarm-
ed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्वेग *a.* [उद्वतो वेगोऽस्मात्] 1 Going
swiftly (as an express messenger),
courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil.
-3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One
whose arms by long practice con-
tinue always raised above the head
(as an ascetic). —गा 1 Trembling,
shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, ex-
citement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear;
शान्तोद्वेगस्तिमितनयनं हृदभक्तिर्भवात्प्रा Me.
36; सहस्रोद्वेगमियं व्रजेदिति B. 8. 7. -4
Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress
(caused by separation from one's
favourite object). -5 Admiration,
astonishment. —मं A betel-nut
(fruit).

उद्वेजि (गि) न्, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating,
distressing, causing pain or distress.
-2 Suffering distress, anxious,
unhappy.

उद्देजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. —**न** 1 Agitation, anxiety. —**2** Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्देजनकरिद्वैविध्यविरहा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. —**3** Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयितु *a.* Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्दीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कण्ठमुद्दीक्षते Amar. 24; विषय पद्मीमुद्दीक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. —**2** To examine, consider, आत्मना शक्तिसुद्दीक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्दीक्षण 1 Looking up or upwards. —**2** Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्दीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1. **उद्दीक्ष** 10 P. 1 To fan. —**2** To blow upon or towards.

उद्दीजन Fanning.

उद्दृहण Increase, growth.

उद्द्वृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. —**2** To fly asunder, burst out; उद्द्वर्तमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. —**3** To tumble over, fall down. —**4** To go out, depart. —**5** To rise, swell, increase. —**6** To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —**Caus.** 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्द्वर्तितं रसतरेण लज्जालुखं Mv. 2. —**2** To throw up, elevate. —**3** To turn round, roll (as eyes). —**4** To anoint, smear.

उद्द्वर्त *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. —**2** Left over as a remainder, surplus. —**ती** 1 A remainder, surplus. —**2** Excess, preponderance. —**3** Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्द्वर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to rise. —**2** Rubbing and cleaning the body. —**क**: (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation; Colebrooke).

उद्द्वर्तन 1 Going up, rising. —**2** Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). —**3** Prosperity, elevation. —**4** Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चन्द्रलक्षणोद्द्वर्तनमेक्षितानि Me. 40. —**5** Grinding, pounding. —**6** Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. —**7** Anointing, smearing; करोद्द्वर्तनार्थं चन्दनं समर्पयामि. —**8** Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकरणविरुद्धि Kull.). —**9** Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्द्वर्तित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. —**2** Sprung up, drawn out. —**3** Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्द्वृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ) &c. —**2** Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; दृढभारितोद्द्वृत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपासुद्द्वृत्तानां Mu. 3.8 overflowing; उद्द्वृत्ता क इव सुखावहा परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उद् means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). —**3** Grown, increased. —**4** Exalted, prosperous. —**5** Proud, furious, haughty; द्युगपति K. 90. —**6** Vomited up. —**7** Left as a remainder. —**8** Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. —**9** Agitated; उद्द्वृत्तनक्रातु सहस्रोत्तममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्द्वृह 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. —**2** To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्द्वर्तित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्द्वेग See under उद्दिष्ट.

उद्द्वेदि *a.* [उत्ता वेदिश्च] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नयमुद्द्वेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्द्वेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्द्वेल *a.* [उत्क्रांते-वेला] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयममल-योद्द्वेलावाचल्युनेर्कतोद्द्वेयो R. 16. 34; K. 333. —**2** Transgressing the proper limits. —**3** Excessive; K. 138.

उद्द्वेल 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; MAl. 2. 6; उद्द्वेलदालकवली Ratn. 2. —**2** To roll or move about, turn round; उद्द्वेलति घुराणचंदनतश्चक्षेधु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; MAl. 8. 9.

उद्द्वेलित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —**त** Shaking.

उद्द्वेष्ट *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —**ष्ट** 1 Surrounding. —**2** Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). —**3** Devastating. —**4** Overcoming in battle.

उद्द्वेष्टन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्द्वेष्टन-वातमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. —**2** Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —**न** 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. —**2** An enclosure, fence. —**3** A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; दृढ्यं convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्द्वेष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्द्वेष्टित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उद्ध An udder; see ऊध.

उद्ध 9, 10 P. (उद्धसति, उद्धासयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. —**2** To throw or cast upwards.

उद्ध 7 P. [उगाधि, उदाधकार, ओदित, उदित, उध-उध] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोद्वति. —**2** To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —**Caus.** (sor. ओदित) To wet. —**desid.** (उदितयति) [cf. L. *unda*].

उद्धनं Moistening, wetting.

उद्ध *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. —**2** (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उद्धका उद्धुरः, उद्धुका, उद्धुः [उद्ध-उद्धका] A monse, rat. —**Comp.** —**कण्ठ**. —**कर्णिका** the plant *Salvinia Cuculata*.

उद्धव 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general); असोद्वहसिध्वनिरुज्जनाद् Ku. 1. 56; कालमेघ इवोद्धवम् Mb.

उद्धावा Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उद्धाम 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear, उद्धाम्योक्तस्य तीर्थं दूरिद्राणां मनोधाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उद्धाम्यकालादुद्दिनम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends; बहुलोज्ज्वलदुधराः MAl. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उद्धामति नमति वषति गजति मेघः Mk. 5; नम्रवेनोद्धमताः Bh. 2. 69. —**2** To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —**Caus.** (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; सुखमुद्धमय Ku. 7. 23; S. 3. 25; R. 1. 41. —**2** (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उद्धमय बंधुवर्गं K. 109.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपासितयुक्ताभिमानोद्धत Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतोद्धतभूमिभाने S. 4. 14. —**2** High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोद्धतगोर्वा काला मेकरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15. 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; उद्धतः R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; उद्धतः *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. —**3** Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —**तः** A boa (अजगर). —**त** 1 Elevation. —**2** Ascension, altitude. —**Comp.** —**आनत** *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; high and low; चंद्र उद्धतानत Ak. —**चरण** *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —**नाभि** *a.* having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. —**शिरस** *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उद्धतत्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उद्धतिम् below. —**2** Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्वोद्धेनोद्धतिमायाति स्तोकोनायात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुद्धतिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोद्धतिकारकः

H. 3. v. 1. ; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garnda. -Comp. —ईशा N. of Garnda (Lord of उज्जति).

उज्जतिमत a. 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा दी-नोज्जतिमत्पयोधरयुगे चते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उज्जमानं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उज्जमित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उज्जम्भ a. Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उज्जम्भताम्रपदमेव, मण्डितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उज्जामा Raising, lifting up; शत बुद्धिः कुतो जामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उज्जय -यन् See under उज्जी.

उज्जस a. [उज्जता नासिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उज्जसं दधति वज्र Bk. 4. 18.

उज्जह 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उज्जद्ग p. p. 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेऽस्य भुक्ताशुणोऽज्जद्ग मौलिम-तर्गतस्रजं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; चासोऽज्जदपयोधर Git. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्य°, मङ्°, बल° &c.

उज्जाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तनं Māl. 9; rise; बला-हक° K. 26. -2 Trying up. —इं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उज्जाम a. Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —मः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उज्जाल a. With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उज्जिद्र a. [उज्जता निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; ताशुज्जिद्रामवनिशयनां सौधवाता-यनस्य Mc. 88; विगमयत्युज्जिद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); °अर्चिदं K. 22; उज्जिद्रुष्णा-क्षितवृक्षभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उज्जी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); उज्जमुज्जयते Sk.; स्ववृद्धोऽज्जीत-वरो बराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; र-साया लोलयोऽज्जीतो उर्ध्वं Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकान्तमुज्जीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To

infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युज्जेतव्यस्तथापि वृजोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; मङ्कतिप्रत्ययार्थः संकीर्णं लिङ्गमुज्जयेत् Ak. 9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उज्जयः, उज्जयः 1 Raising, elevat- ing. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Ana- logy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उज्जयन a. With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Lead- ing away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमत°. -6 Del- iberation, discussion. -7 Inference; अथवादु पश्चादीक्षा अन्वीक्षा उज्जयनं.

उज्जयक a. 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उज्जेतु a. 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. —m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उज्जेवं The office of the उज्जेतु.

उज्जमज्ज (मज्ज) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वयः सस्तिरो गज उज्जमज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उज्जमज्ज जनकैस्तु- हिनान्शुः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उज्जमज्जक a. Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic; कटद्वं जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उज्जमज्जकः स विज्ञे- यस्तापसो लोकप्रसूतः ॥

उज्जमज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water —नः An attendant of Siva.

उज्जमय, उज्जमय 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir, pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; श्रीमा- म्नाकृतमुज्जमया महता हस्ती मुनिं जेमिनि Pt. 2. 33; उर्ध्वमुज्जमय Māl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुज्जमय Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्यद्विपेनोन्मथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उज्जमथन a. Teasing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throw- ing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter- ing; अन्योऽसूतोन्मथनान् R. 7. 52.

उज्जमथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उज्जमथक a. 1 Shaking off, agitat- ing, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beat- ing. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उज्जमथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उज्जमाय a. Destroying or killing. —यः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगाः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agi-

tation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्माद्यं नित्यमस्तं गते रजो Mb.

उज्जमायि a. 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Māl. 9. 10.

उज्जमद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. —Caus. (म-मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्मो- न्मादिताः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उज्जमत्त p. p. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वात्रयोन्मत्तो V. 2; अहो उज्जमत्तारिम् संवृत्ता U. 3. 5. 30; S. 6; Mb. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed, elevated. (b) Furious, wild; मद्योन्म- तस्य धूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161 (वातविच्छेदमस्मन्निपातग्रहसंभवेनोपमृ- तं Mit.). —तः The thorn apple (वृत्त); N. of another tree (सुचकुंद). —Comp. —कीर्तिः, -वेशः N. of Siva. —नगं N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). —वर्शन, -रूप a. maniac-like, mad in appearance. —प्रलपित a. spoken in drunkenness or madness. (—तं) the words of a madman. —लिंगिन् a. pretending to be mad.

उज्जमत्तक a. 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उज्जमद् a. 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उज्जिर्यामासुरिवोन्मदान् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxi- cation, intoxicating; मधुरकरांगनश्च सुकुन्दमधुर्वनिभूत निधुतासरसुज्जमो Si. 6. 20. -4 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उज्जमदन a. [उज्जतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तद्ममभुत्सुज्जमना वभूह Ku. 5. 55.

उज्जमदिष्णु a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 In- toxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

उज्जमाद् a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Ex- travagant. —दा 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उज्जमाः U. 3; Māl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Māl. 3. 2. 11; वीररभसोन्मादः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मद्यवृद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मादमाभिजातः । मानसोऽन्मत्तो व्यापिरुन्माद् इति कीर्तितः । Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; विचरन्मोह उन्मादः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहापतिपर- मान्दादिजन्माऽन्मदस्मिन्नयावभास उन्मादः. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2. • उन्मादक N. of the plant वधर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. — **न**: One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादवृत्त *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादित्व *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (*Ved.*).

उन्मनस् — **नरक** *a.* [उन्मनं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; **उन्मना**: प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्मस्मरन्निधि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. — 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. — 3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गन्तुं पापकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2. 75. — 4 Proud (*मनसि*); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते *Den. A.*, **उन्मनीय** 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; **अस्मद्विना** मा भूषामुन्मनीयः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीक 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयस्व *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दन 1 Rubbing, kneading. — 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. — 3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा *Ved.* A measure.

उन्मरं 1 Weighing, measuring, upwards; ऊर्ध्वमनं किलोमानं. — 2 A measure of size or quantity. — 3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मिति: *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मेय *c.* To be weighed; what is weighed. — **द** Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रान्तः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. — **गौ** 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (*fig.* also); नित्यमुन्मार्गमाभिनां Pt. 1. — 2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; **उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि** इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; "प्रवर्तकः 103. — **गौ** *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. — **Comp.** — **गत** *a.* going wrong. — **गमनं** following evil courses. — **गमिन्**, — **वर्तिन्** *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; **उन्मिषेव** तदा मुनिः Bhāg. Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. — 2 To open (as the eyes); मलपातोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. — 3

To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); **उन्मिषदुस्तलवन** K. 22. — 4 To rise, peep up (as stars); **उन्मिषस्तु ग्रहयामणीषु** K. 176. — 5 To shine, glitter, flash; **अस्तेजस्**. — 6 To arise, originate; **उन्मिषद्वीमहर्षः** **उन्मिषत्तोष** &c

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. — **व**: Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. — **त** 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. — 2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेष, — **वर्ण** 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); **प्रत्यगोन्मेषजिह्वा** Mu. 3. 21. — 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; **उन्मेषं** यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; **दीपिकाकमलोन्मेषः** Ku. 2. 33. — 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; **सततं प्रज्जोन्मेषा** Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; **विद्युदुन्मेषदुर्हि** Me. 81. — 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; **ज्ञानं** *Sānti*. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; *Māl.* 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); **उन्मीलीक** लोचने Rk. 15. 102; 16. 8. — 2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; **उन्मिमिल** विशदं विषयेषु Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. — 3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); **सरोभिन्मिमिलितपद्मलोचने** Ki. 4. 3; *Māl.* 1. 38, 9. 15. — 4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; **पातोन्मीलममनोहरकुतले** U. 1. 20; **उन्मीलन्मधुमेध** Git 1. — 5 To appear, become manifest; **सं वायुर्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति** *Prab.* 1. 2. — 6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. — **Caus.** 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); **तदेतद्गुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं** V. 1. 5; *Mk.* 1. 33. — 2 To display, show; **त्वयाय साधुतोन्मीलिता**.

उन्मील, — **लन** 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; **ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिनेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः** Mb. — 2 Unfolding, opening (in general); **श्रियायुगासहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेला** U. 6. 34. — 3 Touching up, painting; **आलेख्यं** K. 267. — 4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; **अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकायां चक्षुस्मीलितं** येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः *||* Sik. 58; Ki. 16. 12. — 2 Blown, expanded; **दे चोन्मीलितमालतीपुरभया प्रौढाः कंदवर्जिताः**; K. P. 1 awakened; *Mv.* 1 48; K. 110. — 3 Touched up, painted; **उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं** Ku. 1. 32. — **त** (*In Rhet.*) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (*की. f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; **उर्ध्वान्** looking upwards; **अद्रेः** शृंगं हरति पवनः

किंस्वित्पुन्युत्थितः Me. 14. 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; **आश्रमं** 1. 53. — 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; **तमरपयसमाश्रयोन्मुखं** R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods, 16. 9, 3. 12; **उदयोन्मुखं चंद्रिका** M. 5. 7; **भेदोन्मुखं** V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. — 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; **तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे** Ku. 6. 34; **लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी** R. 12. 26, 6. 21. 11. 23. — 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; **परधृतोन्मुखी** Ku. 6. 2 speaking through the oonkoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; **उन्मुच्य** स्त्रेण विनैव हाराः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); **आत्मनोऽठादुन्मुच्य** K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. — 2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); **ऋणमुन्मुच्य** देवानां Mb.; open (as a letter); **लेखनमुन्मुच्य** Bāj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. — 3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); **आर्तेनादो हि या पौरैर्दन्मुक्तः** Rām. — 4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). — **Caus.** 1 To extricate, loosen, free; *Mv.* 6. 46. — 2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : **किंतं** bitterly.

उन्मोचन Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. — 2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मुल 10 P. To radiate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; **समूलमुन्मुलयतो** मे मनः Ki. 1. 41; **उन्मुलित** हलधरेण पदावधौ Udb.

उन्मुलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; **न पादपोमूलनशक्तिं रंह** R. 2. 34.

उन्मुञ्ज 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20. — 2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. — 3 To receive, accept (*Ved.*).

उन्मार्जन Rubbing, wiping off, removing; **मनाश्लेषं** Dk. 161.

उन्मुञ्जावमुजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मुष *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', near to, by the side of, with, under, down' (*opp.* अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses: — **उप** सामीप्यसामर्थ्यापवाद्याकृतितृप्तिदोषदानक्रियार्थिसारभाष्यव्यञ्जनेषु: — (1) nearness, contiguity; **उपविशति**, **उपगच्छति** goes near; (2) power, ability; **उपकरोति**;

(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत ; (6) defect, fault; उपघात ; (7) giving, उपनयनि, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort ; उपस्वनिष्ये; (9) beginning, commencement ; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम ; (10) study ; उपाध्याय ; (11) reverence, worship ; उपस्थान, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the sense of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa ; उपगुरुः an assistant master उपप्राध्वः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses ; उपर्यगं = गमायाः समीपे, उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words ; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकण्ठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother' ; उपपुत्रः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly', 'almost' ; उपविंशः nearly thirty ; उपविंशतिः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari ; शक्रादय उपच्युतं Vop. ; (b) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to ; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणाः, (2) addition ; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon ; (5) upto, in, above; e. g. उप सावुष on or above the peaks ; यो न वसतीरुष ; or sometimes (c) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपसत्तेऽधिके इति वादस्थितिरित्ययोः । तद्योग्याविज्ञासु शक्राचार्यवानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदेवाख्यानार्येषु च । [cf. Gr. *hupo* ; L. *sub* ; Gotb. *up* ; Germ. *ob*].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ a. Near, proximate. —3; —३१ Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood ; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः It. 4. 34 ; 13. 48 ; Kn. 7. 51 ; Māl. 9. 2 ; आकुप्य चापं भ्रमणोपकंठे S. 3. 5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat ; मेणोपकंठं मुहुरिकमाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिका] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका) ; Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter ; °पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear ; Si. 20. 5. उपकर्ण ind. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकरण See under उपकु.

उपकीर्चकः 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Viārta under Kichaka.

उपकुचिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small oardamoms.

उपकुम्भ a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil, a disease of the month.

उपकुञ्ज 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकुञ्जित p. p. Made to resound (with cooing). —नं Filling with cooing.

उपकुपं-पे ind. Near a well ; °जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकुले ind. One the shore ; R. 15. 28.

उपकु 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; किं ते युय मिषमुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help ; प्राणेरप्युपकुर्वते Pt. 1. 83 ; Bk. 8. 18 ; (oft with gen. of person) ; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुर्वते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13 ; आत्मनश्चोपकुर्वते Me. 101 ; Si. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि दीपा परस्परस्वोपकुर्वतः S. B. ; sometimes with loc. also ; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.) ; हरिमुपकुर्वते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपकरोति, -कुरुते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्यान्वाहारे) ; उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with ; सितातपत्रव्यञ्जनैरुपस्कृतः Bhāg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect ; राजतं चावुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112 ; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Ph. 2. 15.

-5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person) ; P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing) ; एषोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्तथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform ; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, cause ; 7. 98. -8 To bring or call together ; उपस्कृता बाह्वणाः (= समुदिताः Sk.).

उपकरण 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वेव्युपकरणेषु U. 5 ; °द्वयं Mk. 3 ; उपकरणो-भावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants ; परोपकारो-पकरणं शरीरं K. 207 ; सो स्नानं bathing materials ; Pt. 1 ; श्यायानं athletic materials ; आत्मा परोपकरणोक्तः H. 2. 24 ; K. 80, 102, 198, 204 ; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient ; कर्म, वेद, यज्ञ &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तु a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly ; आपस्तम्भकर्ता Dk. 160 ; हीनाम्युपकर्तुणि मृदा-नि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58 ; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624 ; Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार) ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; शास्त्रेष्टरस्यकारेण नोपकारेण वृजतः Kn. 2. 40, 3. 73 ; Y. 3. 284 ; Pt. 1. 22 ; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or naeful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results) ; उपकारकमायेतेष्टं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of oake.

उपकारिन् a. Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; unbeservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted —यौ A royal house, palace ; रम्यां रघुपतिनिधिः स नरोपकार्यो बाल्यालपामिव दशो मदनो-द्यवास R. 5. 63 ; a royal tent ; तस्योप-कार्यो रजितोपचाराः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service &c. —णः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pu-

pillage (ब्रह्मचारी) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation; यत्नं तारा उपकुतमसाधारिव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकुति: *f.*, उपकीया Favour, obligation.

उपकु 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीयां बहुधा Mb. —2 (उपकु) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. —2 Persuasion. —*ind.* Near the rays.

उपकृप 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे वसुपकल्पते Bhāg. —2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेवपकृतेषु Ma. 3. 208, 8. 333. —3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्षादि भूतया वृत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ma. 3. 202. —4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. —2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकीर्यते पशु Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. —3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. —4 To set up, exhibit. —5 To render (homage), communicate. —6 To bring near, fetch. —7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं, —ना 1 Preparation; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमां भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Suar. —2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. —2 Secondary, substituted.

उपकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. —2 Ready, prepared. —3 Fitted for, adapted to. —4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्वज्ञाया देवीं वसिष्ठमुपक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. —2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं नियुगमुपक्रातवान् Dk. 120; साधनमसमुत्तरमुपक्रामिष्ये Māl. 3. 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. —3 To begin, commence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रथमं वसुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रतिवर्षीतु...प्रिलाञ्चनस्तमुपक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. —4 To go against, attack, assail, उपक्रमते वारिमः Rām. —5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām.; win over, Dk. 65. —6 To step over, stride, traverse. —7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal (as wounds); यस्मादुपक्रमतां S. v. 1.; सर्वोपक्राता Dk. 68; अण्णा 75.

उपक्रम A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचरन् रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. —2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योवितः सुकुमारोपक्रमः *ibid.* —3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. —4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ma. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. —5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. —6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. —7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. —2 Undertaking. —3 Commencement. —4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. —2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. —2 Curable; अमुपक्रम्य आतंका V. 2.

उपक्रमितु *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकुश 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपकोशः, —शानं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपकोशमलीमेषवै R. 2. 53; वाक्यसंतक्षणैर्लोकोपकोशानैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपकोष्ट *a.* Censuring, blaming. —*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (क्रा) णं [उप-क्र-ण-शब्दे, अ-प-क्ष-ण] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रमः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. —2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —*v.* 1 Waste, decay, loss. —2 Expenditure. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. —2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षिण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. —2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत्र *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वयुषि वक्ष्य तत्र

तत्र शङ्खमुपक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. —2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; परस्परं वारिभिरुपक्षिपन्ति Rām. —3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; दृष्टं कार्यमुपक्षिपन्ति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षिप्तमनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. —4 To throw down. —5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधा M. 5.

उपक्षेप 1 Throwing at, hurling. —2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mn. 4. 3; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. —3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपक्षेपविशेषात् Dk. 61. —4 Commencement; उपायं M. 3. —5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. —2 Accusing, charging; धर्मः = शूद्रस्यामिकामाजस्य पाकार्यं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. —2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शङ्खिनमुपगमेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so द्वेवातुपगतं वृणं Pt. 4; पद्ममुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. —2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. —3 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपगतां Rām. —4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायेस्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; मतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6; १० निद्रावसं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शान्तिं, विबाहं &c. —5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तं मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ma. 3. 34, 4. 40. —6 To come upon, attack. —7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यार्थं सुखमुपगते Me. 109 v. 1. —8 To undertake, begin. —9 To suffer, share in. —10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदांतोपगतं कलं Ma. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपगम (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. —2 Receiving; ओषधयः फलपाकानां बहुमुपफलोपगाः Ma. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Near, at hand. —4 Got, obtained. —5 Undergone, experienced. —6 Furnished with. —7 Gone to, become. —8 Promised, agreed. —9 Passed away, dead. —10 Feeling,

suffering (actively used). — 1 Wealth acquired. — 2 Receipt; यन्त्रोप-
पत्त्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नि Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. — 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. — 3 Acceptance, receipt. — 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतु a. 1 Approaching. — 2 Getting, acquiring. — 3 Knowing. — 4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुप-
गमं यत्र नीयं वधूनां Me. 65 your ad-
vent; स्वावर्ततां उपगमात्कुमारी R. 6.
63, 9. 50. — 2 Knowledge, acquaint-
ance. — 3 Attainment, acquiring; वि-
श्वामोपगमादभिज्ञगतयः S. 1. 14 — 4
Intercourse (as of the sexes). — 5
Society, company; न पुनरधमाना उपगमः
H. 1. 136. — 6 Undergoing, suffering,
feeling. — 7 Acceptance, receipt. — 8
An agreement, promise. — 9 A parti-
cular high number.

उपगमिन् a. Coming near.

उपगिरि-र ind. Near a mountain.
— रि N. of a country situated near a
mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow.

उपयुत a. Hidden, concealed;
चित् whose wealth is concealed.

उपयुक्तः An assistant teacher.
— इ ind. Near a teacher.

उपयुज् 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace;
तरंगहस्तं युज्यते R. 13. 63, 18. 47;
Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. — 2 To hide,
conceal, cover, encircle, gird round;
वनमालोपयुज् K. 24. 38.

उपयुज् p. p. 1 Hidden, concealed;
R. 13. 30. — 2 Embraced, clasped. — 3
Held, supported; कश्चिरकराभ्यामुप-
युज्नालं R. 6. 13. — 4 Suppressed. — इ
An embrace; उपयुज्नि सवेपथूनि च
Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपयुज्
Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपयुज् 1 Hiding, concealing. — 2
An embrace. — 3 Astonishment, sur-
prise.

उपयोह्य pot. p. 1 To be embraced.
— 2 To be taken or seized. — ह्यः
1 An embrace. — 2 A kind of fire
regarded as impure (and therefore to
be hidden).

उपये 1 P. 1 To sing to any one
(with dat. or acc.); साम्नेनमुपयात्
Ch. Up. — 2 To join in singing. — 3
To praise in song, celebrate, extol;
तपोलक्ष्म्या वीतं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपयुः
Ki. 18. 47.

उपया m. (गाः) A priest in a sac-
rifice who sings the hymns. — f.
Accompaniment of a song.

उपयातु a. Singing near. — m. One
who accompanies the song of the
Udgatri priest, a chorister.

उपगीत p. p. 1 Celebrated, sung by
bards. — 2 Commencing to sing; Si.
4. 57.

उपगीतिः f. A variety of the Aryā
metre; see App.

उपग्रंथः A subsidiary writing or a
class of such writings.

उपग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize
or collect from below; as रसं. — 2 To
seize, take, take possession of; तवैव
पदावुपग्रहं Rām.; उपग्रहात्पदं चैव Ma.
7. 184. — 3 To meet with, obtain; स
सृष्टुमुपग्रहति गर्भमम्बरी यथा Chāp. 19.
— 4 To subdue, vanquish. — 5 To pro-
vide. — 6 To conciliate, take as one's
ally, favour, support; तदुपग्रहीतेन
रश्मिराजबलेन Mu. 1. — 7 To conceive
with one's mind, grasp mentally.
— 8 To decide, determine. — 9 To accept,
approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure.
— 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2.
— 3 A prisoner. — 4 Joining, addition.
— 5 (a) Favour, encouragement,
assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रहं K.
156. (b) Favourableness, kindness,
complacence; सोपग्रहं K. 264. — 6 Use.
— 7 A kind of peace purchased by
giving over every thing; cf. H. 4.
121. — 8 The voice or pada of a verb.
— 9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. — 10
The presiding spirit or cause which
directs a planet's motion. — 11 A
minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a
secondary heavenly body, such as a
comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below);
taking hold of; as in राहोपग्रहणं. — 2
Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner.
— 3 Supporting, furthering, promoting.
— 4 Holy study, study of the Vedas
(after being initiated into them);
वेदोपग्रहणार्थं तावद्ग्रहयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. — 2 A
present; उच्चावाचा उपग्राहान् राजभिः
मापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य pot. p. To be favoured or
retained in service; Mu. 5. — ह्यः
1 An offering or present. — 2 Partic-
ularly, a present or offering to a
great man or king; the modern
Nazzarānā.

उपघात See under उपहृ.

उपघुष् 1, 10 P. To fill with noise,
make resonant.

उपघुष्ट p. p. 1 Resounding with,
noisy. — 2 Resonant. — 3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication,
making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-हृ-क] 1 Contiguus
support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; उद्गादिषोपघ्न-
तरोक्षतरौ R. 14. 1. — 2 Shelter, support,
stay, protection. — 3 That which rests
upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं] A
variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् n. [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-
glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्र.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (a) To serve, wait,
or attend upon; निरिगमुपचर्च Ku.
1. 60; निमित्तज्ञानं K. 64; Ma. 3. 193,
4. 254; सममुपचर्च भवेत्तु चरिषि च
Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (b) To honour,
worship; प्रतिमाः पूजास्तस्मिन्नेवोपचर्यते
K. 40. 323; V. 3. — 2 To treat, deal
with, act towards; entertain; मित्ररेन
उपचरितश्च Dk. 71 treated as a friend;
भोजनादिना माधुपाचरत् 77, 117; तं
मित्रसखीमोषोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत् कृत्रिम-
संविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or
entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवी-
शब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the
title of queen. — 3 To attend on (as
a patient), treat, tend, nurse;
यन्त्रोपचर्यते S. 3; मंत्रवादिभिर्मुपचर्यमाणः
P. 1. — 4 To approach, go towards.
— 5 To undertake, begin (nearly
Vedio in these senses). — pass. To be
used figuratively or metaphorically,
be applied figuratively to any one
(with loc.); तस्माच्चैव नवमुपचर्यते S.
B.; पर एवास्मा बलिः शरीर इत्युपचर्यते
ibid; कालोप द्विराधोपयो निमेष उपच-
र्यते Bhāg.; सुकृता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अवश्य
मुपचर्य ब्राह्मणोपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1.
1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्याप्तस्या उपचर्य
योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; रोगमेदी
व्रणः सुपचरः easily curable. — 2 = उपच-
रणं Approach.

उपचर्य pot. p. 1 To be served or
waited upon; to be honoured or
worshipped; Ma. 5. 154; अमुपचर्य
(सुखे) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring
flattery, unassuming; दुःखं Mu. 3.
5 difficult to serve. — यर् 1 Service,
attendance. — 2 Physicking, treating,
curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance;
honouring, worshipping, entertain-
ing; Mk. 4; अस्वलितोपचारं R. 5.
20; K. 344. — 2 Civility, politeness,
courtesy, polite behaviour, (ex-
ternal display of courtesy); परिश्रमः
H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, un-
conscientious; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3;
उपचारैरुपाचरत् K. 16. 29; मित्रोप-
चारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपचारं
न्याः Rām.; पदं न चेदित्थं Ku. 4. 9 a
merely complimentary saying, a
flattering compliment; मानस्युर्
K. 222, 207; M. 4; क्रिया Mf

8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; यन्त्रणया M. 4; अतिक्रमं 4. 5; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राम-भद्र इत्येष मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तावपरि-जनस्य U. 1; यथा सुहृत्सोपचारं 6; V. 5; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रावृष्यैरेव लिङ्गे-र्मन राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणाद्युप-चारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. l. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; जिज्ञिषे° Dk. 15; शीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेण Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समं सोपचारं (अञ्जं) Mb.; अवेशनदृशयणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 courses of love &c.; वा-क्योपचारे कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लोकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for वाह्यः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णा-भिनयोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hang- ing garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.); present- ing flowers, perfumes &c.; सम्मं-लोपचारार्णो R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारां च-तुरङ्गवेदी Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोप-चारा V. 2; so रमणीयतया S. 6; वस्तु मन्वेयु R. 6. 1 the necessary de- corations (canopy &c.); (the Upa- chāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, con- duct, demeanour; वैश्यस्योपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधूनामुपचारः Rām.; परि-जन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious perform- ance, a ceremony; पशुकपामिग्रहणो-पचारे Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेषु चेतन-व-दुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; कूलं पिपतिवती-रुचेतनेषु कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personifica- tion : so छत्रिणो गच्छतीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहुना छत्रितोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृतोपचारात् ibid.; न चास्य कर्-तृत्वे तत्त्वतोस्तौति मुख्येति उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उपरक्ष्य चैव शुद्ध उपचारेणाभिहितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अर्थानं विशकलितयोः

सद्व्यतिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स and व in the place of Visarga.

उपचारित् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य pot. p. To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -यः Practice of medicine. -यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-मे ind. On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; श्रवस्तिष्ठैरुपचितवलि Mo. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपचि- श्वत् प्रभा तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीडासुपचिनाति Ma. 2; अपोधा पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मयः K. 290; क्षीणोप्युपचीयते पुनश्चन्द्रः Bb. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -pass. 1 To be collected or accu- mulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चन्द्रारस्तुपचीयते विप आदयो वणिक् स्युः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बल° K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अंभतासुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मोक्ष° -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a lagna q. v.). -Oomp. -अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवने a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायित् a. 1 Increasing, grow- ing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाटयः [उपचीयते] अग्रे आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacri- ficial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित् p. p. 1 Collected; gather- ed together, accumulated; अश्लेष-चित्ति Mo. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; महामोहगहनः Mā. 1. 30; वयुः Ms. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचित्ता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विषदुपचितमेघं Bh. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः f. Accumulation; collec- tion, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a linear mansion स्याति; also इस्त.

उपचूलनं floating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छद्व 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जले-नोपच्छदिता S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छद्वयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छद्वनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छद्वनेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयत्नस्ये Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपसंगमसुपच्छद्वनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the cham- ber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual in- tercourse?).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri- shūbh metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or pro- duced, originate, arise, grow; उम- गश्चेऽपजायते Ms. 1. 45; 11. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्रणविषत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीत्युपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; समपि नोपजायते Bx. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -Caus. (-जनय-ति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तरा-प्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज्ज A. Increased, being pro- duced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. -नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात p. p. 1 Produced, caused; °क्रोध° क्रोध excited, moved to anger; °विश्वास° confiding, believing, trust- ing. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4.

उपजातिः f. A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting any- thing in the ear; अंगारवर्ष राजवधायां-जप् Dk. 104; क्षत्तरं कुहराजस्तु जनेः कर्तृमुपजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) To in- stigat to rebellion or treachery, con- spire with; उपजप्तामुपजपत् Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear ; उपजप्यानुपजयेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating ; परकुत्स° Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion ; उपजापः कुतस्तेन तानाकोपवत्स्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता वृषतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion ; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age of in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पनं *A* talk.

उपजल्पित् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -का Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by ; उपजीव्यमानपादकुडायः K. 5 ; का वृत्तिमायं उपजीवति Mk. 2 ; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिः *ibid.* ; जेषात्तमुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105 ; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve ; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from) ; त्वेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise ; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (*inatr.* or *in comp.*) ; जतिमात्रोपजीविनं Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20 ; नानापण्योपजीविनं 9. 257 ; द्योतोजीवस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (*-m.*) ; भीमकतैर्द्विपुणोः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16 ; अस्मद् K. 61. -क Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -3 Subsistence, livelihood ; निर्विनाशोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236 ; सन्नियस्येतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कुण्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property ; किञ्चिद्वस्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood ; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (*as a king &c.*). -3 (*fig.*) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives, his materials ; सर्वैर्वा कविमुपजीवानुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्या 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials) ; इत्यनुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाचनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy ; Mr. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to ; Mr. 4.

उपजोषा, -वर्ण 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -वं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain ; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon ; (उपज्ञातं = विनोदज्ञेन ज्ञातं) ; see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते ह्युपज्ञा कर्मणश्च] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge ; usually in comp which is treated as a neuter noun (P. 11. 4. 21) ; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रंथा Sk. ; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before ; लोकेऽपूयतुपजमेव विदुषां सौजम्यजन्यं वक्षः Malli. on Raghuvamsha.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपजम्त् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपदोक् *Caus.* 1 To present (*as an offering*), make a respectful offering ; ऐकं पशुमुपदोक्तयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपदोक्तं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarana*.

उपतटः The skirt or border ; Me. 57. -ट *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat ; उपतप्तोद्का नद्यः Rām. ; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick ; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (*as a sickness*) ; sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with ; इत्यपुर्बमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2 ; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance ; उपतप्यमहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting ; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched, consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्त *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापा 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow ; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशेरुपतापाः K. 135, 177 ; जरीरौपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापित् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming ; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick ; शुच्यं विपुमात्रं स्वाध्यायाद्युपतापितम् Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (*as water*).

उपतिष्य 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपर्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपर्यका [उपत्यक् P. V. 2. 34 ; पर्यतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land ; मलयजैरुपर्यकाः R. 4. 46 ; एते जल हिमवतो गिरेरुपर्यकारणवासिनाः संमाताः S. 5.

उपदंश 1 P. To bite or eat anything (*as a relish or condiment*).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्वित्रासुपदंशादुपाय Dk. 133 ; अग्रमंशोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितसत्वं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (*a*) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (*b*) N. of another plant (समष्टि).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (*pl.*) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (*in general*). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (*a*) To take upon oneself. (*b*) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -दा (*of.* P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarana* ; उपदा

विधिः ऋषयोक्तेकाः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीक 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृत्यः Si. 14. 30.

उपदानः, -न 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vriahaparvan and mother of Dashyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smoared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपदिक्ष 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यप्ययोगविषये भाषिकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य.....तत्तत्प्रत्युप-
दिशतीति मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्य-
ते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिक्ष Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; गुणेषामुपदिश्य भाषिर्वा R. 8. 73; सुखेणपुराणमुपदेक्षति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनो-
पदिष्टेन झीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च सास्त्रीनां कविज्ञात-
पदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; द्रुतविल-
सितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिक्ष, उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as देशान्ती, आग्नेयी, नैऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; प्रत्युपदिष्टं बुद्धुर्ध-
रिर्वा Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. —इ Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितो वि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the not *inter alia*); स्थितोपदेशासुपदेशकाले प्रवेष्टिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्यां Ku. 1. 30; अथिरप्युपदेशेन पाठयं M. 1. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; प्रोपदेशे पण्डितं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; ज्ञानान्तरितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्द्रसूर्ये तर्हि सिद्धमेवे शिवा-
लये । नन्मात्रपकयनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

-6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment, &c. with its *am-
bandhas* which show what particu-
lar grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. —अर्थवाक्यं. —वचनं a parable, moral fable. —महशी N. of a philosophical work by San-
karāchārya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. —न Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing. —म. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्ट a. Giving instruction or advice. —म. (ष्ट) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमुपदिष्टः स भगवान्क्रमोप-
देष्टा हरिः Vo. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वेदाक).

उपदीका A kind of art.

उपदीक्षित a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपद्ष्ट 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. —pass. To be or become visible. —Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मासुपदर्श H. 3; नयसिद्धिर्नये राज्ञि सवसच्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक a. Showing. —कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपद्ष्ट a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). —f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपद्ष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपद्ष्ट a. Seeing, overlooking. —म. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.)

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रुदुष्टस्य दक्षिणं देमिशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राज्योतिषमुपा-
द्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवा 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसामसमानासुपद्रवापा-
त्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factions —म. 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिषुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. —तं A term used by the Bāsh-
kalas for a kind of Sindhi, also called उद्गह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. धर्म.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजाह्न बाह्यमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिशिरा-
गमभिरया सुकुलजालमशोभत किङ्करो R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; इदि चैनामुपधातुमईसि R. 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित-
सुमन्त्रिणा S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 reating on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुङ्कुमा R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); क्षिपु वृत्त्युपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामभुजमशशिधि Dk. 111 -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता यतीति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितज्ञोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैव Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ma. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (चर्मविश्लेषणः) : (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधाभिर्विषयं सर्वविधं सच्चिदान् पुनः Kālikā P. -3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुरालोके कोपधा मरणादृतं Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्याद्वर्णाख्यं उपधा). -Comp. -भूतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. -न 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं मुजलता Bk. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेषः); कलोपधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधानाधिर्धृताः स्वेयसीं खद्वयंति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उप also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानोप a. To be placed near. -य A pillow.

उपधाचिन् a. Using as a pillow अशेत सा बाहुलसोपधाचिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि बिजयाधिः क्षितीना विद्वानि सोपधि संधिद्वयानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ma. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तान् स्पृहाहारादिर्वर्तन्ते Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; नद्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7 -5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं मक्षिक् ताम्रमाक्षिक् । त्वर्यं कार्यं च रातिश्च सिद्धं च शिलाजतम्. -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair and lymph; सत्यं लो वसा स्वोक्षे इताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमाद्योपधातवः ।

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. -न 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधृषित p. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. -तः Death.

उपधृ 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ma. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, bear; experience, observe; दुष्यो राम-चरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाशि मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मनीय q. v. below.

उपध्मानः A lip. -न Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीय, The aspirate Visarga before the letters प and फ; उरूपध्मानीयानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपनिष्ठते Sat. Br.

उपनखे A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person); मत्संभोगा कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्तत्स्वोपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अथ आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.: उपेनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. -Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19; R. 12. 102. (b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चित्तिनोपनतां K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting

itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्याप्येतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; यदेवोपनतं दुःखास्तुखं तद्वसचरत् V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22; 4. 3; 80 सुदुपनतः Me. 109; Mā. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुखं that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3; अज्ञातोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जज्ञाजलि R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered; दंडोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनायुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनह्.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोकयोऽपनाहं कुर्यात् Suar. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened. -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, sty.

उपनाहन् 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्तगुणः. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्णः); e. g. of, the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः । अलमलमालि वृणालिरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says: -उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंज्ञा-प्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्व हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्णोपरुपनिधाय (मुखं) Aśval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;

Mā. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिषाद्, धायक a. Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्यपि शिष्याः सचिह्नवद्वादिना विहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिषद् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिषात् 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिषानिन् a. Coming (unexpectedly); रघोपनिषतिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.

उपनिषद् 9 P. To compose, write; किरिदुपनिषद् U. 7.

उपनिषेधनं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिषपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिषाशित a. Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिषयं द्रुवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिषाशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषेक्षिन् a. Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् f. [Said to be from उपनिषद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपस्थात्मानवेन श्रद्धात्मकिपुरःसराः संतरेष्वर्धं गर्भजन्म जरा रोगाद्यनयं यं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चार्थतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिषदस्य संतरेष्वर्धं समरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Br. 2. 40; Mā. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं ततः । निदेशयिष्या तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निश्चयानर्थमुलं स्वविद्यां प्रत्यक्षया परं । नश्यतास्तस्य भेदमती कोपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रकृतिदेशः शेषास्तस्य कोप-

दस्त्वतः । यतो वसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकोपनिषद् 103 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशकेनकटश्रुद्धमाह्वयतिचिरः । ऐतरेयं च उद्देश्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥ -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. 8 A religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् a. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Mā. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति हुनि कुमारोऽयः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनेवोपनीतस्व Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Mā. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्यपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हरये स्ववेहसुपानयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; R. 3. 65. आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3 (b) To hand over, give over; अन्नः पुष्पाश्चैवैकान्मनस्यमुपनीत K. 101; Mā. 1. 8. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीतः चः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (or instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयकस्यान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयक्यैरनगोतस्व Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोधेयसुरायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the 'sacred thread' (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); शास्त्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकराद्युपनयते Sk. -Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; यद्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते युवोः । बालो वेदाय तथोपात् बालशेषोपनयः विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजम्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; आसिधिसिद्धिर्येनोः पक्षधर्मतत्प्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K. 2. उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कुलोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v. उपनायक a. Leading to. —कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य युगोत्कर्षकया उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Mā. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a drama or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Mā.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Added. —ता A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य pot. p. 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालत्यभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mā. 9. —m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Acharya; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यसु 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, put out, state; मयोपन्यसतेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यसते Mā. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कुरववर्मयः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यसतं S. 5 what is this that is

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 19. उपन्यस्त p. p. 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxta. position. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Mā. 1. 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amarn. 23; चतुर्ते मधुरश्चापमुपन्यासः Ak.; सोऽयम् Ve. 5 overture of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपदं S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य a. Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपपतिः पत्या, उप पौत्रः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमांतेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं ind. Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकमोक्षितं गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्वोपपत्स्यते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारिण्यं प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं चो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेति नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते B. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लेशं गच्छ कैतेय नैतत्स्वमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपवादं Ait. Br. -Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादित्ता Rām. inspired with confidence; get ready; रघुमुपादाय Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; विद्या त्वमस्मिन् भेदात्ता भीतेनोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; S. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 214; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपादायेत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; वाचसु मातृपुत्रे शक्यमुपादायितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; देवकार्यं R. 1. 91; 17. 55; Ms. 29. -4 (a) To

make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाशार्थमिदमुपादायति Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपादायिते क्षेत्रे Ma. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11. 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपादायेत् Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः f. 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता चलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाः R. 5. 12; सात्पर्यामुपपत्तिः Bbhāṣā P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्तिः. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राकृतं नोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न p. p. 1 Obtained, secured; अतीन्द्रियैश्चतुःपुष्पवर्धनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अश्वे च साक्षाद्विधिनापपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं बाधोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3. 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक a. 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादक a. Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, god; दिव्योपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुषपदं वेदं Ki. 18.

44 (धनुर्वेदं); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशानं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mn. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last number is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदादि, शमणी, आकर्णलंविन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपञ्चन, उपपृच्छ a. Closely touching. -नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु 1 तानि पातकं सानि तन्मूलमुपपातकम् Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् a. One who has committed an upapāta.

उपपादुक a. Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपाश्वः -श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिदधुकामां Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; 10. 47; पार्श्वोपपीडं पार्श्वोपपीडं, पार्श्वोपपीडं Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्क्षोणोपपीडितं troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kām. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं 1 A suburb.

उपपुरिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादश).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्माजोरो हितकृत्यार्थं जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim;

पल्लुपवते तल्लु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, over with; उपप्लुप्तमौघेन Rām. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता इति R. 10. 5. 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. -Caus. To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ महानप्लवः प्लवहांतं ...परिपालयचूच Ku. 4. 46; जीव-प्लवः शब्दप्लवः प्रजाः पालि R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; क्षत्रि-याद्यादिप्लवको च R. 5. 6; Ms. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवणं लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation; इन्द्रि-° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; च-न्द्रमिचोपप्लवः V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node; केतुप्लव-भूमिमन्वगतः पठे तुल्ये कुभाः -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लवन् a. 1: One who has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression; द्रुपा इवोपप्लवितः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लव p. p. 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Rāhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked off prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; अक्ष, नयन weeping. -ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपप्लवः 1 Connect. -2 An affix -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch P. 44.

उपप्लवः -प्लवणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपप्लवणं Increase.

उपप्लवित a. Increased, magnified; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपप्लवित् a. Supplemental, additional.

उपप्लवः a A few, a tolerable number.

उपप्लवः The lower arm.

उपप्लवः, -प्लवः Sound produced at the appukling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपप्रेगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपप्राभा A secondary dialect.

उपपुञ्ज 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसापुपुञ्जानाः फलमि Ku. 6. 10; नोपपुञ्जते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40; अधोपपुञ्जेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess; श्रीरत्नपुपुञ्जं Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपपुञ्जः f. Enjoyment, use.

उपपुञ्जः a. Enjoying, an enjoyer,

उपपुञ्जः 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामा कामानुपपुञ्जेन शान्तिः Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11; त्रियोपपुञ्जः R. 12. 22. (b) Use, application; चरणो-पपुञ्जलभाः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Unfruit. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपपुञ्जित् a. Enjoying, using.

उपपुञ्ज, -पुञ्जश्च, -पुञ्जः pot. p. To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku. 1. 20; किञ्चित्कालोपपुञ्जयानि योचनानि धमानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपपुञ्जो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. -यः 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपपुञ्जित् a. Eating, enjoying.

उपपुञ्जः A minor or inferior ornament.

उपपुञ्जः f. [उप-पु-आधारि कि] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपपुञ्जः a. Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपपुञ्जः 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to; श्री दुष्टोपपुञ्जिताः -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपपुञ्जः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपपुञ्जः); P. 1. 3. 47.

उपपुञ्जित् a. Inviting, persuading.

उपपुञ्जः A staff for stirring (fire).

उपपुञ्जित् a. Ved. Stirring.

उपपुञ्जः a. Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपपुञ्जः 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपपुञ्जेत तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसमयी कनककलशावित्युपमि-क्षो Bb. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपपुञ्जः 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपमं भृतिसिनेन संभुना Si. 1. 4 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहो-

पुमा सती Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्योपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं सुदूरं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपमाकृतिः R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुत्तमति द्वयोः। इसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गायामवगाहते॥ Chandr. 5. 3; Kāv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासरयः Subhāsh. (Chandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kāv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 ad. loc. also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वातो निवातस्यो नैवते सोपमा रसुता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like' 'resembling' बुद्धे न बुद्धोपमा R. 1. 47; असद्वर्णोपम, अनरोपम, अलुपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Oomp. -द्वय any object used for a comparison; सधोप-माद्वयसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. -रूपकः a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातु m. An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तद्वर्णोपमानवाद्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय), one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमसृष्टिलासिनो Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वयस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of Pramāṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्योत् साध्यसाधनं or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Oomp. -उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित p. p. Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमितिः f. 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; एतद्वर्णोपमितिः साध्यसाधनं S. D.; तद्वान्नस्योपमितिः ब्रह्म-ज्ञा N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्युपमितिस्तथो-पमितिश्च Bbāshā P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय pot. p. Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or comp.) ; दृष्टि-मासीदुपमेयकृतिः शुद्धेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, Ch. P. 29 v. 1. -यः The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपेत्यैव यदेकस्यैव वस्तुतः Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

—Oomp. —उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; बिपरीत उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिमतिरिव कमला तदुविव विमा विभेव तदुः । &c.

उपमातिः *f.* 1 Comparison. —2 Killing. —3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —ति *m.* Granting wealth (Sāy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). —Oomp. —वनि *a.* destroyer of an enemy (Sāy.); one who receives addressees in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ *f.* [उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. —2 A near female relative; मातृवत्ता मातुलानी विनुष्यन्ती पितृवत्ता । अश्वे पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृदुत्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabbak.

उपमाद् *a.* Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Śrāddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपामित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. —2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थान).

उपसृत् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिका-नमुपसृष्ट N. 5. 110. —2 To rub down. —3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अग्न्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु ध्वं कोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). —2 Destruction, injury, killing. —3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk 1. —4 Unhushing. —5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक *a.* Cruashing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् *m.* (of P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulae as a sacrifice; एकदाद्वयोपयजा यजजंतमुपयजयति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयज् *m.* The priest who utters the above formulae

उपयजः Additional formulae as a sacrifice.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयन् 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथा-समयादिमाहृपायस्त S. 5; आत्माहृपां विधिनीदयेते Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ जुष्टे Av.; उपायस्त महाश्राणि Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राण्युपायस्त अतिवराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept; कोपा-स्काश्चिद्विधैः प्रस्तुपायस्त नासत् Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (दृष्ट); सोप-यश्च भवं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). —5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. —6 To curb, restrain.

उपयन्तु *m.* A husband; अयोपयन्ता-रमलं सभायिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. —2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraint, curbing. —3 Placing down the fire. —4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयति Sat. Br. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. —2 The formulae uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुनिश्चयमागुपयती सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुरं, गर्ति, नयनं, पर्वतं, दुर्मणिं कमुपयति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. —2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तज्जता, सुस्तु, रजः, पाकः, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात *p. p.* Come, arrived. —तं Arrival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near; हयोपयाने स्वरिता भूय Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् *a.* Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; स्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो या R. 13. 53; अक्षमालाहृपायचितुं K. 151.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. —2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी श्रियते त्वयं प्रदास्यामुपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अथ मया भगवत्या करालायाः प्रादुपयाचितं श्रीरत्नमुपहृतं Mā. 5; दयिते ऋतु देवस्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥ —3 A request or prayer to a deity for the

accomplishment of a desired object, K. 330.

उपयाचितकं = उपयाचित above; सिद्धान्तानि कृतविधिदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply; वाङ्मण्यमुपयुजीत Si. 2. 93; वहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8, 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमानं naelcas, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. —2 To enjoy, taste; एव उपयुज्य मे. 13. v 1; कलाभ्युपायुक्तं स इहमीते R. 13. 46; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote or attach oneself to; न मुनेरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वे प्राज्ञा नत-श्रीकं भर्तामुपयुज्यते Subhāsh. —4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). —5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. —2 To be fit or proper; तद्वेषमुपयुज्यते Bhāg. —3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 228.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. —2 Suited, appropriate; fit, right, proper. —3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. —4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं नय् or नय् to be used or employed, serve; तज्जते ...अनगलेकक्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. —2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. —3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. —4 Contact, proximity. —5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. —6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. —2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. —3 Appropriate, fit, proper. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or ०त् 1 Usefulness, utility. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Occasion, need. —4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. —2 A team.

उपर *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. —2 Posterior, later. —3 Nearer. —*r.* 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रामन्). —2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. —3 A cloud. —4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

उपरज् 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red, to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. —*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. —2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक p. p. 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -कः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरजः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपराजते शास्त्रिणः सद्युपयता रेहिणी योग S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपराजजित Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; दुष्प्रवृत्तिरिति हेममिहोपराज R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Re-proach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं स्त्वेन उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरीश्च तथैव च । मुक्ताङ्गुलिकस्तथा शंख हस्तादीनि बहुविधा ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्तो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ।

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतदुपरम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्तोपरमरामः युद्धमुपरमत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्यापार्युक्तोपरमराम Pt. 1; or with abl. : Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf. ; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself ; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm ; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.). -Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased ; रजस्तुपरते Mā. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अयं दुःखो मासस्तातरोपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणान्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि a. having no foe. -कर्मन् a. ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयान्निष्ठा a. one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -सूह a. void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरति f. 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमण 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमामिषवागो गताकारे देवभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि ind. 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (a) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with gen.) : गतमुपरि घनानां S. 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखस्त्वोपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; प्रमादानां Māl. 7. 5: U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so 'उपायनं, स्थित &c.; with loc उपर्येव सलंकायां Rām.; or acc. यंत्रायुपरि यंत्राणि ibid.; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ, तद्वर, तद्, (b) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानंदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; युक्तस्यापरि Suar (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 28; तस्योपरि कुक्षः, मनोपरि वृष्टिः &c.; तस्योपरि प्रायोपदेशं करिष्यामि on your account. (e) After; सुहृत्सोऽमुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेद्वानुच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (a) Just above; लोकानुपदुर्गपरि माधवः Vop. (b) Higher and higher, far high, high above; वपुर्मुपरि सर्वधामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (a) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दृष्टिः H. 2. 2; so उपरिधा, स्थापन, स्थित &c.; oft. loc comp. स्वमुपरोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाहौ तथा दूषणं सति Mb. (c) Afterwards; यद्वा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti. 2. 7; सप्तः पीत्योपरि पयः पिबेत् Suar.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend upairi, upara; Gr. hyper; L. super; Old Germ. obar; Germ. uber; Eng. over; Hinda. upar]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत a. gone up, ascended. -चर a. moving above (as a bird). -चित a. piled over or above. -ज a. produced above, elevated, high. -तन, रथ a. upper, higher. -उत a. Ved. coming from above. -वृत्त a. Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. -भावा being above or higher. -भूमि f. the ground above. -मर्ष ind. Ved. above men. -शयनं a place

of rest. -अनेक a. being in the upper line or series. -सद a. lying or sitting above. (-m.) a class of gods. -संघं sitting above.

उपरिहात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]

1 As an adverb it means (a) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिहात् चायः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (b) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावर्तसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिहाद्भवति Māl. 6; इदमुपरिहात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel. (c) Behind (opp. प्रस्तात्). -2 (As a preposition it means (a) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11. 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. -उपरोत्तमती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. -उपरोति f. a verse of the Trishubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -वृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); ऊपरीकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्केषसंस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी वचः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥ Sabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पल्लवोऽन्येन चोपरुध्दवृत्तिः S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुधते तपोवृत्तानं S. 4; V. 5; पणमुपरुधन्ता Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्यायमुपरुध् V. 5. -2 (a) To disturb, trouble; पौराण्यपावेनमुपरुधन्ति S. 1. (b) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुधारिमासीत Me. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुधं कुक्षमुपरुध् Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरोधं वाः स्थापयत् Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; उपेक्षुषुमुपरुधत् Rām.

उपरुध् p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तिं हि राजामुपरुध्दवृत्तं R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, looked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्सुखीदुःखोपरोधः R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74; सकौतुकं निनय U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो वा घृत् S. 1. 5. 6. अनुग्रहः खल्वेव नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः मद्यतं ibid.; detention; किं राजर्षयोपरोधेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारिन् a. impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. -क An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् a. Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाथं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका भोटकं गोटी सट्टकं नाट्यवासकं । प्रस्था-नोत्पापकाद्यानि प्रेक्षणं रामकं तथा ॥ सेलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्भट्टिका प्रका-रणी इलीको मणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशक-लमेतद्भूकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं बहिरवायुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; Me. 19; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud. -ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper and smaller mill-stone which rests on the Driśhad [cf. *L. opalus*].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark; आसृजवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति K. 197; सम्प्रयुपलक्षितं भ-चरया S. 1. -2 To regard or consider; लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पक्षितैरुपलक्षितः Rām. -3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Rām. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition; नक्षत्रद्वन्द्वेन उपोति-शास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ma. 3. 162. -6 To mind have in view; Kām. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक a. 1 Observing; marking; परचित्. -2 Designating; indiciating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; बेलोपलक्षणार्थे S. 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature; उपलक्ष्यमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33; उपलक्षणे तुतीया Sk. -3 Designation; प्राद्युप-लक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वपतिपादकत्वे सति स्वैतरतिपादकत्वे); मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित p. p. 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य pot. p. 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. -इष्यः 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [नालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो.] A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1 76; अस्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; ब्रूहि पदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M. 4, 3. 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); उपलब्धसुखः Kn. 4. 42 experiencing; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2. now I recollect; Ma. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. -Caus. 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध p. p. 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having the meaning understood. (-र्थ f.) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition; इया हि मे स्मरस्वपदोप-लब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); ना-भाव उपलब्धेः of. Nyāya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलब्ध् a. 1 Gaining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. -m. Soul, self.

उपलभः [लभ-बन्-मुम् च] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादुपलभ्योपलभस्तत्त्वितुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनु-भव q. v.); प्राक्तेनापलभ Mā. 5; ज्ञातो सुतस्पर्शमुपलभेभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing; अविवर्तक्रियोप-लभाय S. 1.

उपलभक a. Causative to observe, reminding.

उपलभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य pot. p. 1 Obtainable. -2, Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलत् 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter; नतानीमुपललयन् Dk. 29; S. 7; M. 3

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलोलिका Thirst.

उपलिंग A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; स्या-रमा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो बन्धमुपलिप्यति Vāg. b.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (asid of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपित् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्तु m. 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवत् The tree Bu hanania Latifolia (विमसल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax; भूषणमुपवदते Sk.; इतारं Bk 8. 28.

उपवादाः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् a. Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपमेतं वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पद्मिच्छायो-पवनवृत्तः केतकैः सुविभिन्नः Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; उलता a garden creeper.

उपवर्णं 10 P. To describe in detail; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तं Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Suar.; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svāmi, author of several writings on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

उपवलित a. Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (अवृतसवा).

उपवल्हः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.); वैकुण्ठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3. 292, 264; (fig. also); उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां दिवंती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. -Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवसथ [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य a. Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्त A fast.

उपवस्तिः f. Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तु a. One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्वरूपं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक *a.* Fasting, observing a fast. -*कं* A fast.

उपवासिन् *a.* Fasting.

उपवह 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोद *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोद-तपसां S. 5. 7; *बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; 80 *मद्, हर्षा &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोद-शब्दा न रथोर्गनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M. W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् *a.* Flowing towards.

उपवाहा, -*हा* 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चन्द्र-मुनेपवाहां यजवशां Mn. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् *a.* 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. -*f.* 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद and शिल्प-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To

enter upon, practise; as श्राव उपविशति; 80 अमलानोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोपयुक्त्वेवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. -*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-जन 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् *a.* 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेशु *a.* One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-व 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कशीरं रुक्षीशीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । चतुरः क-बीरश्च पंच पोषिषाः स्वताः ॥ -*वा* N. of a plant (अतिविष).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vina or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं यथो रवेरुदयादुत्तिष्ठेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप वे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; विद्यमंशुपवीत-लक्षणं मातुलं च धनुर्वाजिनं बधत् R. 11. 64; मुक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृह, -*हर्ण* &c. See उपवृह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः *f.* Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेधः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेधमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवेक्षणं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिषण्य).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशब् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. -*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize,

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Booming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Vo. 3; मन्मुहुःसह एव यात्युपशमं नो स-त्त्ववादे स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक *a.* Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशान्तये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिव *a.* 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -*m.* A tame elephant.

उपशाय See under उपशी.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अधोपशाल्ये विद्युमयशस्या R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांतवनं Appeasing (see उपसा-न्वन.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. -*लं ind.* Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षण Learning, training. **उपशिक्ष(ह)नं** 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योऽपशिष्यैरुपवीयमानमवेदि तन्महन्-मिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय *a.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. -*यः* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. -*वा* A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् *a.* 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in medicine); *तर, -रन् tranquillizing; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुम् *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, -शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वच्चा, गिरा &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुति: *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निगंत्य यत्किञ्चिद्भुवि श्रुतं वच्चा: श्रुते तद्विदुषीता देवपुत्रमुपश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvali;

परिजनेऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोत *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेषः. -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थः श्लोके-रुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a. Ved.* Sounding, roaring.

उपश्रुत् *ind. Ved.* Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामारुपाद्ययोः कर्मोपसंयोगोद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, clostrizing; जल्यमार्गोपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं *f.* repairing, purifying.

उपसंह 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up,

conclude; इदानीमुपसंहारति; प्रकृतमुपसंहारति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्माङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छेत्तुः पार्श्वगतं छायां नोपसंहरेत् इमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, enb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहर्ण 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refraining, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logio) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -*m.* A *hehu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहृति: *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varttikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them); e. g. जुष्टातिरिक्तमादायानिमुपसंख्यानं; cf. इति. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां त्वसंग्रह Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंग्रह Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; नोष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसास्यानिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sht. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसद्द्वंद्वीयं Bk.

9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपापापमुपासद् Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं): आकल्पसाधनेस्तेस्तेष्वपेक्षुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपासति: *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the *ज्योतिषम* ceremony, and fasting for several days. -*Comp.* -व्रतित् *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad*, i. e. drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद् *a.* Going near to, serving. -*f.* 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसद्गन् 1 Going near to, approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसद्गन् चक्रे द्रोणस्तेष्वक्षकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसद्दी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिषण्णोपसंधेयं Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुत-चोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राक्षीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देवामुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —**कं** Conditment.

उपसंभाषः -वा 1 Conversation; Ki 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंभाषन् P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर्ग, **उपसर्ग**, **उपसर्पण** See under उपसृ, हृत्, मृत्.

उपसंत्तु 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसंत्तुनं Appeasing, pacifying. **उपसि** *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसृष्टः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसर्पकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं... दुर्गं... उपसृच &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर्ग *a.* Approaching. —**रः** 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवायुपसर्गः Sk.

उपसर्पणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्गा A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृज below; रोषेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हृत्पुत्रोपसर्गः प्रसूताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रक्षमिनाक्षोपसर्गाः प्रजाः Ratn. 1. 10; सोपसर्गं यो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निषाता-

श्रादयो जेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः। योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, जडु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ह्), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, सु, उद्, अभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—संतंभ चिरमप्रकृतत्वादपकाशितमदियुतद्वे। विप्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुकीनमुपसर्गं इवायम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—उपसर्गं धातुर्थो बलादन्यत्र नयिते। प्रहाराहारसंहाराहाराहारिवत् ॥ of. also धातुर्थं धातुं कश्चिच्छिन्नमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टव्यं उपसर्गगतिश्चिन्ना ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जनं; or in राजपुरुषः, राज् is उपसर्जनं, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्रुतिवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतदुर्बलसंति सुसुष्ठुः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कुधमुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. —**हः** The sun or moon when eclipsed. —**ह** Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; नमोपातिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिघातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्गः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तु *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —**नं**, **उपसेकः** 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —**नी** A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so हस्तं, संधिं, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a.* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, **सेवा** 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addition to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छापा°; परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपस्कृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रयस्यासीत् Mb. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साक्षाक्षममुपस्कारं विषयगति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Conjured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तम्भ 5. 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तम्भः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; सञ्चोपस्तम्भेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूककचलोपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितुम् H. 1.

उपस्तम्भक a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरण See under उपस्तृ.

उपातिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपास्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

उपास्तुतृ f. Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपास्तुति f. Invocation, praise.

उपास्तृ, -स्तृ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपास्तरण 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमुतोपास्तरणमस्ति स्वाहा.

उपास्ति f. Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपास्त्री f. [गौरी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. 1. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नाद्वस्तुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mn. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मातृपतिष्ठस्व Mn. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्रोह U. 1; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; नाहकोनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा ह्यमुपस्थापय R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठते मन्त्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न स्वयंकाद्वस्तुपतिष्ठतासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Māli.; U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मातृपतिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); प्रमुपतिष्ठति ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; राधिकामुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपस्थितैवमुक्ते तं सज्ज्वरं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A.) (as a way); पन्थाः वज्रमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (पथेति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon,

fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावसानं संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; वीरधुरिति शब्दोपेयं तनपाश्चाद्युपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदमुपस्थितमाद्युपस्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; ये गतः; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेदमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. -Caus. (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्त्रालितमुक्तेपातं रघुमुपस्थापय U. 1; सबाणासन्नं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ a. Near, approximate. -स्थाः 1 The lap; उपस्थे कृतु to make a lap; *स्थे कृतु to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. -स्थाः, -स्थं 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपस्थात्तज्ज्वाला-स्थापोपस्थानिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तोपायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The hanoch or hip. -Oomp. -वृक्ष a. reaching to the lap. -निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. -पत्रः, -वृक्षः, the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). -सद् a. sitting in the lap.

उपस्थायु a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. -m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्यबोध-पस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्म्य-निवृत्तं पुरुषवत्सं मातृपतेय Y. 1; सूर्योपस्थानं कुर्वे V. 4; V. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obedience; greeting; *स्तोत्रपद्यति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; राघवहितं Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय pot. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापन 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थापित्व a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपास्थित p. p. 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्कतरे भवतिस्थिता M. 1; *अवोदय-यामिनं S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 213; Y. 2. 62; चिन्तितो Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); *संपहरा V. 1; *उद्वृष R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māli. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अपास्थितो Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation; अचिन्तितो Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pade-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्सृज्य 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्सृज्यती K. 172; तथेयुप-सृज्य जले पाणित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उप-सृज्य मणिकणिकायः Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्त्रमुपस्सृज्य Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablation, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping; ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शिन a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्सृतिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवण 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्यं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहृ 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; दु-
होषार्तं वाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste,
injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहृन् पितृव्यं
Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहृन्मिष्यते Bk. 16.
12. 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in
or into. -4 To err, mistake in recit-
ing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, im-
paired; अनुपहृतादिभिः ५याः Bh. 2. 26;
pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected
by, smit, injured, struck with, over-
powered; भूत° K. 167; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°,
द्वय°, काम°, शोक° &c.; Mu. 7. -3
Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed
(to destruction); कथमत्रापि देवेनोपहृ-
ता चर्य Ms. 2; देवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथा पूर्वं
विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, re-
buked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, pol-
luted, made impure; शारीरमेतैः स्रुताभि-
र्मयेर्षा यदुपहतं तद्व्यस्योपहतं Vishnu.
-Comp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind,
mentally affected. -दृष्ट्वा a. dazzled,
blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatu-
ated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहृतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, in-
juring.

उपहृत् a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहृत्पा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहृत्तु a. Ved. Having a country
effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult;
Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction,
ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with
an intention to hurt); -4 Personal
violence, assault. -5 Disease, sick-
ness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting,
offending.

उपहृत् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride,
laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass;
अननुभवमपि यज्ञयोपहृत्तद्विः K. 7; Dk.
10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहृसित p. p. Ridiculed, derided.
-तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12.
37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun,
play. -Comp. -आस्पृष्टः-पात्रं laughing-
stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः
A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous; °ता ridi-
culousness; °ता नय् or या become
an object of ridicule, be exposed to
derision; नमिष्याम्युपहास्यत R. 1. 3;
सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहृतिरुका [उपगता इति अत इत्यम्] A
small purse (or box) containing the
ingredients necessary for betel-chew-
ing (e. g. leaves, obnam, catechu,
betel &c.) (Mar. चंकी, बटवा, झोलणा);
उपहृतिरुकायास्तांभूलं कर्तुरसिद्धिमुद्धारय
Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala
country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near;
भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26; कलमिश्रमर्धमुपहृ
S. 1; तमस्योपहृ S. 7; so बलिं, अन्नं
&c. -2 To offer, present, give (with
dat. or gen.).: तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽयं
प्रसूतमुपहृति Mu. 1 invests with im-
portance; मातृस्यो बलिमुपहृ M. 1;
नीवारमानमध्यमस्माकमुपहृत् S. 2; द्वाभिन
मरिचमय उपहरामि S. 3; My. 6. 22;
K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16.
86, 19. 22; उपहृत् पात्रं M. 3
give. -3 To serve out or distri-
bute (food). -4 To offer as a victim,
sacrifice; प्रागुपयाचितं क्षीरस्नमुपहृत्तं
Mā. 5; मालतीमुपहृत् 9 -5 To put
down, throw. -6 To collect, gather
together. -7 To take away, destroy.
-8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus.
To cause to offer or bring; मां विरा-
यमुपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering
victims. -5 Serving out food or dis-
tributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift,
present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण
शायमानर्चं पातयौ R. 4. 34; हृत्योपहारः
Ms. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A
victim, sacrifice, an offering to the
deity; सपर्या सपुष्पोपहारं R. 16. 39;
Mā. 1; उपहारोक्ततास्मि Mā. 2; Ve.
4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift,
present to a superior &c. -5 (a)
Offering of flowers &c., flowery
gifts, collection of flowers; स्नान-
पुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (b)
Presents (to gods) of flowers &c.,
materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11.
36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity,
presents given as the price of peace;
H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to
guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (con-
sisting of laughter, dance, sing-
ing &c.)

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting,
bringing on; परिमोपहारिण M. 5.
-2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत p. p. 1 Offered, presented.
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3
Served out (as food). -4 Taken,
collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacri-
fice.

उपहृत् 1 A solitary or lonely
place, privacy; उपहृत् पुनरित्यक्षिप्तं
यन्मित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proxi-
mity. -रा 1 Ved. Bend, curve,
slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved
form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपहृ 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke,
call near to (in a liturgical sense);

(with acc., dat. or loc.); तामिहोपहृ-
ये शिवं. -2 To call; स्वयोपहृता U. 5.
8; Si. 7. 58.

उपहृत् 1 Calling to, invitation. -2
Summoning, invoking.

उपहृत्स्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपहृतिः f. Calling, inviting; Si.
14. 30; 17. 49.

उपहृत्तं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 In-
voking with prayers.

उपांशु ind. 1 In a low voice or
whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or
private; पत्न्युपशु श्रु धारणा R. 8. 18;
°व्रतं a vow observed in secret; °वध-
माकलय Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. —शु 1 A
prayer uttered in a low voice, mut-
tering of prayers; जिहोहो बालयेत् किं-
चित् देवतागतमात्मनः । निजश्रवणयोगः स्यादुपांशुः
स जपः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence si-
lence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offer-
ing. -Comp. -क्रीडित a. made the
companion of (a king's) private
amusements. -राजः a kind of sac-
rifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together,
near. —के (du.) An epithet of night
and morning. —ind. In the im-
mediate neighbourhood, before or in
the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring
near; तस्य हर्मं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval.
-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deli-
ver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to
another); गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4
To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To
bring about, make preparations for a
sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4.
95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To under-
take, begin, enter upon

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin,
bringing near; पश्मान, °पातरुवाक°
&c. -2 A term given to certain sen-
tences called Praishas (with which
one priest calls another to perform a
sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice
of an animal consecrated according
to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning,
commencement. -5 Commencement
of reading the Veda after the per-
formance of the preparatory rite;
cf. उपाकर्मन्; देवोपाकरणाय कर्म करिष्ये
Śrāvani mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. 1 Preparation, begin-
ning, commencement; अथार्य°. -2
A ceremony performed before com-
mencing to read the Veda after the
monsoon (cf. आषाढी); अथार्यानामुपा-
कर्म आषाढ्या अवधेन वा । इति नोपधिमपि वा पंचम्या
आषाढस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2
Invited, called with ३ sentences. -3
Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4
Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, dis-
astrous, calamitous. -ता 1 A sacrificial

animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -3 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्ष ind. [अक्षोः समीपे] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते वयस्तु उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नक्तं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं श्रेयते बुधे; Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागतम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; पंचसमुपागतः or परा तृप्तिमुपागतः so क्रोधे, मोहे, क्षय &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; द्वापादुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत p. p. 1 Come, approached; तपोधनं वेदिं न मासुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्र 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपाङ्गः A mark of sandal on the forehead. -न 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गा...संयोगागैरि-होदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 An supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four:—गुराण-व्याख्यामीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); उचरात् &c.

उपाचरित p. p. Attained to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपासित q. v. above.

उपाजे ind. (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपाज्जनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung; obanain &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (म-दरिः द्वापागमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (p. p. उपात्) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; चर्यां पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्र-श्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तहर्षो पुं-स्कोक्तिः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तेलवद्वास्ति-ल-भवेत्तद्रूपमुपात्तार्थमुपादाय सार्धपादिस्तेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कुर्यात्तमुपादायते Mb. -13 To undertake, begin; as in उ-पात्तयज्ञः -14 To mention, enumerate; इति पूर्वमुत्तरोपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त p. p. 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; विद्याः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतर K. 36, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. -रंहस् a. speedy, quick, fleet. -वर्ण्य a. celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. -शस्त्र a. taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्रव्यं मादृणः शुद्धात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; 12. 7; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानः प्रमः U. 3. v. 1.; प्रकृद्गुण-परिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव

ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणत् Adhikar-
apamā. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वातिष्ठये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2. -11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. -कारणं a material cause; प्रकृतिश्चोपा-
दानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपगतं S. B. -लक्षणा = अजहत्स्वार्थी q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

उपादेय pot. p. 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mā. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितव्याप्य Bh. 3. 85; Gt. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदु-
पाधावेव संकेता K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्य नगमही-
पाध्याय वैदित, &c.); वा. ए. द्रव्युपाधि-
धारिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.); अनुपाधिपरमणीयो देशः Prāb. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedānta phil.); देहाद्युपाधिचित्तो भेदः S. B.; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; भौमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logio) A special cause for a general effect; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनव्यापक उपाधिः; as अग्निश्च (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the hetu बह्निमस्य in the inference पर्वतो धूम-
वान् बह्नी. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित p. p. 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; इयमरचश्च चंद्रनाः Ki. 8. 12 show-
ing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. -तः A fiery port-
ent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेक्षाधीयते अस्मात्, अप-
म-
धि-ह-वत्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs

for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्यः; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदानामपि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. —2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानसु a. [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. —2 Like a father (uncle &c.). —n. 1 The space in a carriage. —2 Anything placed in a carriage, and under आचार्य-load.

उपानहृ f. [उप-नह्-क्ति उपसर्गदीर्घः] A sandal, shoe; उपानहृपादस्य सर्वा चर्म-वृत्तेषु च। H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; स्वायदि कियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature.'

उपांत a. Near to the end, last but one. —तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतय-विष्कृषितं विह्वलं R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; चरकल° K. 136. —2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिथ्युपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4. 23; R. 3. 26. —3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तथोपांतस्थितासिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Ms. 24. —4 Side or slope (नितंबं); Ms. 18. —5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक a. Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम a. Proximate, near.

उपांत्य a. Last but one; उत्तमपद्वसुपांत्यस्थोपलक्षणार्थं Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

उपातिः f. 1 Reaching to. —2 Ob-taining, getting.

उपाभृत् f. Bringing near or tak-ing away (उपाहरं).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उपे.

उपायात a. Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. —2 An event, incident.

उपायः [उप-कृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proxi-mity. —2 A mistake, offence, ein.

उपायस् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. —2 To cease, desist (from); दानपट्टेष्टरुपायतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; वातवर्षमुपायतं Rām.

उपायत p. p. 1 Delighted. —2 Returned; Ki. 4. 10. —3 Engaged in, occu-pied with. —4 Frequenting, resort-ing to.

उपायनः Beginning, commence-ment.

उपायूढ a. Grown, increased, at-tained to; यौवन attained to major-ity; स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपायु 1 P. To bring near to. —Caus. To gain, earn, acquire.

उपायुज् a. Acquiring, earning.

उपायुज्, —ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपायुर्थ a. Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर-विस्तारयितुकाममनो यौवनमपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; K. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. —2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालभः, —भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, cen-sure; अस्या महदुपालभनं गतोस्मि S. 5; तथोपालभे पतितस्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचि-तस्तदुपालभः U. 3. —2 Delaying; putting off.

उपावसायिन् a. Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु a. Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, tak-ing down.

उपावत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. —2 To turn away from, return. —3 To give. —Caus. 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. —2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. —3 To give to. —4 To cause, produce. —5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनं किं मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. —2 Revolving, turning round. —3 Approaching. —4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् f. Ved. Return.

उपावृत् p. p. 1 Returned, come, arrived. —2 Ceased, refraining. —3 Fit, proper. —4 Turned round; roll-ing or wallowing on the ground. —तः A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or un-protected place.

उपाशंसनीय a. To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asy-lum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यक्स्थो-पाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. —2 Recep-tacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. —3 Reli-ance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित a. 1 Relying or depending upon. —2 Supporting (fig. also), bear-ing, holding, protecting.

उपास्त 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of

submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसामान्यसुत-वस्तुपास्तं Ku. 2. 36; अंबासुपास्तं सद्यः Asvad. 13, Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. —2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. —3 To pass (as time); उपा-स्य रात्रिशेषं तु Rām. —4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासां चक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवर्षयः किञ्चरा Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. —5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). —6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (per-form as a sacred rite); उपास्य पत्रि-मां सद्यः K. 176, 179; तेषुपास्तं मे मल्लं Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. —7 To undergo, suffer; अले ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. —8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft with a pres. p.; Bg. 12. 6. —9 To expect, wait for; दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. —10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. —11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्ष-णोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्य-मानः Suar. —12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. —13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. —2 A servant, follower. —3 A Śūdra, a low fellow. —4 A wor-shipper of Buddha as distinguished from the Bhikṣhu.

उपासनं, —ना 1 Service, serving, at-tendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपा-सनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनास्य पितुः स्म सुज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 166; Bh. 2. 42. —2 Engaging in, being in-tent on, performing; संगीत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. —3 Worship, respect, adoration. —4 Practice of archery. —5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. —6 Religious me-ditation. —7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. —8 Injuring, hurting; (ir. अश् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. —2 Worship, adoration. —3 Religious meditation.

उपासिन्नु a A worshipper.

उपास्तिः f. 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). —2 Wor-ship, adoration; स्वर्गपथमयोर्भागना-मनीतमनीषिणः । वदुपास्तिमसाञ्च परमात्मा निरुच्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य pot. p. 1 To be served or worshipped. —2 To be performed or accomplished. —3 To be respected; °ता, —स्थ respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. —2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं ind. About sunset.

उपाश्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गे &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; स्या, सन्नं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); खरं, घृतं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रा &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्त्रं परिणामरस्यत्तं Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उपोनिनं एवमिहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं क्षितयेत्याजस्तथापायं च क्षितयेत् Pt. 1. 405; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -5 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack)); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्धोपायसाधये तु रिती सांख्यमपत्तिः Si. 2. 54; सामाजीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडितः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Oomp. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज a. fertile in expedients. —तुरीया the 4th expedient, i. e. इंद्र or punishment. —योगा application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं मेविता M. 1, तस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिक a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; एवमेवंमुपोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामाहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded.

-5 Fallen into.

उपेति f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; उपायवृत्तये M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वाद्यक्यामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्रुयलविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुपेक्ष्यचानर्थान् वाह्यः ते उपेक्षितस्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; मासादस्या द्यौर्देवत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यादुपेक्षां हतजोषितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेन्द्रः [उपगत इंद्र; अजुज्जवात्] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेन्द्रजाद्वि वारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमतीदृ एव सा Si. 16. 70. -Oomp. —वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोद See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. —नं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. —क ind. Near water. —का, -दिका, -विका The plant Basella Rubra (पुतिहा).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पत्तिर्उपोद्घातः पोद्घातेन माधवात्मिकमुपेयात् Mā. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mā. 3.

उपोद्दलपति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-ऊह) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरं नावं Rām.; सोपह्य. -2 To push under, insert; कृत्वावधस्तादुपोह्य Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. —pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोह p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप See under वप.

उपज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जंकार, औज्जीत, उज्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ, उभ 6, 7, 9 P. (उभति or उभति, उन्नाति, उन्नि, उन्मित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयन्त्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सवममं कुं काकु-स्थमोभचीस्थोः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभो तौ न विजानीता Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (वी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपारितोषं समर्थे S. 7; उभयमानशिरे बहुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभर्वी सिद्धिमुभावापतः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. -Oomp. —अर्ध ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक a. belonging to both. —वर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रा) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —यु ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहरा a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—रि) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative). —विद्या two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य a. of both kinds. —वेतन a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. —स्वजन a. having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कुण्ठं गोपाः Sk.; तच्च पुनात्युभयतः पुद्गलैकविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. —2 In both cases. —3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —Comp. —द्वुत् a. two-edged (Ved.). —द्वुत्, —द्वुत् a. having a double row of teeth; पद्मं युगात् मध्यस्थं स्थालीशोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. —द्वुत् a. 1. looking either way. —2. two-faced (as a house &c.). —(-स्त्री) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. —द्वस्व a. (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयश्च ind. 1 In both places. —2 On both sides; *उदात्त having an Udātto accent on both sides. —3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा ind. 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटे V. 3. —2 In both cases.

उभया ind. Ved. In both ways. —Comp. —द्वुत् a. having teeth on both sides. —विन्द a. being on both sides, partaking of both. —हस्ति ind. as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य a. filling both hands.

उभवीय a. Belonging to both. उभये(य)युक् ind. 1 On both days. —2 On two subsequent days.

उम् ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमा 1 A town. —2 A wharf.

उमा [ओ। शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मयते पतिविवे मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kalidāsa thus derives the name: — उ मेति (oh do not, acil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसो निदिष्टा पश्चादुमायां सुमुखी जगाम Kn. 1. 26; उमादृष्टाको R. 3. 23. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Fame, reputation. —4 Tranquillity, calmness. —5 Night. —6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). —7 Flax (अतसी). —Comp. —कटः, —के the pollen of flax. —युक्ता, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृदस्मरयंतममक्षयं त्रिपुरावाहयुमापतिसेविना Ki. 5. 14; so *द्वैजा, *पल्लवा, *सहायः &c. —वने N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṭa (शोणितपुर). —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gopasa.

उम्भ A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उर्ध्वः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उर्वी f. The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्धपका या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत्. गुणालेन संयुता दुर्वर्धनीति सा स्मृता || Bhāva P.

उर् To go (a Santra root).

उर् a. Going (Ved.). —रः A sheep.

उरगः (-गी f.) [उरता गच्छति, उरस्य-गच्छः; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vāt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंशुलीधोरगश्च R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. —2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव-गंधर्वामातुषोरगश्च Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. —3 Lead. —ग N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake.

—Comp. —अरिः, —अज्ञानः, —शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). —2. a pea-cock. —आस्त्रं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —इन्द्रः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Seaba. —प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचंदनः, —नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरगः, —मः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Up. 5. 17.] (नी f.) 1 A ram, sheep; इकीधोरणमासाद्य सुत्यु-राद्य गच्छति Mb. —2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —नी A ewe. —Comp. —अक्षः, —क्षकाः, —आक्षयः, the plant Cassia Alata or Torā.

उरणः 1 A ram. —2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; हेवि पश्याम उरभ्र-संवाहं किं मुधा वेतनवायेन M. 1. —2 The plant Cassia Alata. —3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, दृ or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, उरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न की कायुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. —2 Spread, extended.

उरल a. Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस्य a. Best, excellent. —नः (उरः) The breast, bosom; मूत्रोरस्यो दुर्वर्धकाः

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. —2. an upper garment (for boys). —क्षतं injury to the chest. —गमिन् a. going on the breast (as a reptile); creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छात्रः, —त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. —जा, —जू, उरसिजः, उरसिजहः the female breast; रंजति रुचिरदूषासुरोजकुम्भो Si. 8. 53, 25. 59. —भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् a. Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस्य ind. From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्तुत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य a. [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. —2 Pectoral. —3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). —4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. —5 Excellent. —स्या a son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उरी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. —2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उरीकार q. v.

उरु a. [ऊर्ण-कृ तुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 31] (उर्-र्षी f.; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. —2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. —3 Excessive, much, abundant; घनानुसूक्ष्मो Si. 3. 76. —4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —नः Ved. Wide space, space or room. —ind. Far, far off (Ved.). —Comp. —अंगः 1. a mountain. —2. the ocean. —कालः, —कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —कृत् a. making room, granting space. —क्रम a. Ved. 1. taking wide strides. —2. of high rank. (-नः) an epithet of Viṣṇu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय a. having spacious dwellings. (-या) a spacious dwelling. —क्षिति f. Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गय a. 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvād. 16. —2. offering wide scope for movement. (-या) 1. N. of Viṣṇu, the Asvina, Soma and Indra. —2. wide space or scope (-यं also). —3. praise. —चक्रि a. granting

ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —वधुस् *a. Ved.* far-seeing. —अस्मन् *a.* noble born; *M.* 5. 17. —उमन् *a.* having a wide path or range. —अयस्, —अि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus —तावः great heat. —धार *a. Ved.* giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —वयस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (—कः) the best world. (—कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (—*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यच् *a. Ved.* 1. far-reaching, capacious. —2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —इंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. —2. reigning over a wide region. —3. praising aloud. —इमन् *a. Ved.* widely pervading. —वा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; *R.* 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुडु, -डुक, -डूक The plant *Ricinus Communis*.

उरुयति *Den. P.* 1 To protect, guard, defend. —2 To desire wide scope or freedom. —3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुया *a.* desire to protect.

उरुयु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. —2 Fond of expatiating. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उरिया *Ind. Far, far off, far and near; wide.*

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; *स्तोकसुर्वी प्रयाति S.* 1. 7; *जुगोप गो-रूपधराभिषेकी R.* 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; *Me.* 21. —2 Land, soil. —3 The open space or expanse (comprising six apaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). —4 A river. —5 (du.) *Ved.* the two worlds or the heaven and earth. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, धरा a king. —धरा 1. a mountain —2. the serpent *Sesha*. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; *Si.* 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. —2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. —2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उरुरी *q. v.*

उरुका = उरुक *q. v.*

उज्ज 1, 10 P. To leave.

उजित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. —2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. उर्णनाम.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. —2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्जा.

उई 1 A. (उईति, उईत) 1 To taste.

—2 To give, grant. —3 To play. —4 To measure. —5 To be easy or cheerful.

उईः An otter.

उई 1 P. (उईति, औईति, उईत) To kill or hurt.

उईटः 1 A calf. —2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकश्छाति, क-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पतता गन्धो पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा *Si.* 15. 66. —2 Land in general. —3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. —4 A humorous term for curled hair. उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. —2 Remaining after; मुक्त* *Pt.* 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां मवा यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. —2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरु महतीपि अश्रुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश-क गौरादण्डि Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas. [*Urvashi* is frequently mentioned in the *Rigveda*; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the *Vikramorvasi* differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purūravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage *Narayana*, *q. v.*] —2 Wish, ardent desire. —Comp. —तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in *Bhārata*. —रमण, —सहाय, —बल्लभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वहा A kind of cucumber; see इविक.

उर्वारिक The fruit of the above.

उरु (A Santra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. —2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed *Saccharum Cylindricum*; नोगभिणीमियनचोलपमाल-भारिसिन्धोपकंडसिपिनाबलचो मर्चति *Mā.* 9. 2; *Ki.* 10. 8; *Si.* 4. 8. —3 A shrub or bush; a wick (*Ved.*).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. —प्या N. of Rudra.

उलिदः 1 N. of a country. —2 N. of Siva.

उलप = उलप *q. v.*

उलपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल- (लु-)पिन्.

उललिः *Ved.* Howling, a howl.

उलुकः 1 An owl; नोलुकोप्यबलोक-ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस किं दृषणं *Bh.* 2. 93; स्यजति सुबहुलुकः भीतिमाश्रयवाकः *Si.* 11. 64. —2 N. of Indra. —3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurnas. —कं N. of the reed *Saccharum Cylindricum*; see उलप.

उलुखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायोलुखलं *Mbh.*; वनस्पति-स्य इत्येवं सुबलोलुखले हरेत् *Ma.* 3. 88, 5. 117. —Comp. —सुता the *Soma* juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलुखलकं 1 A mortar. —2 Bellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलुखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. —2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दूतं using the teeth as a mortar; *Ma.* 6. 17; *Y.* 3. 49.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलप, -पन् See उलप, उलपिन्.

उदपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent *Kauravya*. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see *Arjuna*, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the *Patala* and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named *Iravat*. When *Arjuna*'s head was cut off by *Babhravahana*'s arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see *Arjuna*].

उल्का (of. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; निरराज काचन समं महोत्कया *Si.* 15. 92; *Ma.* 1. 38, 4. 103; *Y.* 1. 145. —2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापसि-तं शक्यं सागरांस्तृणोत्कया *H.* 1. 86. —3 Fire, flame; *Me.* 53. —Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. —पातः the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of

one of Siva's attendants. -सुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); *Ms.* 12. 71; *Mā.* 5. 13.

उल्कुपी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्बं, -ल्ब 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo. foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्बं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body: i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्बुकः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्ब(ल्बुज) a 1 Thick clotted. copious, abundant (blood &c.); *भृश* *Mv.* 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense; *Si.* 10. 54, 68, 12. 37; *Ku.* 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; *Si.* 20. 41; **रमः* *U.* 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; *Dk.* 23. 25; *K.* 299. 302. -4 Manifest, clear; *वसवोद्वन्वना मार्गः* *R.* 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy; *अद्भुतवर्णवेषेण* *K.* 66. — *ण ind.* Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्बुसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्बं 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond. *उल्बणोच्चैः कृतं तदयुषं* *Si.* 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; *Si.* 12. 57; *Mu.* 1. 10. *गोचरमुल्बं धारयति* *Mu.* 4; *K.* 160; *Si.* 3. 29.

उल्बनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; **अ-उल्बन्*. -2 Transgressed, violated; **शासनं* disobedient.

उल्बित *a.* Erected, elevated.

उल्ब *a.* 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्बत् *a.* 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्बयति *Den. P.* To jump, spring (shake the body up); *तावत्तरा प्रखर-उल्बयन्वाचार* *Si.* 5. 7; *Pt.* 4.

उल्ब 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; *उल्बसितासितपताकातद्वत्* *K.* 96; *Si.* 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle, *उल्बसराकन्दुलामं* *Si.* 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (*fig.*) to brighten or cheer up; *K.* 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; *Si.* 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; *Mā.* 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; *Si.* 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

—*Caus.* 1 To cause to jump or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; *Ve.* 1. 12; *U.* 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move. *K.* 22; *Ki.* 16. 37.

उल्ब 1 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; **त* splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्बनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; **हरिणकेतनः रघुः* *V.* 1.

उल्बमः 1 Joy, delight; *मोक्षमं* *U.* 6; *मकौतकोत्थमं* *U.* 2; *उल्बसः* *कुलप-कुरुपटलपनमत्तपुष्पधयानं* *S. D.* -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits and demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; *अन्यद्विगुणदोषयुक्तमन्यस्य* *गुणदोषयोरपान-तमुत्थमः* *R. G.*; for examples, see *R. G. ad. loc.*; cf. *Chaudr.* 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the *Ullāsa* of the *Kāvya-prakāsa*. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्बसन *a.* Causing to leap or dance. — *n* Splendour.

उल्बमित *a.* Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्बमित *a.* 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्बा *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked -6 Black.

उल्ब 1 P. To remove, away; *दीव-दारुणमपि सतापं हन्ति* *U.* 4.

उल्बा 1 Speech, words; *श्रुतं म-यापुनरुल्बापा* *U.* 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting; *स्पृह, तात; खल-उल्बापा* *सांदाः* *Bh.* 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्बापिक *a.* Betraying, indicating.

उल्बापिन् *a.* Calling out; indicating.

उल्बाप्यं A kind of drama; see *S. D.* 545.

उल्बि 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; *जल-वसं हतिसुल्बि* *Si.* 5. 20; *K.* 30; to furrow (as ground); *Mv.* 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; *विषाणो-ल्लिखितस्क्रंभं* *H.* 3. 146; *K.* 14. -3 To grind down; polish; *संस्कारोल्बि-खितो महामणिः* *S.* 6. 5; *R.* 6. 32; *लघा विवस्वतविशालिखे* *Ki.* 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; *Ku.* 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्बः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance; *वह्नि-वह्निगोलेन देवदेवोत्प्लेख इत्यने।* *चाम्रं का-मांशुयिषिः स्वदं कालः शशमरोमं सः* *Chandr.* 5. 19; cf. *S. D.* 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; *खुरमुखोल्लेख* *K.* 191; *कुट्टिम* 232.

उल्बनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; **Y.* 1. 188; *Ma.* 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the *स्थंडिल* &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्बन् *a.* Tearing; *K.* 50.

उल्बित *a.* Famous, known.

उल्बा *a.* Rubbed, polished; *माणः शाणोल्बाः* *Bh.* 2. 44.

उल्बनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; *पादकेशांशुककरोल्बनं पणव दश (वमः)*; *Y.* 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्बनं, उल्बा Irony; *धोराधोरा तु सोलुतसंभाषणैः स्वद्वेषवत्* *S. D.* 105; *सोलुतं* ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्बित *a.* Rubbed against.

उल्ब *a.* Cutting up.

उल्बा *a.* A canopy, an awning.

उल्बा *a.* Violently moving, excessively tremulous; **स्वान्त* *Mā.* 5. 3; **कलोल* *K.* 302, high or surging; *Mv.* 5. 2; *लोल* violently agitated or exercised; *U.* 3. 36. — *लः* A large wave or surge.

उल्ब, उल्बण See उल्ब, उल्बण.

उशनस् *m.* [वश-कनति सं० *Up.* 4. 238] (*Nom. sing.* उशन, *Voc. sing.* उशनन्, उशन, उशनः) *N.* of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asvins. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kavya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. *Bg.* 10. 37; *कवीनामुशना कविः*. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (*Y.* 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; *शास्त्रमुशना प्रणीतं* *Pt.* 5; *अध्यापितस्यो ज्ञानसावि नीतिं* *Ku.* 3. 6.

उशना ind. Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशीष् a. Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेय्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cuting speech.

उशानरा: (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandāhāra) and its inhabitants.

उशी(शी)र:-र, उशी(शी)रक The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (बोरुमूल, Mar. कालाशाला); सनन्यस्तोशारे S. 3. 9. -री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक a. Trading in or selling Ustra.

उष 1 P. (आषात, उषाष, आषाचकार, आषात, उषिच) 1 To burn, consume; आषाचकार कामाग्रिउषाचक्रमहामि Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish, chaastise: वृद्धेन सप्तपथेषु Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष a. Burning. -व: 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bellium.

उषण 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. -ण 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषा 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित p. p. 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. दम) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -त Habitation.

उष्ण a [उष्-न्क् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; 'अंशुः' 'करः' &c. -2 Sharp, ardent, active; आददे मातिशो-नोष्णो नमस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a taste). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -उष्णः, ण 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunabine. -4 A deep or feverish sleep. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Oomp. -अशुः, -करः, -शुः, -क्षी-यिते, -रहितः, -रक्षि 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. -अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उत्कं warm or hot water. -कालः नः the hot season. -करण a. heating. -नदी the hot river वेतरणी or the river of hell. -वायुः

1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः -of an umbrella parasol; यद्वर्षमो-जमिषोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -का 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु a. [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शि-क्षिरे निवीदति तरोर्मूलालुबाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् m. Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangā, i. e. the Badart (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-म्क्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -Oomp. -अन्वित a. enraged. -आ-गमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1. the son of Bhriṅgu. -2. the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् m. the sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् m. [उष्-आधारे मन्ति] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्धमन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्, ष्, स and ह् (in gram.); see उष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् f. 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपा-क्षिरिषोवासि R. 12. 1: उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilight (used in dual); उषसी or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सि The end of the day, evening twilight. -Oomp. -बुध् a awakening with the morning light, early awakened. -बुध् a. awaken- ing early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्त Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य a. Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [अष्वयं चकार उष्क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उसा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrālekha, who advised

her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognised Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also]. -ind. 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night -Oomp. -कालः a cock. -पतिः, -रमणः, -इशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Usha.

उषयुः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषार= उशार q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्-द्रुक् Up. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अयोध्यामीशनाभितार्थ R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120. 11. 202. -2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. -ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [of Pers. ushtar; Zend ustra.] -Oomp. -कणिक (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कान्ति a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशन् a. making a noise like a camel. -गोयुग्मं a couple of camels. -ग्रीवा, -शिरोधरा piles. -यानं camel-litter. उष्ट्रीका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष्.

उष्णिह f. (Nom. उष्णिह्) 1 A Vedio metre of 3 Pādas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -व [उष्मन्मोचते हिनस्ति ि-ष्क् Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crown; बलाकापट्टरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीचिन् a. [उष्णीष-चिन्] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -m. N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उश a. 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. -सः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सूर्य-इक्षेः समग्रैस्त्वमिष दृष्टयुगेर्विप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumāras. -स 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -Oomp. -ध्वज् a. having a bright bow. (-m.) N. of Indra. -वासन् a. going out early in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उशि a. Going (Ved.).

उत्तिकः [अस्पर्धे कृ] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उत्तिक्य च. Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox. -या

1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह 1 P. (ओहति, उहोह, उहित) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उहः f. [उह-क्] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहुः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अक्-क्वि ऊर्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (a) calling ; (b) compassion ; (c) protection.

ऊह See under वह.

ऊतिः f. [अक्-क्वि P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् n 1 An udder (changed to ऊध् in Bah. comp.); घृषं कोशेन कुंडो-दनी मेघेनापधुषाद्वि R. 1. 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधस् or ऊधस् Milk (produced from the udder) ; ऊधस्समिच्छामि त-वोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन a. [ऊन्-वानी अर् Up. 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किञ्चि-दूनमूनमर्थः शास्त्रमयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1 ; incomplete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree) ; ऊनद्वि-वर्षे निक्षेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old ; ऊनं वायधिकं वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior ; ऊनं न सर्वेष्वधिको ववाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this sense used with numerals) ; एकोन less by one ; ऽंशिशिः 20 minus 1 = 19 ; so ऽंशिशः 29 ; ऽंशिशः 49 ; अष्टोनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient or unfiled. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित p. p. Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् ind. An interjection of (a) interrogation ; (b) anger ; (c) re-

proach, abuse ; (d) arrogance ; (e) envy.

ऊम a. Protecting. —नः Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊन] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. : Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (m.) [ऊर्ध्व-कर्मणि ऊ तुलोपश्च Up. 1. 30] The thigh ; ऊरु तद्वस्य वद्वस्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 87 ; R. 12. 88 ; (at the end of fem. compounds the form is °रुः or °रुः, but more usually the latter ; रंभोरुः, वामोरुः, करभोरु Voc.). —Comp. —अर्धिवं thigh and knee. —उद्धव a. born or sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3. —रुलानिः f. weakness of the thigh. —मार्धः = °रुतभा q. v. —ज, —जम्बन्, —संभवा a. sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —वृद्धन्, —द्वयस, —मार्ध a. as high as or reaching the thigh, knee-deep. —वर्धन् m. n. the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —मिथ a. having a rent in the thigh ; see P. IV. 1. 52. —स्तंभः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (—मा) the plan'ain tree.

ऊरुष्या (वार f.) [ऊर्ध्व-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahma or Paru-asha) ; of. Ma. 1. 31, 87.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. [of. P. III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food ; oft with इद् ; इवेत्वा ऊर्जे, इवमूर्जे वृक्षिति &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika (as giving vigour and energy) ; Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of Rishis of the third Manvantara. —जा 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength,

sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Vasiṣṭha. —जे Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जस्य a. Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् n. [ऊर्ज-असृत्] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy, succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल a. [ऊर्जस्-बलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50 ; Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Mā. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् a. Mighty, strong, great ; U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with con-tempt.

ऊर्जित a. 1 (a) Powerful, strong, mighty ; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं वधत् R. 11. 64 ; Bb. 2. 76 ; vigorous, strong (speech) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. (b) Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior ; excellent, beautiful ; श्रीः Si. 16. 85 ; मकरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1. 93 ; Mā. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited ; °आश्रयं वधः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased ; deep, grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —ते 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जित् a. Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ऊर्ध्व-उ Up. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. —Comp. —नाभा, —पट, —नाभिः a spider. —प्रद, —वस्त्र a. soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. —Comp. —विडः a ball of wool. —वल, —वत् a. woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of wool. —स्तका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णासु *n.* Woollen. —यु. 1 A ram. —2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. —3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण 2 U. [ऊर्ण (र्ण)ति, ऊर्णते, ओर्णते-ओर्णत, ऊर्णनाच-नुवे, ओर्ण-र्णां गु-वति, ऊर्ण-र्ण-विष्यति-ते, ऊर्णं गुं विठ्ठ, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णनाच स श-कौर्षवान्नाणामभीक्षिर्णं Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. —2 To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णावयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्ण = उर्दू q. v.

ऊर्दर 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —र: A hero. —2 A Rakshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. —2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, पादा &c. —3 High, superior, upper. —4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). —5 Torn (as hair). —6 Thrown up. —र्ध्वे Elevation, height. —र्ध्वे *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. —2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्ठाय). —3 In a high tone, aloud. —4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते इयद्वाहूध्वंमाखयाय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितृसूच्ये Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. —*Comp.* —अङ्गुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. —अ-चन *a.* going upwards. (—न) motion above. —आचतः rearing of a horse. —आसितः the plant *Momordica Charantia* (कारवेले). —ईहः motion or tendency upwards. —कच, —केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. —2. one whose hair is torn. (—चा) *N.* of Keto. —कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (—ठी) *N.* of a plant (महाशतावरी). —ऊर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* —क्रिया 1. motion upwards. —2. action for attaining a high place. (—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu. —कायः, —य the upper part of the body. —कुण्ड *a.* having the sharp qualities stirle up; effervescing (?). —ग, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Kn. 5. 23. —2. being on high. —3. virtuous, pious (—गा) 1. a kind of disease. —2. *N.* of Vishnu; पुरं the city of Harischandra. —गम *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—ति: *f.*) —गमन, —गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. —2. going to heaven. —3. going above (as life). —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—पा) a fabulous animal called *Sarabha*. —सिद्ध *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जाड, —ऊ, —शु *a.* [ऊर्ध्वं जाडु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. —2. long-shanked. —निलकिन् *a.* having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. —द्वह (द्व) केशः *N.* of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1. looking upwards. —2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitions. (—दृष्टि: *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देवः a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. —देहः a funeral ceremony; निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलंजलिं Rām. —नभस् *a.* being above in the clouds. —पथः the upper region, the ether. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —पुङ्गवः a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —पूरं *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; रं पूर्यते Sk. —पृथिन *a.* Ved. spotted above. (—श्रिः) a sacrificial heast. —वह्निस् *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—*m.*) a kind of Manes called सोमप. —वाह्यः a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —वृत्त *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भागः 1. the upper part. —2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भास् *a.* 1. being upwards. —2. enjoying the upper part. (—*m.*) the submarine fire. —मथिन् *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a *Brahmachārin*. —मनं an instrument for measuring altitude. —मायु *a.* Sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; प्रमोघयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (—खं) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल *a.* having the roots upwards. —मौहृत्तिक *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वदूर्ध्वं नाशः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —2. *Bhishma*. —लिंगः *N.* of Siva. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्धन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वाता, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत्त *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —शोषन् vomiting. —शोषं *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —स्वासाः expiration. —सातु *a.* rising higher and higher. (—*m.*, —*n.*) the top of a mountain. —सध *a.* being above, superior. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. —2. a horse's back. —3. elevation, superiority. —सोतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वतम

—2. *N.* of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —3 a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* [ऊर्मि अर्तेह उ. 4. 44]

1 A wave, billow; पयो वेद्वत्पाथलोमि Mo. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —2 Current, flow. —3 Light. —4 Speed, velocity. —5 A fold or plait in a garment. —6 A row, line. —7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहो जरासूय हातिपासे बह्मयः. —8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —9 The course of a horse. —10 Missing, regretting. —11 Association, number, quantity. —*Comp.* —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—*m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. —2 Crooked. —3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). —3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —4 The humming of a bee. —5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिल *N.* of the wife of Lakshma. —पाथिणीमुद्वद्वद्बृहद्दी लक्ष्मणस्तबृज्जा-मथोर्मिल R. 11. 54.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Wavy, undulating. —स्पर्श Night.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —र्ध्वः 1 Submarine fire. —2 A receptacle of water. —3 A cloud. —4 A stable for cattle. —5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —र्ध्वः *N.* of Rudra.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वगं A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताह).

ऊलपिन् A porpoise; see उलपिन्.

ऊलूक = उलूक q. v.

ऊष् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष्-ऊषायां-क] 1 Salt ground. —2 An acid. —3 A cleft, fissure. —4 The cavity of the ear. —5 The Malaya mountain. —6 Dawn, daybreak (—र्ध्व according to some). —7 Semen.

—र्षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. —2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant *Plumbago Zeylanica* (बिबक) —जं, —जा 1 Black pepper. —2 Ginger.

ऊषर [ऊष्-मलर्थां यो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, —रं A barren spot with saline soil; नहि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृष्टाद्वरादिव Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —*Comp.* —जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. —2. a kind of magnet

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5 12.

ऊषरत् = ऊषर a. q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म a. Hot. —अभा 1 Heat. —2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to क्, ख्, ज्ञे and अः. —Comp. —अंत ending in an Ushman. —अंत-स्वाः (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —उषमः approach of summer. —य a. drinking the steam of hot food. (—रः) 1. fire. —2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण, -ष्य a. Ved. Hot, steaming. ऊष्मयते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह I. 1 A rarely P. (ऊहिते, ऊह-चकार-बके, ऊहिते, ऊहिते) 1 To note, mark, observe. —2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्युहति पण्डितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. —3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां चक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 3. 48, 15. 123 —4 To reason, deliberate about. —5 To reckon upon (with loc.). —6 To wait for. —7 To be regarded as. —II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. —2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16 19.

ऊह a. Observed, perceived. —ह [ऊहश्] 1 A change, modification.

—2 A guess, conjecture. —3 Examination and determination. —4 Under- standing. —5 Reasoning, arguing. —6 Supplying an ellipsis. —7 Attributing, ascribing. —8 Collection. —Comp. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊह Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊद्भि a. Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. —2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (of. अक्षीणि).

ऊद्भ pol. p. 1 Inferable, to be investigated. —2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऊ.

ऊ ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऊ I. 1 P. (ऊच्छति, आर, आशीर्, अ-रिष्यति, ऊत; caus. अरिष्यति; desid अरि-रिष्यति) 1 To go, move; अंभस्त्रायामऊ-च्छति Si. 4. 44. —2 To rise, lead to-wards. —II. 3 P. (इषति, आत, ऊत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. —2 To move, shake. —3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. —4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियति. —5 To disolay. —III. 5 P. (ऊणोति, ऊत) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To attack. —Caus (अरिष्यति, अरिष्यत्, अरिष्यति) 1 To throw, cast, sling; fix or implant in; इषि शल्यमरिषि R. 8. 87. —2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.)? वामप्रकोटापितहेमदेवः Ku 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपलवार्ति Si. 9. 54. —3 To place in, in-ert, give, set or place; अयमे पदमर्पयति R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रार्ति S. 6. 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R. 31; द्वारदेवे- Amaru. 62; V. 4. 35; Mn. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठा R. G. —4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इषि सुतस्याभरणमर्पयति S. 1. 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. —5 To give up,

sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कर्त्तव्येणाज्ञादौ आरमानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. —6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ma. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. —7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऊक्षणा a. Wounded, injured, hurt. ऊक्षयं [ऊक्षयह] 1 Wealth. —2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रक्षि. —3 Gold. —Comp. —आदानः an inheritor, heir. —गृह्यं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1. division of property, partition. —2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन्-हर, -हारिन् m. 1. an heir. —2. a co-heir.

ऊक. सकृ a. Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऊकः [ऊक-स किञ् उप. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. —2 N. of a mountain. —3 N. of a plant (मृदुक). —सा, —सः 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ma. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. —2 A sign of the zodiac. —3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —सः (m pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —सा The north. —की A —Comp. —नंसा The plant Argyreia female bear. [of. Gr. arkos; L. ursus]. —Comp. —गंधः the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जाम्बली, महाश्वेता क्षीरविशाली). —यक्षिका the plant Batatas Panlou-

lata. —चक्रं the circle of stars. —नाथः, —ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज, —जा 1. The moon. —2. Jambvat, the king of bears. —हरिश्चरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऊक्षत्त m. N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वपुस्त्रिषासुक्षत्तस्तदेषु R. 5. 44; ऊक्षत्तं गिरिभेदमध्यास्ते नर्मदा पि- बन् Ram.

ऊक्षीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddeas.

ऊक्षरः [ऊक्षरत् उप. 3. 75] 1 A priest (रक्षि). —2 A thorn. —रा, —रः Shower of rain; stream.

ऊक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऊषायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. —2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऊषावत् a. Ved. Raging, violent.

ऊष 6 P. (ऊषति, आनर्ष, आशीर् अर्षितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; वाम्यो नावप्रसूयते Rv. 8. 38. 10. —2 To cover, adorn. —3 To shine.

ऊषः [ऊषते स्तुतेत्या, ऊष कर्त्ते किं] 1 A hymn (in general). —2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the Rīgveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); जेषा विहिता वागुषो यजुषि सामनि Sat. Br. —3 The collective body of the Rīgveda (pl.); ऊषाः सामानि जज्ञिरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. —4 Splendour (for ह्व). —5 Praise. —6 Warshl.

-Comp. —अयनं [ऋचामयने] N. of a book, ऋचारायण ; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. —आयनं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाय N. of a certain song. —तंत्र, -व्याकरण N. of the Parisiśhas of the Sāma-veda. —भाजू a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashṭakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas ; according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvakas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. —साम (°ने dual) the verses Rik and Sāman. °शृंग: N. of Viśvān.

अम a. Having the character of a Rik.

अमत्, अमिन् a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

अमिय a. Praisedworthy.

अचस् a. Praising.

अचीकः [ऋ-ईक] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

अचीषः A hell. —चं A frying-pan.

अच्छ 6 P. (अच्छति, आच्छीत्, आच्छते, आच्छितुं) 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

अच्छका Wish, desire.

अच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

अज्ज 1. 1 A. (अज्जेते, अज्जिते, अज्जितुं, अज्जित) 1 To go. -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn ; cf. अर्ज्ज्.

अजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

अजीक a. [अज्ज गती ईकं किञ्च Up. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. —का 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

अजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

अजीष a. Ved. Selzing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —चं 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sāy.).

अजीविष a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, selzing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

अजु, अजुक [अजयति यज्ज् अर्ज्ज्-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी f.) (compar. अजीयम्, superl. अजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also) ; उमां स पश्यन् अजुनेव चक्षुषा Kn. 5. 32 ; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77 ; °पणाम 8. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward ; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain ; Mk. 5 ; Batn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable ; beneficial, good. -Comp. —आयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended ; Kn. 3. 45 ; M. 2. 7. —क्रतु a. acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. —गाय a. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षर N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitāksharā. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

अजुषा, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity ; Si. 20. 9.

अजुषा ind. Straight, right.

अजुक् 8 U To straighten, rectify.

अजुवति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

अजुया ind. In a straight line.

अजुयु a. Honest, upright.

अजुवत् a. Going straight-forward.

अज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets).

अज्ज 1. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

अजमानं a. 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. —जः A cloud.

अज्ज a. [अज्ज] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. —नं 1 Debt ; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अज्ज) ; अज्जं कृ to incur debt ; अज्जं दा to pay off or discharge debt ; अज्जं अज्जं (विज्जं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. षन्). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land.

-Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपनयनं. —अपनोदनं. —अपाकरणं. —आर्जनं. —मुक्तिः. —मोक्षः. —मोक्षं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं ' recovery of a debt ', receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). —उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings). —अर्जनं (अज्जार्ज्जं) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

liquidate another debt. —कर्तुं a. one who gets into debt. —कति a. one to whom praise is due as a debt ; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sāy.). —ग्रस्त a. indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower. —ग्रहिनः a. borrowing. (-म्) a debtor, borrower. —चित् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to hapaid for. —दात्, दायिन् a. one who pays a debt. —दासः [अज्जत् मोचनेन कृतो दासः 1 one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts ; अज्जमोचनेन दासवन्-मन्वृणतः अज्जदासः Mit. —मरकुणः —मार्गणः security, bail. —मुक्ता released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see अज्जपनयनं. —लेखं ' dept-bond, ' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law) ; (Mar. कर्जोत्ता).

अज्जवत्, —वत्, or अज्जवत् a. One who is in debt, indebted.

अज्जिकः [अज्जमस्त्यस्य-उत्] A debtor ; Y. 2. 56, 93.

अज्जित a. A debtor, one indebted ; to another (on any account).

अज्ज A. कर्जोत्ते (a Sānta root) 1 To reproach, condemn. -2 To pity.

-3 To go. -4 To rival ; have power.

अज्ज a. [अज्ज] 1 Proper, right.

-2 Honest, true ; Bg. 10 14 ; Ms. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected.

-4 Bright, luminous (शीत) -5 Gone,

risen, moved, affected by ; अज्जेन

अज्ज = अज्जार्ज्जः ; so अज्जः, कामः. —तं

ind. Rightly, properly. —तः 1 A

ascorifice. -2 The sun (n. also). —तं

(Not usually found used in classical

literature) 1 A fixed or settled

rule, law (religious.) -2 Scored

custom, pious action. -3 Divine

law, divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5

Water ; सत्यं वा अज्जेन परिचिन्तयामि. -6

Truth (in general), right ; अज्जार्ज्जे

Ms. 1. 29, 2 52, 8. 61, 104. -7

Truth (personified as an object of

worship ; in later Sanskrit regarded as

a child of Dharmas). -8 Liveliness

by picking or gleaning grains in a

field (as opposed to the cultivation

of ground) ; अज्जार्ज्जं अज्जार्ज्जं

वृत्ते Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an

action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of

an Aditya. -12 The Supreme Spirit.

(In the Vedas अज्ज is usually interpreted

by Sāyana to mean ' water, ' ' sun ' or ' sacrifice, where Euro-

pean scholars take it in the sense of

' divine truth, ' ' faith ' &c.).

-Comp. —ज, —जत् a. Ved. of a true

nature, sprung from sacred truth.

—जातस्य a. (Sāy.) born for the

sake of sacrifice and having true

result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining the

right. —ज्जार्ज्ज a. (Sāy.) knowing the

sacrifice, familiar with the sacred

law. — **गुह्य** *a.* shining with truth. — **धामन** *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. — **2.** having an imperishable place. (—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu. — **धीति** *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. — **इज्य** *N.* of Siva. — **नी** *a.* leading in the right way. — **पुणः** = **ऋतुपुणः** *q. v.* — **पेयः** *a.* a sacrifice lasting one day. — **वेजस्** *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (—*m.*) one whose form consists of water; *i. e.* Varuna. — **सुः** 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. — **2.** one whose form is truth. — **युक्ति** *f.* true application of a hymn. — **युज्** *a.* going to a sacrifice. — **वाक्** Ved. true speech. — **सद्** *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (—*m.*) fire. — **मदनं**, — **नी** the right or usual altar. — **सापू** *a.* pervading truth; steady in religious belief. — **स्था** *a.* standing right.

अतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

अतयति To desire sacrifice.

अतया *ind.* Thorough desire of reward.

अतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

अतपन् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. — **2.** Possessed of sacrifice. — **3.** Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

अतपधू *a.* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded(?). **अत(त)यु** *a.* Desirous of sacrifice. **अतेन** *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

अति [**अ-किं**] An army. — *f.* 1 Going, motion. — **2.** Assault, combat. — **3.** Abuse, censure. — **4.** Emulation, envy. — **5.** A road. — **6.** Manner of proceeding. — **7.** Prosperity. — **8.** Fitness, truth. — **9.** Remembrance. — **10.** Misfortune. — **11.** Protection — **2.** Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

अतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. — **2.** Unfortunate.

अतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. — **2.** To be ashamed.

अतीया 1 Censure, reproach. — **2.** Shame.

अतीवहृ *a.* Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

अतुः [**अतु-किञ्च** Up. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; (शिशिरश्च वसंतश्च वर्षौ वर्षाः शरद्वर्षः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted together; cf. वसंतौ हेमन्तशिशिरयोः समसि-न Alt. Br.) — **2.** An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. — **3.** Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. — **4.** A period favourable for concep-

tion; वरसुतुषु नैवाभियमनं Pt. 1; अतुः स्वाभाविकाः ऋणां रात्रयः बौद्धशस्त्रतः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. — **5.** Any fit season or right time. — **6.** Fixed order or rule. — **7.** Light, splendour. — **8.** A month. — **9. *N.* of Vishnu. — **10.** A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. — **11.** A kind of collyrium. — **Comp.** — **अंतः** 1. the close of a season. — **2.** termination of menstruation. — **कालः**, **समयः**, — **वेला** 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 15 nights from menstrual discharge; see अतु above. — **2.** the duration of a season. — **गणः**, the seasons taken collectively. — **गामिन्** *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i. e.* after the period of menstruation). — **ग्रहः** a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. — **धामन्** *m.* *N.* of Vishnu. — **पतिः**, 1. the lord of seasons, *i. e.* the spring. — **2.** *N.* of Agni. — **पुणः**, *N.* of a king of Ayodhya; son of Ayatāya, a descendant of Ikshvāku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband]. — **पर्यायः**, — **वृत्तिः** the revolution of the seasons. — **पाः** *m.* *N.* of Indra. — **पात्रं** the cup in which the libation is offered. — **प्रातः** *a.* fertile, fruitful. — **सुखं** the beginning or first day of a season. — **चाजः** a sacrifice offered to the seasons. — **राजः**, the spring. — **लिंगं** 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). — **2.** a symptom of menstruation. — **हा(-स्था)** *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. — **सं-हारः** 'collection of the seasons,' *N.* of Kālidāsa's work on the six seasons. — **संधिः** 1. the junction of two seasons. — **2.** the last day in the 'bright' fortnight (पूर्णिमासी) and in the dark one (वृक्ष). — **सास्व्यं** diet &c. suited to the season. — **स्तोमः** a kind of sacrifice. — **स्नता** a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपमयादाज्ञीयुतस्नताभिमां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. — **स्नानं** bathing after menstruation.**

अतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. — **2.** Enjoying the seasons. — **ती** A woman during her courses.

अतस्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. — **2.** Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities). **अतुय** *ind.* 1 In order, duly. — **2.** Precisely, exactly. — **3.** At the right or fixed time.

अतव्य, **अतस्य** *a.* 1 Due, regular. — **2.** Conforming to, or familiar with ceremonial rules. — **3.** Menstruating. — **4.** Being in the period most favourable to conception. — *n.* Menstruation.

अते *ind.* Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.). अते कौर्यस्समायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवहेहि मां प्रीतसुते तुंगमात्रः R. 3. 63; पापाहूते S. 6. 22; Ka. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. अतेऽपि स्वां न भविष्यति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

अतविज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly. — *m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य वेदसुविजं Rv. 1. 11; अतविज्यज्ञकुप्यते Y. 1. 35; of Bṛvijas are also; उद्गातुः अजयुः and बह्वः; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

अतुवर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

अथ 4, 5 P. 1 (अथति, अथोति, आनये, आधीत, अर्षितु, अथ) ; sometimes 7 P. (अथति) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नावन्ना अथसुखोति Ms. 9. 322. — **2.** To grow, increase (fig. also). — **3.** To cause to succeed, make prosperous. — **4.** To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29. — **5.** To accomplish. — *Desid.* ईप्सति or अर्षिष्यति.

अथ *p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; अथपुणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splendidly furnished; संधिरं Ku. 7. 55. — **2.** Increased, growing. — **3.** Stored (as grain). — **अथः** *N.* of Vishnu. — **अथ** 1 Increase, growth. — **2.** A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

अथि *f.* [**अ-थवे-किञ्**] 1 Growth, increase. — **2.** Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. — **3.** Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. — **4.** (a) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (b) Grandeur, magnificence; स्वकाथि वः कीदृशं Māl. 5. 22. — **5.** Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. — **6.** Accomplishment. — **7.** Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. — **8.** *N.* of Pārvatī, and of Lakshmi. — **9.** *N.* of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवली, मुरुद्धेय) — **Comp.** — **आथ** *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. — **अ-आथकिया** manifestation of supernatural power.

अथिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

अथत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; आथत् having abundant wealth.

अथर्व (अ) ind. 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Partic. larly. -5 Truly.

अथर्व, -अथर्व, अथर्व 6 P. To kill, injure.

अथर्वसं Ved 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. -2 A feature, rent, abyss.

अथर्व a. Ved. 1 Skillful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas.). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far.

—अथर्व 1 A deity, divinity a god dwelling in heaven. -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods.

-3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi divine beings called Ribhu, Vibhvan and Vāja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashtri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices. —M. W.]

अथर्वसुः 1 N. of Indra. -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

अथर्वसुः m. [अथर्वसुः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अथर्वसुः इति] (Nom. अथर्वसुः acc. pl. अथर्वसुः) 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A Ribhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over Ribhus.

अथर्वसुः a. Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

अथर्वसुः a. Shining far.

अथर्वसुः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

अथर्वसुः A kind of musical instrument.

अथर्व (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To Kill.

अथर्व a. [अथर्व-कर्मणि कथर्व] To be killed. —अथर्व A white-footed antelope. —अथर्व Killing. -Oomp. —अथर्व, —अथर्व 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2 N. of the god of love. —अथर्व a pit for catching antelopes. —अथर्व a. having the feet of an antelope.

अथर्व I. 6 P. [अथर्वति, आथर्वति, आनर्वति, अथर्वति, अथर्वति] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II. 1 P. (अथर्वति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

अथर्वसुः [अथर्व-अमक् Up. 3. 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अथर्वसुः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.).

as अथर्वसुः, भरतसुः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; श्वेतसुः श्वेतसुः); Si. 11. 1; अथर्वसुः श्वेतसुः इति Arya & S. 141 -5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A bear's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicines. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishnu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). —अथर्व 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow. -3 A window. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शुक्रशिखी.); also another plant. (शिराला). -Oomp. —अथर्व N. of a mountain. —अथर्व, -अथर्व N. of a country. —अथर्व, N. of Siva.

अथर्वसुः N. of a medicinal plant. अथर्वसुः A small or young bull.

अथर्वः [cf. Up. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (s. g. अथर्व, वसिष्ठ, अथर्व, अथर्व &c.). These Rishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or seers of the Vedic hymns; अथर्वो मन्त्रादौ वसिष्ठसुः; or, according to Yaska, वसुः वासुः स अथर्वः, i. e. they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sūkta the अथर्व is mentioned along with the देवता, अथर्व and विनियोग. The later works mention seven Rishis or Saptarishayas, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अथर्व; according to Mahābhārata, मरीचि, अथर्व, अथर्वसुः, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलह and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, i. e. वसुः or अथर्वसुः, अथर्व and वसुः. In astronomy the seven Rishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear". -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or तपस्वि, sometimes four more are added; मरुर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and वादर्षि). -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Oomp. —अथर्वसुः 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. —अथर्व a. mak-

ing one's appearance. —अथर्वः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —अथर्वसुः Ved. inspiring the Isinger. —अथर्वसुः n. the master of a Rishi. —अथर्वसुः, —अथर्वसुः the plant अथर्वसुः. —अथर्वसुः libation offered to the Rishis. —अथर्वसुः N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women.). —अथर्वसुः the plant अथर्वसुः. —अथर्वसुः a. connected or related to the Rishi.

—अथर्वसुः a. inspired —अथर्वसुः the beginning of a Maṇḍala composed by a Rishi. —अथर्वसुः a sacrifice offered to a Rishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). —अथर्वसुः the world of the Rishis. —अथर्वसुः 1. praise of the Rishi. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

अथर्वसुः a. Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

अथर्वसुः Praising a Rishi.

अथर्वसुः a. Ved. Accompanied by sages.

अथर्व(सु)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.).

अथर्वसुः a. (अथर्वसुः-कु) 1 Going. -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. —अथर्वसुः 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A firebrand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A Rishi (who sates the Mantras).

अथर्वसुः m. f. [अथर्व-किण्वे-किण्वे] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general). -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.). -Oomp. —अथर्वसुः a. shining with weapons.

अथर्वसुः a. Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

अथर्वसुः [अथर्व-कथर्व] A white-footed antelope. —अथर्वसुः A kind of leprosy. -Oomp. —अथर्वसुः, —अथर्वसुः 1 N. of Aniruddha. —अथर्वसुः the plant Asparagus racemosus (= अथर्वसुः). —अथर्वसुः the plant अथर्वसुः. —अथर्वसुः a kind of leprosy. —अथर्वसुः N. of several plants; शुक्रशिखी, अति-वला, शतावरी. —अथर्वसुः a mountain near the lake Pampa which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva; अथर्वसुःसुः पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुष्पितसुः. —अथर्वसुः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhanaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called 'Rishyasringa' or deer-horned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomapada at the advice of Brahmanas, caused

Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being *Dasaratha*) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copi-

ous showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king *Dasaratha* the sacrifice which brought about the birth of *Rama* and his three brothers.]

कश्यपः A painted or white-footed antelope.

क्रव्व *α*. Ved. Great, high, noble. —वः N. of *Indra* and *Agni*.

कहत् *α*. Ved. Small, weak.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ऋः)

1 N. of *Bhairava* —2 A *Dānava* or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. —2 Re-

collection. —3 Metion, going. —*n.* The breast.

ऋ 9 P. (कृणाति, ईर्ष) To go, move.

ल, लृ.

लृ *ind.* 1 The earth. —2 A mountain. —3 The mother of the gods. —4 The female nature. —5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ल or लृ, except some of the technical names or

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; e. g. लङ् and लृट्).

लृ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* *Siva*. —*f.* = लृ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

ए *m.* N. of *Vishnu* —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. α* [इ क्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकाव्ययो मम S. 7; मनस्वे-

कं चक्षस्वेकं कर्मण्येकं गङ्गात्मना H. 1. 101.

—4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular.

—6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; पायिव, धनुर्धरा, ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Mc. 30, 78. —9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults; स्वदेकेषु Kū. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भोगैकवद्भृहः एका—अन्यः or अपरः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of *Vishnu*, the Supreme being. —का N. of *Durgā*. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *aquas*]. —Oomp. —अंशः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *α*. 1.

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-का) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (-रि) 1. a monosyllabic. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. 'कोशा' a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. 'सिमावः' the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्विषयवैकल्या R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; सुनमेकाग्रमासीन् Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (ग्र) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is undivided. 'चित्', -'मनस्' *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. 'चित्तं', चित्तना intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. 'बुद्धि' *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. -अग्र्य = 'अग्र' (-ग्र्य) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishnu. (-नं) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. -अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंघ्रः a kind of horse. -अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. -अनंशः the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhu or day of new moon (born together with Krishna and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). -अनुविष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्ट) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अप *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; 'शैत्यात्कृत्वा विशेषः' Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only. -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकतनुं Bb. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगते Me. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; वसो विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exclusive resource, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महिपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-तं, -तेज, -तमः, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, all ways, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; चयमप्येकांततो निःसृष्टः Dh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft in comp.; 'विद्वद्विद्वन्सुरे or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; 'भीरु' Mu. 3. 5. always timid; so एकांतकण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. 'भूत' being alone or solitary. 'मति' *a.* devoted to one ob-

ject only. 'विहारिन्' *a.* a solitary wanderer. 'सुषमा' containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jains. 'स्थित' *a.* staying or remaining apart. -अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-रि) a kind of fever. -अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. -अंतिर्य devotion to one object. -अंतिन् *a.* devoted to one object only. (-मः) a worshipper of Vishnu. -अन्नं one and the same food. (-कः) 'आदिन्' a mess-mate. -अवधू a heifer one year old. -अयन *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-नं) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. 'गत' = एकायन q. v. -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. -अर्थ *a.* having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. -अश्म *a.* inferior or less by one. -अवयव *a.* made up of the same components. -अशीत or 'तिस्रस्र' *a.* eighty-first. अशीति *f.* eighty-one. -अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). -अशील *a.* having one kernel. (-ली) N. of a plant (बुकवृक्ष). -अह्न (ह्र) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. 'गमः', 'अहर' a day's journey. -आवपत्र *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकावपत्रं जगतः प्रमुखं R. 2. 47, 'त्रां मुखं' 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19 -आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. -आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. -आवलि, ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकावली कंडविषूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30, ललाविष्टे एकावली लला V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; एकावलीयान्ते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं । विशेषणयनयनं वस्तुं लैकावली द्विषा ॥ K. P. 10; of. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रं कर्णानि च वि-

कर्णौ दोस्तं श्लोकितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. -उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. -उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. -उदका (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. -उदरा, -रा uterine (brother or sister). -उदात्त *a.* having one Udatta accent. -उद्दिष्टं व श्रāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -ऊर्ध्व *a.* consisting of one verse (ऊर्ध्व). -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकन-प्यन्यथापि किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; B. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकशः *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; 'कं निदिशन्' S. 7 pointing to each severally. -आवा a continuous current. -कपाल *a.* consisting of or contained in one cup. -कर *a.* (-रि *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रि *f.*) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, co-operating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्येण Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (रि) sole or same business. -कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. 'भोजनं' eating but one meal in any given time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. -कुडला N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Senha -कुष्ठं a kind of leprosy; कुष्णाक्षं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवक्ष्यसाधुं Suar. -कीरि the milk of one (nurse &c.). -कश्यपः the Supreme spirit. -गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रु, -रुका) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). -ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-गं) the same village. -चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. 'चित्तिन्' *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Kt. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5. gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. -चरण *a.* having only one foot. -चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2, going alone or with one follower or only. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चिन्त *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob-

ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचिन्तियूय H. 1 unanimously ; *ता fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. -चिन्तनं thinking of only one object. -चेतस्, मनस् *a.* unanimous ; see चित्. -चोदन *a.* resting upon one rule. (-न्) referring to in the singular number. -ज *a.* 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone (a tree) ; Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. -जा, -जा *a.* brother or sister of the same parents. -जन्मस् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a Sūdra ; see *जाति below. -जात *a.* born of the same parents. -जाति *a.* 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family or caste. (-तिः) *a.* Sūdra (opp. द्विजम्भन्) ; ब्राह्मण. क्षत्रिय वैश्यक्षत्री वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्वै एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पञ्चमः ॥ Ma. 10. 4 ; 8. 270. -जातीय *a.* of the same kind or family. -ज्वा the chord of an arc ; sine of 30. -ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of Siva. -ज्ञान *a.* concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive ; ब्रह्मकृतानमनसो हि ब्रह्मिष्ठमिच्छाः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2. musical harmony, = *तालः. -तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौषिक). (-ली) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. -तौषिक *a.* 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the same religious order ; Y. 2. 137. (-मः) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. -तेजन *a.* Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow). -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one ; *त्रिंश 31st. -त्रिकाः a kind of sacrifice performed in or lasting for a day. -वृक्षः, वृक्षी 'one-tusked,' epithets of Ganesa. -वैश्व *m.* N. of a class of Sannyāsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders : -कुटीचको बहुदको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hārīta. -विश्व *a.* living in the same region or quarter. -वृक्षसुख *a.* sympathising, having the same joys and sorrow. -वृक्ष, वृक्षि *a.* one-eyed. (-मः) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher. -वृष *a.* the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen. -वृष्टिः *f.* fixed or steady look. -वृषः the Supreme god. -देवत, -दे (दे) वस्य *a.* devoted, directed, or offered to one deity. -वेश *a.* occupying the same place. (-ज्ञः) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion (of the whole), one side ; *अवतीर्ण K. 22 ; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; विभक्तिकदेशेन द्वयं यदाभिमुच्यते V. 4. 17. 'what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभाजितस्य). -वेदिन् *a.* consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. -वेह, -वेदिन् *a.* 1. having only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet Mercury. -धनः a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-न्) 1. an excellent gift. -2. honorific offering. -धनिन् *a.* obtaining an honorific offering. -धमेन्, -धनिन् *a.* 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. -धुर, -धुराचर, -धुरीण *a.* 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden ; P. IV. 4. 79). -धुरा a particular load or conveyance. -नक्षत्र a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. -नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (हज्वार) who recites the prologue. -नवत्य, ninety-first. -नवति *f.* ninety-one. -नाय *a.* having one master. (-यः) sole master or lord. -नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय *a.* come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (-यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. -निष्ठ *a.* 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object. -नेत्रः N. of Siva ; (one-eyed). -नक्ष *a.* 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ; *अश्वपक्षिचक्षत् B. 14. 34 ; *क्षे in one point of view, in one case. -पतिक *a.* having the same husband. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-one. -पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; त चावश्यं दिवसपणनात्स्वामेकपत्नी Me. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the wife of the same man ; a co-wife ; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका वैश्वजिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. *व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity ; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7. -पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratiassimum (श्वपत्र). -पद्, -पाद् *a.* 1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (-पाद्) *m.* N. of Siva or Vishnu. (-पदी) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). -पद् *a.* 1. one-footed. -2. consisting of or named in one word. (-पद्) 1. a single step. -2. a single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4. present time, same time. (-पद्) 1. a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (-पद्) *ind.* suddenly, all at once, abruptly ; सिंहैर्यरिनेकपदे य उदात्ताः स्वानिब Si. 2. 95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3. (-पद्) a verse consisting of only

one Pāda or quarter stanza. (-पदी) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gayatri consisting of one Pāda. -पर *a.* Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of pre-eminent importance. -परि *ind.* one over or under, (a term at dice ; cf. अक्षपरि). -पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgā. -2. N. of Durgā. -3. a plant having one leaf only. -पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. -पादला N. of a younger sister of Durgā. -पाणः a single wager. -पात *a.* happening at once, sudden. -पातिन् *a.* 1. sudden. -2. standing alone or solitary. (-नी) *i. e.* वृक्ष a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. -पाद् *a.* 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (-पद्) 1. one or single foot. -2. one and the same Pāda. -3. N. of Vishnu or Siva. -पादिका a kind of posture of birds. -पिंगा, -पिंगला N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye ; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pārvatī when he cast an evil eye at her). -पिंड *a.* united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball ; *ता, -त्वं consanguinity. -पुत्र *a.* having only one son. -पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being ; V. 1. 1. -2. the chief person. -पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. -पुष्कर *a.* of the same kind. -प्रख्य *a.* singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. -प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). -प्रयः a measure. -महारिक *a.* killed by one blow. -माणयोगः union in one breath. -भ्रात्रि *a.* Having only one thought. -भक्त *a.* 1. serving one master only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (-क्त) N. of a religious ceremony ; eating but one meal (a day). *व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. -भाक् *a.* 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (-फः) eating but one meal a day. -भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-यः) one having one wife only. -भार्य 1. *a.* of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (-यः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion ; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement. -भूत *a.* 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. -भुजः a palace having one floor. -भोजन, -भुक् *a.* 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. -भृति *a.* 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. -मनस् *a.* 1. think-

ing with another, of one thought ; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M. 2. -मात्र *a.* of one syllable. -मुख *a.* 1. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4. having one door or entrance (as a मंदिर). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (चंद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन्य = मुख q. v. -मूला = अतसी q. v. -यष्टि, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ms. 9. 148. -रजः the plant रंजराज. -रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहज्य^० U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रम^० K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Mā. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one) ; अवलोकसरः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. -राज्य, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. -रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. -राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. भूत *a.* collected or heaped together. -रिक्विन् *m.* a co-heir ; Ms. 9. 162. -रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki. 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-वं) one form or kind ; ता uniformity, invariableness. -रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. -लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. -2. N. of Kubera. (-नि) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallos) ; एककोशानि यत्र न लिंगतन्मिश्रिते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुचिता ॥ Sabdak. -वचन the singular number. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (संक्षेपः). (-वी) 1. one form. -2. a Brāhmana. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-वी) beating time, the instrument (caetanet) ; समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. -वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. -वर्णिका a heifer one year old. -वस्त्र, -वसन *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (-खं) a single garment. -वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विचित्रः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry ; ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements.

-वादः 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. -वारं, -वारे *ind.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. -विंश *a.* twenty-first ; consisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Ekavimsastoma. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. -विध *a.* of one kind ; simple. -विलोचन *a.* one-eyed ; see एकदृष्टि. -विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्म^० Mv. 5. 48. -वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. -वृत् *f.* heaven. -वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. -वृषः Ved. the chief bull. -वेणि, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.) ; गंडा-भोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92 ; धरा S. 7 ; धृतः S. 7. 21. -वेदमन् *n.* a solitary house or room. -व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. -शत *a.* 101st. (-तं) 101. -शक *a.* whole-hoofed. (-कः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). -शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. अन्वयः consanguineous descent. अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. -शाख *a.* having one branch. (-खः) a Brāhmana of the same branch or school. शीर्षन् = मुख q. v. -शृंग *a.* having one sheath. (-गा) N. of a medicinal plant -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a class of Pitrīs. -4. a mountain having one top. -शेषः a tree having one root. -शेषः the remainder of one, a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; e. g. पितरौ father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ) ; so स्वशूरौ, भ्रातरः &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुति *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. -श्रुति *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. -षष्ट *a.* sixty-first. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. तस *a.* sixty-first. -संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place ; R. 6. 29. -सप्त, -तितम *a.* seventy-first. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. -सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. -सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -सार्धं *ind.* together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. -स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. -स्थ *a.* 1. being or centred in one place ; Ku. 1. 49 ; Me. 104 v. 1. -2. close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 53. -3. collected, combined. -स्थानं one or the same place ; एकस्थाने मयूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. -हंसः the chief or highest Hamea (an allegorical designation of the soul). -हयव्र *a.* one year old ; Mā. 4. 8 ; U. 3. 28. (-व्रं) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (न. मत्, *f.* मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (न. तरं) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतश्च *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकता अग्रता on one side-on the other side ; R. 6. 85 ; Ki. 5. 2 ; एकताः, -एकताः on the one side-on the other side ; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *ind.* [एक-त्र] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एवमेताम्येकत्र चतुर्विंश कुलानि K. 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. -2 Singly. 3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary ; U. 4.

एकशश्च *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. -शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitrīs on the eleventh day after decease. -इं The number eleven. -Comp. -अह्ना 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. -उत्तमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). -द्वारं the eleven holes of the

body; see ख. —बद्धा: (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिक *a.* Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. —2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीकृत 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभाव 1 Combination, association. —2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from one. —ए 1 A partizan, an associate.

एज् 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजाच-के, रेजिट, एजित्, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. —2 To move, stir; घुतराष्ट्रेयमे-जति Mb. —3 To shine (P.). —WITH अट् to drive away. —उट् to rise, go up-wards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजकम् *a.* Trembling.

एजयु, *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एट् 1 A. (एटते, एटित्, एटित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एट्ट *a.* Deaf. —ट्ट: A kind of sheep. —Oomp. —नज: the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. —यूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनेडयूक. —2. wicked, perverse.

एट्टक: 1 A ram. —2 A wild goat. —3 A kind of medicinal plant. —का A ewe.

एट्ट (इ or हो) कः, —कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. —2 A tomb, a wall round bones. —3 (With Buddhists.) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एणकः *a.* A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अवृषो माण-वो जेव एणः कृष्णस्यः स्युतः । रुक्मोरिमुखः शोकः शंकरः शोण उच्यते ॥ —2 (In astr.) Capricorn. —Oomp. —अजिनं deer-skin. —तिलकः, —युत् the moon; so 'अंकः', 'लोकनः' &c. —इदम् *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (—*m.*) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. —2 A kind of poisonous insect. —Oomp. —पद् *a.* having feet like those of a deer. (—*v.*) a kind of snake.

एत *a.* (एतः एनी *f.*) 1 Of a varie- gated colour; shining. —2 Come, arrived. —3 Going, flowing. —त

1 A deer or antelope. —2 The hide of a deer. —3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतय *a.* 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). —2 Variegated. —तयः A horse of a varie- gated colour.

एतस्य *a.* Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —तस्यः A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतस्य *m.* 1 A Brāhmana. —2 A horse.

एतिः *f.* Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एतः, *f.* एता, *n.* एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (re- ferring to what is nearest to the speaker) (समीपतत्त्वति तैतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इदं in the sense of 'here'; एव वृच्छा- मि-एव कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c.; कदा गमिष्यसि-एव गच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि कांमिष्वकी संवृत्तः Mā. 1; एते नवीकृताः रमः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is some- times used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोहं कार्यवशादा- योमिष्यकस्वदासीतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. —2

As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the pre- dicate without reference to the noun to which it refers; एतद् (श- व- ला) मे धनं; but may sometimes remain in the neuter; एतदेव युक्तु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. —3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतद्विषयं; एतानी- मणि, एते ते &c. —4 It is used in con- nection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; प्रच्छन्नचंचकास्तेषु ये स्तेना- रिकादयः Ms. 9. 257. —*ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of oomps which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. 'अनं- तर' immediately after this; 'अंत ending thus; 'अर्थः' this matter; 'अर्थे' on this account, therefore; 'अवधि to this limit, so far; 'अवश्य *a.* of such a state or condition. —Oomp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.* belonging to the present time. —समात् *ind.* hence-forth. —द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. —प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time. —योनिन् *a.* having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this. एतद् *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. —2 Then (correlative to सदि). —3 A certain measure of time = 51

Idāntms or one-fifteenth of a Kshipra; cf. इदानी.

एतादृश, -दृश, -दृश (-इति, -इति) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्ता विरते दृष्टे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्ने विभक्तो भवतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आ- रोपितं यद्विदिशेन एवाहं Kn. 1. 37. —*ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. —2 Greatness; such a state or con- dition; such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. —2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorus).

एतु *a.* Ved. 1 Going. —2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिषुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अयदिधिषुः.

एट् 1 A. (एषते, एषाचके, रेषिट, एषितुं, एषित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं क्षीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. —2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort; द्वावेतोः सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. —3 To grow strong, become great. —4 To extend. —5 To swell, rise. —*Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour; नैदिधः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (न) आशिर्भिरिषयामाहुः Ku. 6. 90. —*Desid.* एदिषिते.

एषा Fuel; स्फुल्लिगावस्थया वक्षिरेषा- पेक्ष इव स्थिता S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

एषत् *a.* Increased, grown. —तुः 1 A man. —2 Fire. —3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एषमान *a.* Prospering, increasing; हृद्बुद्बुद् the impious who prosper (Sāy.).

एषत् *n.* 1 Fuel; यथैषांसि समिद्धोद्ग्रीर्भ- स्मसात् करुतेऽनुज Bg. 4. 37; अनलापा- युक्तवदनैरेषे R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. —2 Prosperity (in oomp.).

एषा Prosperity, happiness.

एषित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Si. 14. 31. —2 Brought up; युगसाधैः सममेधितो जनाः S. 2. 18. —3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् *n.* [इ-अहन्-उद् Up. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; Si. 14. 35; 16. 8. —2 Mischief, crime. —3 Unhap- piness. —4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्यत् or एनास्यत् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एन *a.* To be obtained. -नः, एनन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मोसलपर्वन्). -कं A woolen carpet.

एरगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादो देहे रंढोपि दुग्धयते. -डः Long pepper. -Comp. -पत्रिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).
एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एरुकिः, एरुकिः A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see रक.

एलगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलाविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलाना कल्लरेणवा; R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Comp. -पर्णी the plant Mimosa Ootandra. एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick: एवो गता; ये च एवा मन्ता Uq. 1. 150. -चः A course, way; or a courier, a fleet horse; रेवेभिरैवैश्चरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Say., a desire or hymn. -Comp. -या *a.* granting protection, or going in ways or courses. -याचन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-m.) N. of Viahpu.

2. एव *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एव-नेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयौष्मणा विरहिता उरुषाः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तद्यमेवाभेहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नाम्नैव, स एव धीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; यत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिंतयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity). अस्ति एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); अस्त्येव Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84; म्या एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; मेवं, मा मेवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः—एवं U. 1; एवं यदास्य भयवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Comp. -अवस्य *a.* so situated or circumstanced. -आदि, -आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. -कारं *ind.* in this manner. -काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. -कृत *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. -गुण *a.*

possessing such virtues, एवंमेवैद्युजोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामहि S. 1. 12. -नाम्न *a.* so called, bearing this name. -प्रकार, -माय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. -भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. -रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. -वाचः such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वत् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विद्य *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. -वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवाच *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एव् 1 U. (एवति ते, एवितुं, एवित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एव *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vishnu. -चः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. -वा Wish, desire.

एवण *a.* Seeking. -णः An iron arrow. -णः 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -णः 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एवणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get. एवणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एविन् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एविन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैविण्यम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एव *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐः *m. N. of Siva. —ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

एक *a.* Belonging to one.

एकयं *ind.* At once.

एकधर्म Singleless of time or occurrence.

एकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. —2 Absolute monarchy.

एकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. —2 Consisting of single words. —3 The name given to the Naigama section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantavas.

एकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. —2 Being formed into one word.

एकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

एकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वैर्मानैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

एकराज्यं Monarchy.

एकशक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

एकशफ *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

एकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्व्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

एकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

एकगारिक 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित् हस्त-वैकगारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. —2 The owner of a single house.

एकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

एकाग्र्यं Intention on one object.

एकाग्रः A soldier of the body-guard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

एकाम्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 Oneness with the Supreme soul.

एकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. —2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साधयेन हेतोरैकधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

एकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. —2

Assured, certain; Śān. K. 68; Mu. 4. —3 Exclusive. —क्रे In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

एकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

एकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. —2 Consistency in meaning.

एकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephe-meral. —2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. —3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. —2 Unanimity. —3 Identity, sameness. —4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. —5 An aggregate, whole. —6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्ष्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar-cane, sugary. —कः 1 Sugar. —2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्ष्व *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-उत्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. —2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुमारिक *a.* [इक्षुमार-उत्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, —कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. —2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐक्षुद *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षुदी-अण्] Produced from the ऐक्षुदी tree. —दं The nut of the ऐक्षुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-उत्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न रवेच्छिकः Dāy. B. —2 Arbitrary.

ऐह *a.* Ved. [इहा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. —2 Containing the word (इहा) (such as a chapter). —3 Belonging to a sheep. —दः N. of Purūravas (इहायाः अपत्यं). —दक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐह (ल)विहः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐह (ड)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐण्य *a.* (की *f.*) [एणी-उत्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिव्यं).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतर-उत्] Originating from Aitaraya. —यः, —यै A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयम् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-उत्] 1 Traditional. —2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. —2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किल ऐतिह्यं (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Prāmāṇyas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being ईद्वय i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); ईदं त्वेदंपर्यं Mā. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्दव *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्दु-अण्] Lunar; Mā. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month. —वै The plant सोमराजी. —वै 1 The asterism Mrigashirā. —2 The Vrata called चाद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of इन्द्र). —2 N. of a Samvatsara. —3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. —द्वी 1 N. of a Rik addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैन्द्री सम्मन्त्रता J. N. V. —2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैन्द्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुक्लचि चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. —3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. —4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गश्रिषि and पौष. —5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi). —6 Misfortune,

misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgā. -9 Small cardamom. -इ 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्योतिष). -2 Wild ginger.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐन्द्रजालिन चरति ढङ्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. -कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्राय *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐन्द्रवाक्य, ऐन्द्रसौम्य &c.

ऐन्द्रिः [ऐन्द्रस्यापत्यं-इन्द्र] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey-chief. -2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वारस्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय, -यक *a.* [ऐन्द्रिय-अण्, वृत् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. -यं The world of the senses.

ऐन्द्रेधी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐन्द्रण *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऐन्द्रण-अण्] Consisting of fuel. -नः N. of the sun.

ऐन्द्र्य *a.* [ऐन्द्र्य-अण्] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐम् *a.* (भी *f.*) [ऐम्-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [ऐयत्-अण्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (See ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आपः तद्वा इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादप्यक्षः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or

serpent-race (inhabiting Pātāla). -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be n. also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. -तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. -3 N. of the northern path of the moon. -ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वट-पत्री). -4 N. of the river Ravi in the Panjāb (= इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

ऐरिण [ऐरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायं अन्ने भवं ढङ्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्य्य [ऐर्य्य-अण्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

ऐलः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purūrasas (son of Ilā and Budha). -2 The planet Mars. -लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

ऐलवः Ved. Noise, cry; कारा रुद्रा's dog.

ऐलवालकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

ऐलयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ऐश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ऐशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. -नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर्य्य *a.* [ऐश्वर्य्य-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or

the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. -री N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) Atheist.

ऐश्वर्य्य [ऐश्वर्य्य-अण्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; एकैश्वर्य्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1; भिशाचर्य्य. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion. -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; मत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐश्वर्य्य *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐश्वर्य्यमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐषावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐषीक *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or cactus; ऐषीकं पर्वं a section of the सौत्रिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐष्टकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐष्टि-ढङ्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूर्तिक *a.* belonging to इष्टिवर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐहलौक-अण्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐह-अण्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. -कं Business (of this world). -Comp. -दक्षिण *a.* worldly-minded.

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओ) N. of Brahmā. -*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (ob). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sudra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in द्विषीकस् or स्वर्गीकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. oikos].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; i. e. to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. -क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी, ओकणी.

ओकलः A cake of flour.

ओक् 1 P. (ओक्षति, ओक्षकार, ओक्षि तु, ओक्षित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary, despaired, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उघ-अण् एषो० ष] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोघेन हि पुज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिरं, बाष्पं &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-

tiny; mass, multitude वण °, अव °, जन ° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओज् 1, 10 U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. —जं = ओजम् q. v.

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समाससूयस्त्वमेतद्व्यस्य जीवितम् K&v. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं त्वो-जस्वि त्वेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजयते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओजमन् a. An instigator. -m. 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and य).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड्राः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -ड्रः The China-rose. —ड्र The Java-flower. -Comp. —आरुय the China-rose. —युयं the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओष् 1 P. (ओणति, ओषितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a. Removing. —णि (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आ-वेक] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp. —योत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-त्)

ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web -2 A cut (f. also) as in स्थूलो (लो) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उन्-युज् Up. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. वृष्योदनः, घृतं, युद्धं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than to be taught); e. g. ओदनपाणिनीया, P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. —आह्वय, —आह्व, —ओदिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; प्रोक्तं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्गः, ओद्गन् n. 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओधशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sāy.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यतामस्य M&L 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोऽर्पणं इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्रेयोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaisvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams; and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m.

(Brahma). It is usually called Pranzava or Ekaksharam]. -Comp. —कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एव तावदोकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m. 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satisfying, pleasing.

ओमन्त्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्वा Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch; M&L. 7.

ओल a. Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (सूय).

ओलंद् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंति, ओलंयति, ओलंति) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल a. Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage; अगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālābhanjikā).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -धी f. [ओषः पाको धियते अत्र, धा-क्ति Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्या कलपाकांता, Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवनं. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. —ईशः, —नर्षः, —नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्पामि चौषधीः सर्वा सोमे भुक्ता रसात्मका. -Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. —ज a. produced from plants. (-जः) fire. —धरः, —पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —प्रद्यः the capital of Himālaya; तदवशात्तौषधिस्थं स्थितये हिमवतुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्वाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उच्यते उष्णहरिण, उष्-कर्मणि यन् Up. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्वावोष्ठौ देवयेजुषः, Ms. 8. 282; अथरं, बिचं. —ष्टी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिचकल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in

आ or ई; as बिंबो (बी) डा-डा. [cf. *L. ostium*]. -**Comp.** -अधरी -र the upper and lower lip. -उपमकरा the creeper *Bryonia Grandis* (whose fruit resembles a lip). -कोपः -प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. -ज *a.* labial (produced by the lips). -जाहं the root of the lip. -पट्टवः -व a sprout-like or

tender lip. -पुटं the cavity made by opening the lips. -पुषः -स्प the tree वंशुक. -रोगः any disease of the lips. ओष्ठक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. -कः A lip. ओष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण *a.* A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण). ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. -Comp. -ब्रह्मन् *a.* one who has acquired knowledge. ओहस् *n.* Praise ; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औ *m.* 1 A sound. -2 N. of Sesha or Ananta. -*f.* The earth. -*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the *Ukthas*. औक्थ्य A peculiar mode of recitation. औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; *Si.* 5. 62.

औरुप *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं व्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औरुध्वं [उध-ध्वञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c. औषः [ओष-स्वायं अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिति [उचित-व्यञ् चलोपे ङीङ्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (anch as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिति देशः कालो व्याक्तिः स्वराद्यः *S. D.* 2 ; in the example पातु वो दयिताइस् there is औचिति or fitness in taking सुख to mean संसृष्टं (meeting) instead of माननं. -3 Habituation.

औधेः अश्वसः N. of Indra's horses. औजसं Gold.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [औजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. -कः A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. -स्य Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-व्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औह *a.* Wet, moist.

औहव *a.* (बी *f.*) [उहु-अण्] Belonging to stars ; *K.* 178. -वः A kind of *Rāga* (in Music).

औहुप *a.* [उहुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औहुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) उहुपेन तरति ठक्] Crossing in a boat. -कः A passenger in a boat, or raft.

औहुवर = औहुवर *q. v.* औहुः [औहु-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the *Odra* country, *q. v.*

औह्कंठ्यं [उह्कंठा-व्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

औह्क्यं [उह्क्य-व्यञ्] Excellence ; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर *a.* (-री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. -**Comp.** -अह *a.* belonging to the following day. -पथिक *a.* going in the northern direction. -पादिक *a.* comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तराया अयस्य ठक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, -दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इङ् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात *a.* (ती *f.*) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous ; *R.* 14. 53. -कः A portent.

औत्पाद *a.* (बी *f.*) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद *q. v.*).

औत्पटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र *a.* Gross, rough. औत्स *a.* (स्त *f.*) [उत्स-अण्] Born or produced in a fountain

औत्संगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्संग-ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्सर्ग-ठक्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). -2 General (ops. to particular), not restricted. -3 Terminating, concluding. -4 Leaving, quitting. -5 Natural, inherent. -6 Produced naturally or directly. -7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-व्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. -2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्र. तिडा *S.* 5. 6 ; औत्सुक्येन कुतश्चरा सहस्र-वा स्वावर्तमाना नृप्या *Ratn.* 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water ; *ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or picher.

औदनिकः [औदनाय प्रभवति ठक्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). -2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदय-व्यञ्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jains), when setions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदरिक a. (की f.) [उदरे एव प्रसितः टक्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वऔदरिकस्याम्यवहारमेव लिख्यः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य a. (उदरे मवाः यत्) 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्चित, -श्चित्क a. (ती, की f.) [उदश्चित्-अण् टक् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —स Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान a. (नी f.) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिक (With Jains) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्य [उदार ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपात्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच्यमाहवे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्य, औदास्य [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोक्तिः प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वसितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुम्बर a. (री f.) [उदुम्बर अञ्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -१ 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. -री- A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुम्बरक A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गात्र अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgātri priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निवृत्तः संज्ञायाम् कञ्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वलमीकमयस्या। कपिञ्जाः स्वल्प-कटकाः । कुर्वति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्सपादौद्दालकं मधु॥

औद्देशिक a. (की f.) [उद्देश-टक्] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्ध्य [उद्ध्य-भ्यञ्] 1 Arrogance insolence. -2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्ध्यमायोजितकामध्वं Mā. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-टक्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —क A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद् a. (वी f.) [उद्भिद्-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious

ous. -वृ 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिज्जं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-टक्] 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —क A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस a. (सी f.) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधसं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-भ्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकर्णिक a. (की f.) [उपकर्ण-टक्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-टक्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक a. (की f.) [उपचार-टक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छन्दसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक a. (की f.) [उपजानु-टक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक a. (की f.) [उपदेश-टक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक a. (की f.) [उपद्रव-टक्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रव्यं [उपद्रव्य-भ्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्यं [उपधर्म-भ्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक a. (की f.) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय a. (वी f.) [उपधि-टक्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (स्वामी).

औपनायनिक a. (की f.) [उपनायन-टक्] Relating to or serving for उपनायन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की f.) [उपनास-टक्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक a. (की f.) [उपनिधि-टक्] Forming or relating to a deposit.

—कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क a. (की f.) [उपनिषद् जीवति टक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद् a. (वी f.) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). -वृ 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

आपनीविक a. (की f.) [उपनीवि-टक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the weaving garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थ-मसिर्नौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमरुद्द किल की (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष [उपपक्ष-भ्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक a. (की f.) [उपपत्ति-टक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक a. (की f.) [उपपात-टक्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपभूत a. (ती f.) [उपभूत-अल्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपामिक a. (की f.) [उपमा-टक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-भ्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मोपम्येन भूतेषु ब्रह्मं कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 12; कर-कां सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज a. (जी f.) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

औपयिक a. (की f.) [उपयज्-टक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिबमौपायिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपयौगिक a. (की f.) [उपयोग-टक्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक a. [उपराज्-टक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट a. (वी f.) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपरां (रौ) धिक a. (की f.) [उपरोध-टक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपल *a.* (ली. *f.*) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्त् *a.* [उपवस्त्-अण्] 1 Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त् [उपवस्त्-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी. *f.*) [उपवास-अण्] (Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपवास डच्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्यं *a.* [उपवास्यं-अण्] Fasting.

औपवाह *a.* [उपवाह स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). -ह्य 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपवेश डच्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपश्लेष-डच्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (नी. *f.*) (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upasana-ramana.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपसंख्यान-डच्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद-अण्] 1 An अन्वय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसदः. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपसर्ग डच्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसंज्ञायां).

औपस्थान (नी. *f.*) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपस्थान-डच्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-डच्] Living by frication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-अण्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपहार-डच्] Serving as an oblation or offering. -कः An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपाधि-डच्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपाध्याय-डच्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह *a.* [उपानह-अण्] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपायिक *q. v.*

औपासन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृहाग्नि or household fire.

-2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

औपेन्द्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra; Si. 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them.)

औम, औमिक, औमक (नी, की. *f.*) [उमा-अण्-डच् वा] Flaxen.

औमीन [उमाना क्षेत्र लच्] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent.

-नः The constellation. आश्लेषा.

औरध्र *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उरध्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. -मः 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (श्रावः also)

औरध्रकं [उरध्राणां समूहः डच्] A flock of sheep.

औरध्रिक *a.* [उरध्र-डच्] (की. *f.*) Belonging to sheep. -कः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस *q. v.*

और्जित्यं [ऊर्जितं अण्] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (नी, -की. *f.*) [ऊर्णा-अण्, डच् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-डच्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदेहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite); क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. -कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो(श्रो)तसिकः = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (नी) [ऊर्व-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [He

was a descendant of Bhrigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mahābhārata relates that the sons of Kārtavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (ūru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kārtavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhārgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavāgni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Avodhyā. -2 Submarine fire; स्वयि ज्वलत्स्वीर्ध्र इवाधुराशौ S. 3. 3; so अनलः. -वः Fossil salt.

और्व *a.* Earthly; Si. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशयः [उर्वशयः अपत्यं डच्] N. of Agastya.

औलुकं [उलुकानां समूहः अण्] A collection of owls.

औलुक्यः [उलुकस्यापत्यं; यच्] N. of Kanada, the propounder of the Vaisesika philosophy; (see औलुक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.).

औलुखल *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उलुखले घुण्णं अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औल्यपयं [उल्यपय-अण्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* [-नो, -नी. *f.*] [उशनस-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to Usana; originating from Usana, or taught by him. -सः 1 The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurāna.

औशज *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उशज-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अण्] The son of Usinara. -नी N. of the wife of king Pururavas.

औशीर [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowli. -2 A bed; औशीर कामचारः कुतोभूत Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungenoy. -2 Black pepper -Oomp. -शौबी dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (की.) [औषधि-अण्]
Consisting of herbs. —**१** A herb ;
herbs taken collectively. —**२** A me-
dicament, medicinal drug, medicine
in general. —**३** A vessel for herbs.
—**४** A mineral. —**५** N. of Vishnu.

औषधिः, —**की. १** A herb, plant (in
general); Y. 3. 276 v. 1.; see औषधि.
—**२** A medicinal herb ; अचिह्नो हि म-
णिमौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. —**३** An
herb which emits fire ; विरमति न ज्व-
लितमौषधः Ki. 5. 24 (तुषज्योतीनि
Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. —**४** An
annual or deciduous plant ; औषधिः
N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकु 8 U. To reduce to a medi-
cament.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting
of herbs.

औषरं, —**रकं** [उषरे मयं अण् ; ततः कृत्]
१ Rock-salt. —**२** Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी.) [उषस्-अण्] Re-
lating to dawn, early ; आतप Ki. 9.
11. —**सी** Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the
dawn.

औषसिक, **औषिक** *a.* (की.) **१**
Walking out at day-break. —**२**
Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट *a.* (की.) [उष्ट-अण्] **१**
Relating to or produced from a

camel. —**२** Abounding in camels.
—**३** The milk of a camel. —**४**
Camel-nature.

औष्टक *a.* (की.) [उष्ट-कृत्] Re-
lating to a camel. —**कं** A multitude
of camels ; Si. 5. 65.

औष्टरय *a.* (की.) Belonging to a
carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ट्य *a.* [ओष्ट-यत्] Relating to
the lip, labial. —**०**omp. —**वर्णः** a
labial letter, i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, कृ, इ, ह, म,
and व. —**स्थान** *a.* pronounced with
the lips. —**स्वर** a labial vowel.

औष्ण्य [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.
औष्ण्यं, **औष्ण्यं** [उष्ण-उभ-अण्] Heat,
R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the al-
phabet, and first letter of the gut-
tural class.

कः **१** Brahman. —**२** Vishnu. —**३**
Kāmadeva. —**४** Fire. —**५** Wind or air.
—**६** Yama. —**७** The sun. —**८** The soul.
—**९** A king or prince. —**१०** Knot or
joint. —**११** A peacock. —**१२** The king
of birds. —**१३** A bird. —**१४** The mind.
—**१५** Body. —**१६** Time. —**१७** A cloud.
—**१८** A word, sound. —**१९** Hair. —**२०**
Light, splendour. —**२१** Wealth, prop-
erty. —**कं** **१** Happiness, joy, pleasure
(as in नाक which is explained thus ;
न कं हसं = दुःखं ; न अकं यत्). —**२** Water ;
सत्येन माभिरक्ष रथं वरुणेरथमभिज्ञाप कं
Y. 2. 108 ; के शर्व पतितं दृष्ट्वा पादवा हर्ष-
निर्भराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is in-
tended on केशव, the apparent mean-
ing being Kesava). —**३** The head ; as
in कंधरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति). —**०**omp.
क *a.* watery, aquatic. —**व** a cloud
(giving water).

क A Taddhita affix added to
nouns and adjectives, mostly to the
former, in the sense of diminution,
deterioration, similarity, endearment,
or sometimes to express the
original meaning of the word it-
self ; e. g. वृक्षकः a small tree ; बालकः
a naph ; पुत्रकः dear boy ; अश्वकः a
bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse
itself (लार्थे कृत्).

कर्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबुलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस 2 A. (कंसे) **१** To go. —**२** To
command. —**३** To destroy : see कम्.

कंसः —**सं** **१** A drinking vessel,
cup, can, goblet. —**२** Bell-metal,
white copper. —**३** A particular, mea-
sure known as आदक, q. v. —**सः**
N. of a king of Mathurā, son of
Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna.
[He is identified with the Asura
Kalanemi, and acted inimically to-
wards Krishna and became his im-
placable foe. The circumstance
which made him so was the follow-
ing. While, after the marriage of
Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driv-
ing the happy pair home, a heavenly
voice warned Kamsa that the eighth
child of Devaki would kill him.
Thereupon he threw both of them in-
to prison, loaded them with strong
fetters, and kept the strictest watch
over them. He took from Devaki
every child as soon as it was born
and slew it, and in this way he dis-
posed of her first six children. But
the 7th and 8th, Balarama and
Krishna, were safely conveyed to
Nanda's house in spite of his vigi-
lance, and Krishna grew up to be
his slayer according to the prophecy.
When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and sent several
demons to kill Krishna, but he killed
them all with ease. At last he
sent Akura to bring the boys to
Mathura. A severe duel was fought
between Kamsa and Krishna, in
which the former was slain by the
latter.] —**सा** N. of a daughter of
Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa.
—**०**omp. —**अरिः**, **अरतिः**, **जित्**, **कृत्**, **दिष्ट**,
हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, i. e.
Krishna ; स्वयं मधिकारिणा कंसारिणा
इतेन Ve. 1 ; निषेदिवा कंसकृपः स विष्टे
Si. 1. 16. —**अस्थि** *n.* bell-metal.
—**उद्भव** a fragrant earth. —**कारः** (की.
f.) **१** a mixed tribe ; कंसकारशंसकरी
ब्राह्मणसंभवतुः Sabdak. —**२** a worker
in pewter or white-brass, a bell-
founder. —**मासिक** a metallic sub-
stance in large grains, a sort of
pyrites. —**वलिक्** *m.* a brazier or seller
of brass vessels. —**वधः** —**हनन** the
slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उपसेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की.) Made of bell-
metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for or relating to a
cup. —**यं** Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. **१** A bone. —**२** Rice, the
grain of which becomes hard in the
middle.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, कक्ति) 1 To wish.
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady;
see कङ्.

कक्जाकृत a. Ved. 'Mutilated.
ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).
ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness
or of enemies; Rv. 10 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of
the head (घाटा.).

ककुंजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2
Chief, head; see ककुद् below. -3 The
hump on the shoulders of the Indian
bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or
symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चापर
&c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7
N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and
wife of Dharmā. According to
Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the
form to be substituted for ककुद् in
adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विककुद्.
-Oomp. —अश्वः [ककुदि तिष्ठति] an
epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sāsāda, a
king of the solar race, and a descen-
dant of Ikṣvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवशः ककुदं दृ-
पणां ककुदस्य इत्यादितल्लक्षणोऽयम् R. 6. 71.
[Mythology relates that, when in their
war with the demons, the gods were
often worsted, they, headed by Indra,
went to the powerful king Puranjaya,
and requested him to be their friend
in battle. The latter consented to do
so, provided Indra carried him on his
shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed
the form of a bull, and Puranjaya,
seated on its hump, completely
vanquished the demons. Puranjaya
is, therefore, called *Kakutsiṭha*
'standing on a hump'].

ककुद् -दं 1 The peak or summit
of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the
shoulders of an Indian bull). -3
Chief, fore part, pre-eminent; ककुदं
बद्धविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1 5; इक्ष्वाकु-
वशः ककुद् दृपणां R. 6. 71. -4 A sign
or symbol of royalty; दृपतिककुद्
R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of
serpent.

ककुसुत a. [अस्वयं मत्तु] 1 Furnished
with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running
high (as a wave). -m. 1 A moun-
tain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo;
मदोदग्रं ककुसुतं R. 4. 22; a humped
bull; 13 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a
medicinal plant (क्षरम्). —ती The
hip and the loins.

ककुद्द m. A buffalo with a hump
on his shoulders.

ककुसिन् a. Peaked; furnished
with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull
with a hump on his shoulders. -2
A mountain. -3 N. of Viṣṇu; and of

king वैवस्वतः. *कस्या-सुताः N. of Revat
and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुंदरे The cavities of the loins;
Y. 3. 96 (जवनक्ष्प.).

ककुम् f. 1 A direction, quarter
of the compass; विद्युक्ता कतिन क्षिप
इव न राजति कुम्भः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9.
25. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A
wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A
sacred treatise or Sāstra. -5 A peak,
summit. -6 A Rāgi or personi-
fied mode of music. -7 The personi-
fied quarter of the sky. -8 Breath,
animation. -9 Unadorned hair;
or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुम् a. Ved. Distinguished; su-
prior. —मः 1 A crooked piece of
wood at the end of the lute. -2 The
tree Arjuna; ककुम्भुरभिः शैलः U. 1. 33.
-3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4
One of the Rāgas or personified
musical modes. —मः 1 Space; quar-
ter. -2 One of the Rāgins. —मः A
flower of the Kuṭaja tree; Me. 22.
-Oomp. —अन्नं 'food of the sky,'
a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह a. Ved. Eminent; excel-
lent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककुरकः A worn in the stomach.

कक् 1 P. To laugh.

ककटः A kind of animal.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककोलः —ली N. of a plant bear-
ing a berry; ककोलीफलजम्भ Māl. 6.
19 v. 1. —लं, —लक 1 A berry of this
plant. -2 A perfume prepared from
its berries.

कक्ख 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट a. 1 Hard, solid. -2
Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-
place. -2 The end of the lower gar-
ment; see कक्षा. -3 A climbing plant,
creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यस्तु-
कक्षस्त एव बद्धिः R. 7. 55, 11. 75;
Me. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead
trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit;
*अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-
pit; मक्षिप्योच्चिर्ध कक्षे शेरते तेषमिमा-
रुते Si. 2. 42 -7 The harem of a
king. -8 The interior of a forest;
आशु निगस्य कक्षात् R. 1. 27; कक्षात्त-
यो वायुः Rām -9 The side or flank
(of anything). -10 A woman's
girdle; as in अचदनिविद्धकक्षे. -11 A
surrounding wall -12 A part of a
boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14
A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Be-
leric Myrobalan or Terminalia
Beleric. -17 A marshy ground.
—क्ष 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit.

-2 An elephant's rope; also his
girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone;
a girdle, waist-band (in general);
Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall;
a wall. -5 The waist, middle part;
Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area.
-7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apart-
ment, a private chamber; room in
general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224;
युहकलहस्तकानुसर्ग कक्षातरपथावितः K.
63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similari-
ty. -11 An upper garment. -12 Ob-
jection or reply in argument (in
Logic &c.). -13 Emulation or rivalry.
-14 A secluded part of an edifice.
-15 A particular part of a carriage.
-16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*.
-17 The end of the lower garment
which, after the cloth is girt round
the lower part of the body, is
brought up behind and tucked into
the waistband (Mar. कसोटा). -18
Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist.
-20 Border or lace. -21 The basin
of the balance (कक्षः also). —क्ष 1
A star. -2 Sin. -Oomp. —अग्निः
wind fire, conflagration; B. 11. 92.
—अंतर inner or private apartment.
—अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of
the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal
garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet.
-5. a debauchee. -6. a player; paint-
er. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9.
strength of feeling or sentiment
(Wilaon). —उत्प्रा a fragrant grass,
(मदुस्ता Cyperus). —चर the shoulder-
joint. —चरः 1. a tortoise. -2. one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
—(क्षा) पटः a cloth passed be-
tween the legs to cover the privities.
—युदः the arm-pit. —वह = नागसुता
q. v. —शायः —युः a dog. —य a.
seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.
कक्षारते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.
-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned Rishi
sometimes called Pajriya; author of
several hymns of the Rigveda.

कक्ष्य a. Ved. 1 Consisting of
shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3
Filling the girth (Sāy.). —क्ष्य 1 The
girth of an elephant or horse. -3
A woman's girdle or zone; Ki.
7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4
The upper garment. -5 The bor-
der of a garment. -6 The inner
apartment of a palace. -7 A wall,
enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub
yielding the black and red berry
that serves as a weight. —क्ष्य 1
The cup or receptacle of a balance.
-2 A part of a carriage. -3 The
hinder part. -Oomp. —अवेक्षक =
कक्षावेक्षक q. v.

कख 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कय 1 P. To act, perform.

ककु 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kātriyā. -5 A Vṛishṇi. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhiṣṭhira in the palace of Virāṭa. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -कम्प. -कम्प. -दिः a kind of fish. -पञ्च a furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-नः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-ञ्) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पञ्चि m. = कंकपञ्चः. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुखा-बद्ध a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (ख-कं), -बद्धं a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटका 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अङ्कुश).

कंकणः -णी 1 A bracelet; बालेन परिणितं तु कंकणेन विभालि Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं युष्मत् H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमप्युद्धतकमनीयकंकणः (करः) U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कंकण-मोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरा मेवयतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A orest. -णः Water-spray; निर्वहं हारली नयनयुगले कंकण-रं Udb. -णी, कंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -कम्प. -युषण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिक् a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः-तं, कंकतीः -तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -ता 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर [कं हसं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 nyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कंकलोह्य A kind of drug.

कंकाहः-हं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -कम्प. -मालिक् m. N. of Siva. -केश

a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु(य)ष्टः-ष्टं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकुषः The inner body (आन्तरदेह).

कंककः A kind of crow.

कंकल —लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = कंकोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंय n, कंयनी A kind of Panicle seed; (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhava P.)

कंगुलः The hand.

कङ्क 1 P. (कञ्जति, कञ्जित) To sound, cry. -लिः 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); रङ्गं चाञ्जकञ्चरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कञ्चः [कञ्जति दधति इति कञ्चः, कञ्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कञ्चु च निरुद्धतान् Mb.; ; see ग्रह below; अलिनीजिष्णुः कञ्चानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brāhmaṇa, but would become a Keshatriya's wife]. -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -कम्प. -अञ्च curls, end of hair. -आञ्चित a. having dishevelled hair; कञ्चाञ्चितो विष्वग्विद्यामजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाञ्ज). -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पः 1. 'cloud drinker', grassa. -2. a leaf (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. -पञ्चः, -पाञ्चः -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाञ्चः पञ्चस्र हस्तश्च कलापायाः कञ्चात्परे). -माला smoke.

कञ्चाकञ्चि ind. 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कञ्चमनः A free market: (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कञ्चमलः The ocean.

कञ्चाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. -कुः A snake.

कञ्चादुरः A gallinule.

कञ्चुः A caeculent root; see कञ्ची.

कञ्चलः A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कञ्चटं An aquatic plant.

कञ्चर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कञ्चित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कञ्चित् अहमिषं विस्मृतवानसि खं S. 6; कञ्चित्मुगीनामनथा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कञ्चु 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकञ्चमवतारिणः Pt. 1; नभमादुनकञ्चुः प्रपासिता V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Māl. 9. 16. -2 A mareh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कञ्चा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कञ्चप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुन). -कञ्च 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (वारह). -कम्प. -अञ्चः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39; 12. 54. -वेष्टः N. of a place in the South. -पः (गिः)

1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छप-
रूप जय जगद्गिरि हरे Gtt. 1; Ms. 1. 44,
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति । स हि किंचित्
रह्यु शरीरं च मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति). -2. a tal
mour on the palate. -3. an apparatus
used in the distillation of spirituous
liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling.
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
(-प) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a
contaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3.
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sara-
avali. -यु. f. marshy ground, mor-
ass. -रह्यु a kind of grass (दूध).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The
end or hem of a lower garment
which, after being carried round, the
body, is gathered up behind and tucked
into the waist-band.

कच्छापिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A
wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

कच्छाटिका = कच्छाटी क. v.

कच्छुः कच्छु f. Itch, scab. -00omp.
-हो the plant (पटल); another plant
(ह्युषाम्बा).

कच्छुमरी The plant Carpopogon
Pruriens कृकशिरी (said to cause itch-
ing on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुरा. [कच्छुर - इक्षुश्च] P. V. 2.
107 Vart. 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Un-
chaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched.
-रा N. of several plants; शरी,
शृङ्गिणी.

कच्छुरि A kind of Curcuma (शरी).

कच्छु A plant with an esculent
root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated
for food.

कज्ज 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy.
-2 To be confused with joy, pride,
or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last
sense a Sautra root).

कज See under क.

कज्जल [कज्जले जलमसामयति, को-
कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, con-
sidered as a collyrium and applied
to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinal-
ly, or sometimes as an ornament;
यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा
दीपिशेषेण कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्धम-
ति K. 105; अथापि तां बिभृतकज्जललेल-
नेत्रा Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88.
-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony
(used as a collyrium). -3 Ink. -ली
1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's
mineral. -2 Ink. -00omp. -लपज्ज; a
lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand
on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-
black or with a collyrium prepared
from it.

कज्जलं Lamp-black (especially
considered as an application to the
eye).

कञ्चू 1 A. 1 Tobind. -2 To shine.
कञ्चारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka
plant.

कञ्चिका 1 A small boil. -2 The
branch of bamboo.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The
skin of a snake, elough; भेषजिनः कञ्चु-
कविद्राः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb,
cloth (in general); धर्मः प्रवेशिनः
S. 5; कपटधर्मः Dk. 29. -4 A dress
fitting close to the upper part of the
body, robe; अंतः कञ्चुककञ्चुकस्य विहा-
ति त्रासाद्यं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; उभाचित-
रमास्वाद्वाजातरामाचकञ्चुकः Pt. 2. 64. -5
A bodice, jacket; कञ्चुद्विषद्वयजिन-
कञ्चुकाः Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81;
(Phrase: --निद्रिदि कञ्चुकारं प्रायः शुकस्तनी
नारी; of. "a bad workman quarrels
with his tools"). -6 A kind of
drawers or short breeches. -7 A
strap of leather. -8 Huq.

कञ्चुकाः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with ar-
mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment;
कथा° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour
or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the
women's apartments, a chamberlain;
(an important character in dramas);
अंतःपुरचरं वृद्धां विप्रं गुणगणान्वितः सर्वकथां-
थकुशलः कञ्चुकाय विभाषयते ॥ (he must be a
Brahmana, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3 1
and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man-
debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-
keeper. -5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; रत्नसुरा-
सि विभेष कञ्चुलिकया धरते मनोहारिणी ल-
क्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कञ्चूल An article of female dress,
i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahma.
-जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.
-00omp. -जः N. of Brahma. -नामः N.
of Vishnu.

कंजकः -की A kind of bird, Gra-
cula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A
kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An
elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet
of Brahma. -5 A peacock. -6 A
hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus
Indica (ब्राह्मणशटिका).

कट्, कट् 1 P. (कटति or कटति)
To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटिद्, कटिद्)
1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To en-
compass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2, 204.
-2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the

hollow above the hips. -4 The temples
of an elephant; कट्टयमानेन कटं कटाचित्
R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5
A particular throw of the dice in
hazard; नदितद्वक्षितमर्गाः कटेन विनिपा-
तितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of
grass. -7 Excess (as in उक्त). -8
A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An
arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A ce-
metery, burial ground. -13 A time or
season. -14 The plant Saccharum
Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant.
-16 Grass (in general). -17 A
thin piece of wood, plank. -टी
Long pepper. -ट्टः Dust of flowers.
-00omp. --अक्षः a glance, a side-long
look, leer; नादं निश्चात इव ते हृदये क-
टाक्षः Mā. 1. 29; also 25, 28. Me.
35. 'सुहृदः a. caught by a glance. 'विशि-
कः an arrow-like look of love. -आशिः
a fire kept up with dry grass or
straw; the straw placed round a cri-
minal to be burnt. --अंतः the exte-
rimity of the temples; Si. 18. 42.
--उत्कं 1. water for a funeral liba-
tion. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from
an elephant's temples). --कारः a
mixed tribe (of low social position);
(शत्रुवा वैश्यतश्चौर्वा कटकार इति स्मृतः
Usanas). --कोलः a spitting-pot.
--खादकः a. eating much, voracious.
--(कः) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a
glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl.
--चोषा a hamlet inhabited by
herdmen. --पूतनः, -वा a kind of de-
parted spirits; अनेककुणपाक्षी च क-
श्चिः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उवालाः
कटपूतनाप्रपूतयः साराविणं कुर्वते Mā.
5. 11 (पूतन v. l.); also 23. --प्रवेदः
opening of the temples, appearance
of rut; R. 3. 37. --यू a. acting by
will. (-यू) 1. Siva. -2. an imp or goblin
-3. one who gambles or plays
with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind
of demi-god, (of the class of Vi-
dyādharas). --प्रोषः, -थं the buttocks.
--भंगः 1. gleanings with the
hands. -2. any royal calamity or
misfortune. --भ्रं N. of several plants
ज्योतिषमती, अपराजिता &c. --मालिनी wine
or any vinous liquor. --व्रणः N. of
Bhramasena. --शकं 1. a fragment
of a mat broken off or of straw. -2.
N. of a plant. -स्थलं 1. the hips
and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.
कटमरः N. of the कटमी tree. --रा N.
of several plants: -- 1 नागवला; 2 प्रसवि-
नी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलविका; 6 सुवी.
कटकः, -कं 1 A bracelet of gold;
आबद्धदेवकटका रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P.
15; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle.
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain.
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side
or ridge of a mountain; यदुल्लङ्घये क-
टकोरिच स्ते. Kn. 7. 52; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरजम्बूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, beat. -*द्र.* N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeitic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The विषक tree.

कटकटेरी 1 Termieric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. वाक्हरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा (टा)कुः A bird.

कटाटकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहिन्, आङ्ग्ल Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispherical shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टो *f.* [कट-इत्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटित्ते इति मनः is said to be ग्रास्य). -3 An elephant's cheek. -*टी* Long pepper. -*Comp.* -*कूपः* the hollow above the hip, the loins. -*तट* the loins; कटीतटाचिचिज्ञेत् Mk. 1. 27. -*त्रं* 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round

the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. -*वृक्षः* the loins. - (टि or टी) *प्रोक्ष*; the buttocks. -*मालिका* a woman's zone or girdle. -*रोहकः* the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). -*शीर्षकः* the loins. -*हृन्मल* a girdle furnished with small bells. -*वृक्षं* a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलुकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. -*रं* A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriore, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (टु or टो *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अव्यक्तकटु चपाणमिक-वाक्यं विवक्षा R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. -*द्र.* 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. -*द्रु* *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). -*न.* 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -*Comp.* -*अंगः* 1. the क्सेनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilīpa. -*उरु* *द्र.* ginger. -*कंठः* -*द्रु* 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. -*कीटा*, -*कीटकः* a gnat, mosquito. -*काणः* the टिट्ठिम bird. -*पंथिः*, -*थि* *n.* dried ginger; so *पंथः*, *पंथं* dried ginger or ginger. -*चातुर्ज-तकं* an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of *Laurus Cassia* and of black pepper. -*छद्मः* the तगर tree. -*ज* *a.* prepared from acid substances. -*तिक्तकः* 1. the धुनिव tree. -2. the ज्ञप tree. -*तिक्ता* = कटुवृक्षी. -*तुंभी* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -*वृक्ष* = कटुटी plant. -*निष्प्रायः* grain not inundated. -*पत्रः* 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सि-ताजक tree. -*पत्रिका* N. of a tree कारी. -*पाक* -*पाकिन्* *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*कला* a sort of onion. -*(ल)* N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. -*बीजा* long pepper. -*मंजरिका* the अमामि tree. -*मोदं* a certain perfume. -*रव* *a.* having a harsh sound. (-*व*) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. -*रोहिणी* the

कटुकी plant. -*विपाक* *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*स्नेहः* the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. -*का* 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :- पटोल, हृन्मल, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. -*का* N. of several plants :- कटुरोहिणी, ताम्बूली, राजिका, तिकालाबुक. -*का* = कटुरोहिणी. -*कं* 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकदकं 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*Comp.* -*आलाडु*, (-*वृ*) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*कलः* = कञ्जोल (Mar. कंजोल). -*(लं)* N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. -*रोहिणी* = कटुरोहिणी. -*वल्ली* = कटी. कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manner, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. -*लः* 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chāṇḍāla. -*Comp.* -*बीजा* a kind of lute played by the Chāṇḍālas.

कटुारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायकट.

कटुर *a.* Despised. -*रं* 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कट 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटित्) To live in distress; see कट्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of rik. -*तः* The followers of that sage. -*टी* 1 A female follower of Kātha. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -*Comp.* -*अद्यापकः* a teacher of the Kātha branch of the Yajurveda. *वृत्तः* a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. -*ओत्रियः* a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमदः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कटल्यः, -कटल्यः Gravel.

कटाकुः A bird.

कटाहकः A gallinule.

कटिका Chalk.

कटिजः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कटिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनवि-
चमारेकपेणी सारयंती Ms. 92; Amaru.
72; Mu. 2. 20; so 'हृदय'. -2 Hard-
hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विद्विषे कटि-
नः; सखु क्षिया Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64;
Amaru. 6; so 'हृदय'. -3 Inexorable,
inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense
(as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनोरुनं मन न
वेदसा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain.
—नः A thicket. —नः 1 A sweetmeat
made with refined sugar. -2 An
earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also
in this sense). —नी Chalk. -0comp.
—पुष्टा, -का a tortoise.

कटिनता, -रत्न 1 Hardness, firmness.
-2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heart-
edness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty,
obscurity.

कटिनिका, -कटिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The
little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. -रः
A needy or distressed man, a pau-
per.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also),
solid, stiff; कठोररश्मिधायि Mā. 5.
34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless;
अथि कठोर यज्ञः किल ते प्रियं U. 3.
27; so 'हृदय', 'वित्त'. -3 Sharp,
piercing; अकुश Sānti. 1. 22. -4
Full, developed, complete, full-
grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भा ज्ञा-
नकी विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49, 6. 25;
Mā. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलाञ्छनच्छवि;
Si. 1. 20; so अ* new, young; Mā.
1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, re-
fined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभिः
K. 7; 'विषयः' दिवसः U. 2 it
is noon-time. -0comp. —गर्भ *a.*
far advanced in pregnancy; U.
1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of
the Brahmanda purāna.

कठोरता, -रत्न Hardness, firmness,
severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish
with buds, expand the blossoms of;
Mā. 9. 41.

कठोर *a.* Hard, resisting

कट्ट 1. 1 U. (कटितेने, कटित) 1
To be proud. -2 To unhusk; of. कट्ट.
-3 To be disturbed or confused. -II
6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U.
1 To protect. -2 To remove
the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To
break off a part, separate or detach,
tear.

कट्ट *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3
Ignorant, foolish.

कट्टकं Sea-salt obtained by eva-
ration,

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a
kind of rum.

कडंगं (क) रः Straw, the stalks of
various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंगं (क) रिय *a.* To be fed with
straw. —रः An animal fed with
straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R.
5. 9.

कडं (ल) वं 1 A kind of vessel.
-2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिक्का Science (बलंदिक्का).

कडं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk
(of a pot-herb). -2 The end or
point, angle.

कडार *a.* 1 Tawny; कडार इवाचं G.
M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud,
haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The
tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar.
-2 A sacrificial knife.

कड्ड 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough.
-2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. I P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To
sound or cry (as in distress); mean.
-2 To become small. -3 To go
or approach. II. 10 P. or
-Caus. 1 To wink, to close the
eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To
sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; त-
हुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An
atom or particle (of anything). -3
A very small quantity; क्षुब्ध Sānti.
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R.
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A
drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही
मालिनीतरंगगायः S. 3. 7; अणु*, अणु*
Ms. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An
ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire).
-8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9
Flake (of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. —णः
1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3
Cumin seed. —णी 1 An atom, a
drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The
plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia.
-0comp. —अणुः, -भस्मः, -सुखं *m.* a nick-
name given to the philosopher who
pounded the Vaisesika system of
philosophy (which may be said to be
a 'doctrine of atoms'). —अणु *a.* one
whose food consists of grains. °तः
the state of one who is made to live
on grains. —सुखं *a.* a kind of plant.
—जीरकः a white kind of cumin seed.
—जीरकं small cumin seed. —भस्मः, भस्मका,
—सुखं *m.* N. of Kapāda. —भस्मका
a kind of bird. —झापः a whirlpool.

कणज, ind. In small parts or minute
particles, grain by grain, little by
little, drop by drop &c.; तद्विदं कणजो
त्रिकीर्षते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिका 1 A grain. -2 A small par-
ticle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal
of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6
N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e.
waving round lamps at sacrificial
rites. —का 1 An atom, a small or
minute particle. -2 A drop (of
water); Ms. 98. -3 A kind of corn
or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्नि-
मय tree.

कणिका, —शः An ear or spike of
corn.

कणिका *a.* The smallest, the most
minute.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or
bar; लोहस्तम्भस्तु कणपः Vajjayanti;
चापचक्रकणपकणप &c. Dk. 35.

कणपः A kind of fly with a
sting.

कणाटिनः, टिरः, टिरकः A wag-
tail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणीचिः, चि *f.* 1 A sound. -2 A
tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the
satisfaction of a desire (ब्रह्मावर्षित),
कणेहृदयः पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks
milk to his heart's content or till he
is satisfied.'

कणेरः, कः The कर्णिकर tree. —रः
—रः *f.* 1 A she-elephant. -2 A courte-
zan, harlot.

कण्ड 1 P. (कणति, कणित) To go or
move.

कण्ट *a.* Thorny.

कण्टकः, कं 1 A thorn; पादलङ्कनं क-
रणेन कण्टकेनैव कण्टकं (उद्धरेत्) Chāp.
22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting;
Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything.
-4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow
who is, as it were, a thorn to the
state and an enemy of order and
good government; उत्सातलोकाक्षयकण्ट-
केन B. 14. 73; विद्विषतुद्रुतदानवकण्टकं
S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5
(Hence) Any source of vexation or
annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6
Horripilation, erection of hair,
thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing
speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp
stinging pain, symptom of a disease.
-11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refuta-
tion of arguments, detection of error.
-12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The
first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar
manisons. —का 1 A bamboo. -2 A
workshop, manufactory. -3 Fault,
defect. -4 N. of Makara or the ma-
rine monster, the symbol of the god
of love. —की A kind of मन्तरी,

-**00omp.** —अजः a kind of lizard.—अ-
शनी, —अशनी, —अशनी m. a camel.—अशीलः
a kind of fish (having many bones).
—अगारः a kind of worm.—आह्वः
a kind of tree.—उज्जर १. (lit.) ex-
tracting thorns, weeding.—2. (fig.)
removing annoyances, extirpating
theives and all such sources of pub-
lic annoyance; कंदकोज्जरणे निर्यमाति-
डेचलमुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252.—जुमः १. a
tree with thorns, a thorny bush; म-
वेति निरतरी स्फोताः सुकोत्रे कंदकमुमाः Mk.
9. 7.—2 the Salmali tree or silk-
cotton-tree (Mar. लवंगी).—रुला १.
the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree.—2.
the गोहर plant.—3. the castor-oil tree.
—4. the Dhatura tree.—5. a term ap-
plicable to any plant the fruit of
which is invested with a hairy or
thorny coat.—मईनं suppressing dis-
turbance.—युक्त a. having thorns,
thorny—विशोचनं extirpating every
source of disturbance or trouble;
राज्यककविशोचनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.
—हुताकी a species of nightshade with
thorny leaves (वातीकी).—ओणिः, —जी
f. १. the Solanum Jacquinii.—2. a
porcupine.

कंदकारः N. of a tree (शामली);
also विकंदत.—री N. of several
plants:—Solanum Jacquinii, the silk-
cotton tree.

कंदकारिका Solanum Jacquinii; also
the fruit of this tree.

कंदकालः = कंदकल q. v.

कंदकहरे The tuberous root of the
lotus.

कंदकिल a. १ Thorny.—2 Covered
with erect hair, thrilled; horripilat-
ed; प्रीतिं लब्धः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22;
S. 3. 15.

कंदकिल a. (नी f.) १ Thorny, priky;
कंदकिलो वनातः Vikr. 1. 116.—2
Vexatious, troublesome.—m. A fish.
—m. f. N. of several plants:—खदिर,
मदन, गोहर, वंस, बदर.—00omp.—ज a. १.
produced from a fish.—2. produced
by the Mimosa tree.—कलः the bread-
fruit tree (वनस).—(ला) मधुसूती
plant.

कंदकिलः A thorny kind of bam-
boos.

कंदला १ N. of a plant (वंस).—2
A tree yielding a species of Gum
Arabic.

कंदालः f. N. of several plants:—
वातीकी, वंस, वंस, बुद्धी.

कंदिल a. Thorny.—m. N. of sever-
al trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोहर.

कंद १. 10 U. (कंदतिने, कंदयतिने, कं-
दिन) १ To mourn, grieve for.—2 To
miss, be anxious or long for, re-
member with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition
उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or
dat. case).

कंठः, कंठ १ Throat; कंठे निपीडयन्
मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितवायव्यादि-
कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेयुः स्थलितं वतेपि मि-
हिरि पुस्तो किलानां वतं 6 3.—2 The
neck; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे सिधिलता Pt. 4. 6;
कंठाश्लेषमनायनि जने किं पुनर्दुःखमेव Me. 3,
97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57.
—3 Sound, tone, voice; सा युक्तकंठ-
कंठ R. 14. 68; किमिदं किकारकंठे सुच-
ते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि मनुककंठे रो-
दति U. 3.—4 The neck or brim of a
vessel &c.—5 Vicinity, immediate
proximity (as in उदकंठ).—6 The open-
ing of the womb.—7 A bud on a
stalk.—8 The space of an inch from
the edge of the hole in which sacrifi-
cial fire is deposited.—9 The मदन tree.
—10 Guttural sound.—00omp.—आणिः
a bird (digesting in the throat or
gizzard).—अवसक्त a. clinging to the
neck.—आगत a. come to the throat
(as the breath or soul of a dying
person).—आमरणं a neck-ornament,
necklace; परिश्रितं काव्यमुच्यते तल्लोकस्य
कंठामरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names
like सरस्वतीकंठामरण—आश्लेषः neck-
embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6: उपपृष्ट
Bh. 3. 82.—उक्तं personal testimony.
—कुष्णः a kind of fever.—कूजिका the
Indian lute.—ग a. reaching or ex-
tending to the throat.—गत a १. be-
ing at or in the throat, coming to the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; न वदेयार्षनीं भाषां प्रायेः कंठगतैरपि
Subhāsh.; Pt. 1. 296.—2. approaching
or reaching the throat.—तदा, —तदं,
—ही the side of the neck.—तलासिका
the leather or rope passing round the
neck of a horse.—द्वज a. reaching
to the neck.—नीडका a kite.—नीलका
a large lamp or torch, a whisp of
lighted straw &c. (Mar. मशाल).—पासाः,
—पासकः १. a rope tied round an ele-
phant's neck.—2. a halter in general.
—बन्धः a rope for an elephant's neck.
—रुषा a short neck-lace; विरुषा कंठ-
रुषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102.—मणिः १. a
jewel worn on the neck.—2. (fig.)
a dear or beloved object.—लग्न a. १.
clinging to the throat.—2. suspended
round the neck.—3. throwing the
arms round the neck (in embraces);
Mā. 3. 2.—लग्न १. a collar.—2. a
horse's halter.—वर्तिज a. being at or
in the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; प्रायेः R. 12. 54.—शालुकं
a hard tumour in the throat.—शुद्धी
swelling of the tonsils.—शोषः (lit.)
१. drying up or parching of the
throat.—2. (fig.) fruitless expostula-
tion.—शुज्जं hanging on, by, or
round the neck.—स्पर्श a kind of em-

brace; (thus defined:—स्पर्शते वक्षसि
बहुमस्य स्तनाभिवातं निविडोऽयुहात् । परिश्रमाद्यं
शनैर्विद्वारास्तकंठं प्रवर्तते संतः॥); कंठस्पर्श-
मपदिश्य योचितः R. 19. 32.—स्पर्श a १.
being in the throat.—2. guttural (as
a letter).—3. being in the mouth,
ready to be repeated by rote.—4.
learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः ind १ From the throat —2
Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single
string or row.

कंठिन a. Belonging to the throat.

कंठी १ Neck, throat.—2 A necklace,
a collar.—3 A rope round the neck of
a horse.—00omp.—रघः १. a lion.
—2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण
स्पृष्टः Dk. 7.—3. a pigeon.—4. ex-
plicit declaration or mention; (इति
कंठीरेणोक्तम्).

कंठेकालः N. of Siva (blue on the
neck).

कंठक a. १ Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat.—2 Guttural.
—00omp.—वर्णः a guttural letter; name-
ly झ, भा, ङ, ख, क, ग, घ, ङ, and ह —स्पर्श
a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः १ A boat.—2 A spade, hoe.
—3 War.—4 A camel.—5 An excellent
root.—6 A churning vessel.—7 A bag.
—ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel.—लः, —ला A
churning vessel.

कंडु १. १ U. (कंडतिने कंडेन) १ To be
glad or satisfied.—2 To be proud.—3
To unhusk.—11. 10 U. (कंडयतिने, कंडि-
त) १ To thresh (corn, grain; &c.).
unhusk.—2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं १ Threshing, separating the
chaff from the grain: अजानमार्थं तत्तर्षं
(अवयवसं) तुषारानां कंडनं यथा.—2 Chaff.
—नी १ A wooden mortar in which
the threshing of corn or grain is
performed.—2 A pestle.

कंडित a. Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडरा १ A sinew (of which 16
are considered to be in the human
body).—2 A principal vessel of the
body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva
कंडिका १ A short section, short
est subdivision; (as in the शुद्धयुद्धं)
—2 N. of a country.

कंडुः m. f., कंडुः f. १ Scratching.—2
Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडुः
कतिभिर्भिनेतुं Ku. 1. 9; Sānti. 4. 17.
—00omp.—आदि m. pl. the nominal
verbs.—करी N. of a plant कडाईनी.
—रघः १ N. of a plant.—2 white mus-
tard.

कंडुर a. Scratching.—रः A species
of weed.

कङ्घुनिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itoh; सुभग स्वत्कारभे कर्णे कङ्घुतिला-लसा S. D.

कङ्घुमत् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्घुयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कङ्घुयति) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कङ्घुयमानेन कटे कङ्घाचि R. 2. 37; सुमीमकङ्घुयत कुण्डलसरा Ku. 3. 36; so ह्यं कुण्डलसुगस्य वामनयनं कङ्घुयमानां सुगी S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कङ्घुयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कङ्घुयनैर्विशनिवार-पेथ R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कङ्घया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कङ्घुयितं Scratching.

कङ्घुयितु *a.* Scratching, a scratcher.

कङ्घुरा *N.* of a plant causing itoh.

कङ्घुल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कङ्घुलद्विष-गंधापेककणिकयेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itoh. -लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -Oomp. -लीणा The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंडोलका 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्व] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसन्न-यो द्विष्यः कण्वहोतार Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Daaf. -पञ्चः 1 *N.* of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rīg-veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -पञ्च Sin, evil. -Oomp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇvas (?). -इहितु, -सुत Sakuntalā, Kaṇva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kaṇvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतु *a.* one whose priest is a Kaṇva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तत् -इ Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकद्रवस्य य-द्यत्पुंजप्रसादनं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि मयीक्षी ॥ Ma. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंजप्रसादन also.

कतकलः The clearing-nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-इत्] (*m. n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन विग्रहनेन यतः स जा-रुम इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कृतमधि-कृत्य वास्यानि S. 1; कतमे ते युगास्तत्र याहृदाहरेत्यार्यमिश्राः Mā. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (तत् *n.*) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कत-रको गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron. a.* [किम्+इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, क-तिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कतयद्यः कति चर्षांसः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मरकति कुतः स्वांत ते विमलभाः Sānti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव यदानी गत्वा S. 2. 12; कस्यपि चासराणि Amar. 25; तस्मिन्कट्टी कतिचिद्वलारि-मयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासात् Mc. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अश् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकु-कुसुमोद्भूतः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Ms. 23; कतिपयविचारापने some days having elapsed; वर्णौ कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्व-रेरेव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयश्च *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणा-याति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अंश् Tv.] Fire; cf. कतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न का Bk. 16. 4; कुर्यात्कर्मणा सर्वं क-रयेथा Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कथय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्थ 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्थवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); रामनिष्पत्तनवर्क-नोस्तुक्तं मेधिलाय कथायाम्बुव संः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथायिवा सुमंत्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mā. 8. 10; आकार-सदृशं चेद्विमेवाय कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथयते श्रीरामस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथयते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. -Pass. (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-पञ्चु] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A dis-putant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ्+नि+अ] 1 A tale, story; 'प्राचीण्ये U. 4 historical know-ledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथयते H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमशेष-से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conver- sation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composi- tion, often distinguished from आख्या-यिका; (प्रबंधकवर्णां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया वा स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥) ; see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation, का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणश्रमो ज्योत्स्नश्चैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विज्ञानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आश्वबाणमुमानाश्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Oomp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, atten- tion. -अंतरं 1. the course of con- versation; रमतश्चोरिम कथातरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेषः (or कथाशेष) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः com- mencement of a tale. -आरामः gar- den of fable. -आलापः speech, con-

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant.
कदरः 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad
for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a
tree sometimes substituted for Kha-
dira as a sacrificial post. -रु, -रं A
corn, a callosity of the feet caused
by external friction. -रं coaginated
milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं युगपृष्ठाः कदलस्य काष्ठौ Amaru. 95. —ला N. of several plants: —पृष्ठा, द्विषिका and शालमलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बालक-दलीषं विकल्पमाना Mk. 1. 20; चक्षुष्यस्य मसकदलीरतं भगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A flag carried by an elephant. —4 A flag or banner. —Comp. —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. —द्वंष्टः, -रंष्टः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Mā. 6.

कदलिन m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber.

—2 A beautiful woman.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अदि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once': आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विहाय विभेति कदाचन; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नास्मै क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now': कदाचित् काननं जगद्दे कदाचित् कलभनेषु रेमे K. 58 et seq. [cf. L. quando].

कटु a. [कटु] (दु or दृ.) 1 Tawny. —2 Variegated, spotted. —दुः 1 The tawny colour. —2 The variegated colour. —दः, -दृः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. —Comp. —पुनः, -सुतः a serpent.

कट्ठण a. Reddish-brown, tawny.

कट्ठरं 1 Whey. —2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कथप्रिय-कथमी a. Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कन्तु). 1 To be satisfied or contented. —2 To love, wish. —3 To shine. —4 To go.

कनकं Gold; कनकवलयं ससं ससं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me. 2. 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palāsa tree. —2 The Dhātūra tree. —3 Mountain ebony. —Comp. —अंगदं a gold bracelet. —अचला, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —शैला epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुक्षौ ते स्वर्धते किल कनकाचलेन साधय Bv. 2. 9. —अध्वरः the treasurer. —आकः the धत्त tree. (—अ) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आलुका the Dhātūra tree. (—य) a flower. —आरः borax. —दंकः a golden hatchet. —द्वंष्टः,

—द्वंष्टकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —द्वंष्टिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. —निकषा a streak of gold (rubbed on a touchstone). —पद्मं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपद्ममनालपरं च P. 10. —परागं gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (—ल) a weight of gold. —प्रभ a. bright as gold. (—प्र) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. —प्रसवः the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रत्ना the स्वर्ण-कदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow ornament. —2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kārtikeya. —सुषं a gold necklace; काश्या कनकसूत्रेण कुण्डनसर्पं चिन्ताशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनकखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनकखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेति दाबनं); तस्माद्भूच्छेदकनकखलं शैलराजावतीर्णा जहोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन a. One-eyed; cf. काय.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कीर्ति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. —2 The youngest. —3 Lower. —4 Having the feet downwards. —दः N. of Siva. —द्व 1 The little finger. —2 A kind of heroine. —3 The wife of a younger brother. —Comp. —पदं-मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. —द्विका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकाभिहित-कालेदासा Subhāsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye. **कनीनकः** 1 A boy, youth. —2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. —2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger; कनीयान् व्रता, कनीयस्ते भविषी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचि f. 1 A cart. —2 A creeping plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुञ्ज q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant; (of. कनेरा).

कैत a Happy.

कैतु a Happy. —तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). —3 Granary.

कंधा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णं कंधा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86, Sāntl. 4. 4, 19. —2 A well. —3 A town. —Comp. —धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद 1 P. (कदति, कंदित) 1 To cry; lament. —2 (A.) To be confounded or perplexed. —3 To confound.

कंदः —दं 1 A bulbous root. —2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also): ज्ञान-कंद. —3 Garlic. —4 A knot, swelling. —5 An affection of the male or female organ. —दा 1 A cloud. —2 Camphor. —Comp. —मूलं a radish. —संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिर a. Having a bulbous root. —m. An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदल The white water-lily; of. कंदोद.

कंदरः —रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदरः कंदरस्यः प्रलयसुखगतः Bh. 3. 69; ब्रह्माधारकंदराभिसर्पा V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A book for driving an elephant. —रा-रि A cave, valley, hollow. —रि Dry ginger. —Comp. —आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इष रूपेण Mb. —2 Love (कंदर्प is thus derived: —कं द्रव्यमीति मदाज्जातमानो जगद् च । तेन कंदर्पमानं तं चकार वतुभूतः ॥). —Comp. —कूपः pudenda muliebria. —उच्चरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —द्व-ह्वनः, —मथनः N. of Siva. —सुखलः, —सुखल- the male organ of generation. —शूल 1. membrum virile. —2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिरपि).

कंदलः —लं 1 A new shoot or apricot; U. 3. 40. —2 Reproach, censure. —3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. —4 A portent. —5 Sweet sound. —6 The plantain tree, कदल-दलेदासा पयोविदा Amaru. 48. —7 Collection; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 Gold. —2 War, battle. —3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कदली 1 The plantain (or the Ban-
pans) tree; आरकुराजिभिरपि कुसुमे-

नैषकदली सलिलगर्भा । कोपादन्तर्भागे स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5 ; Me.
21 ; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer.
-3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp.
-कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the
flower of the plantain tree.

कदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2
Put forth, emitted.

कदिरि N. of a plant (Mar. ला-
जाल्.)

कंदुः m. f. [Up. 1. 14] A boiler,
oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. : parched,
roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing
with ; पातितोऽपि कराणां तैस्त्वपराशेष कं-
दुकः Bh. 2. 83 ; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19 ;
It. 16. 83. -कं A pillow ; Bh 3. 145.
-Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोदः (दुः) 1 The white
lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a
provincial form for नलिलल) ; मोहसुकु-
लायमाननेत्रकंदोदयुगलः Mā. 7. -दं A
blue lotus.

कंदोदः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of
grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1
The neck. -2 'The holder of water',
a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N.
of a vegetable (मारिष). -रा The
neck ; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति
जहास कश्यपित्ति ; Y. 2. 220 ; Amar.
16 ; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति]
The ocean. -f. The neck.

कम्भं [कम्-क] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon,
a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl ; संबद्धवैखानस-
कन्यकानि R. 14. 28 ; 11. 53 -2 An
unmarried girl, virgin, maiden ; गृहे
गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Mā.
7 ; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name
for a girl ten years old ; (अष्टवर्षा
महेन्द्रोऽपि नववर्षा च रेहिणी । दशमे कन्यका
प्रोक्ता अत उत्तरं रजस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In
Rhet.) One of the several kinds
of heroines ; an unmarried girl
serving as a chief character in a
poetical composition ; see under
अन्यस्त्री. -5 The sign Virgo -Comp.
-छलः seduction ; पैशाचः कन्यका-
च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden ;
विशुद्धसुधः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1.
-जातः the son of an unmarried
girl ; Y. 2. 129 (= कान्ति) ; for in-
stance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl (कन्या-
ह्वान) ; a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother.
-सा The little finger. -स्ती The
youngest sister.

कन्या [Up. 4. 111] 1 An un-
married girl or daughter ; R. 1. 51,
2. 10, 3. 33 ; Ma. 10. 8. -2 A girl
ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden ;
Ma. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in
general. -5 The sixth sign of the
zodiac, i. e. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgā.
-7 Large cardamoms. -Comp.
-अंत्यपुरं the woman's apartments ;
सुरक्षितेति कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चिद्विशति
Pt. 1 ; Mv. 2. 60. -आद a. follow-
ing after or hunting young girls.
(-तः) 1. the inner apartments of a
house. -2. a man who hunts or goes
after young girls. -कुब्जः N. of a
country. (-रज्ज) N. of an ancient
city in the north of India, situated
on a tributary of the Ganges, now
called Kanoja. -कुमारि f. -री N. of
Durgā. -गतं the position of a planet
in the sign Virgo. -ग्रहणं taking a
girl in marriage. -दान giving away
a girl in marriage. -दुषणं defile-
ment of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or
blemish in a girl, bad repute (such
as a disease &c). -धनं dowry. -पतिः
'daughter's husband', a son-in-law.
-पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः,
-मर्षः the son of an unmarried daughter
(called कान्ति). -पुरं the women's
apartments. -भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law.
-2. N. of Kārtikēya. -रत्नं a very fine
girl ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते
Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign Virgo.
-वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying
one's girl) ; Y. 1. 262. -शुल्कं money
given to the bride's father as her
price, purchase-money of a girl.
-स्वधरः the choice of a husband
by a maiden. --हरणं ravishment or
seduction of a maiden ; Ma. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2
A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little
finger. -स्ती The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in
the form of a young girl ; R. 6. 11,
16. 86. --यं The harem (consisting
mostly of girls).

कन्युषे The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move ; see कम्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of
demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick,
cheating ; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्ययानं
Pt. 1. 191 ; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9.
5. --ट्टर A measure equal to the ca-
pacity of the hollows of the two
hands joined together. -Comp.
-नापसः one who pretends to be
an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु
a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty ;
छलचतुर्प्रजास्त्वभूताने कपटपटुर्देवाजिकः

Si. 15. 35. --प्रबंधा a fraudulent
contrivance ; H. 1. --लेख्यं a forged
document. --वचनं deceitful talk.
--वेशा a. disguised, masked. (-शः)
disguise, false dress.

कपाटिका A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest.
-f. A kind of perfume (चिद्र).

कपनः Shaking. --नः --ना Ved. A
worm, caterpillar (वृग).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell
or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braid-
ed and matted hair, especially of
Siva ; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie,
(used as a coin) ; निष्प्राप्यमित्रतां याति
यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (कृ) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [कपर्द इति] 1 Shaggy.
-2 Wearing braided and matted
hair. --m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [कं वातं पाटयति तद्वर्ति
रुपाद्वे Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a
door ; कपाटवक्त्राः पणिज्जकंधरः R. 3.
34 ; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्दोर्मापि नोपा-
जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door ; Si. 11.
60. -Comp. --उद्घाटनं 1. the open-
ing of a door. -2. A door key. -प्रः
a house-breaker, thief. --वक्त्र a.
broad-chested ; R. 3. 34. --संधिः 1.
the junction of the leaves of a door.
-2. a manner of multiplying --संधिका
a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालय-
ति] 1 The skullakull-bone ; चूडापीठ
कपालसंकुलगलमन्दाकिनिवारयः Mā.
1. 2 ; कर्त्तुं येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं
कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a
broken jar, potsherd ; कपालेन भिक्षा
यौ Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, col-
lection. -4 A beggar's bowl ; Ma. 6.
44. -5 A cup, jar in general ; पक्ष-
कपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty
of peace on equal terms. --लं 1 The
shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the
leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind
of leprosy. -ली A beggar's bowl. [of
L. caput ; Gr. kephale]. -Comp.
--नालिका a sort of pin or spindle
for winding cotton &c. --पाणिः,
-धनुः, -मालिनः -शिरस् m. epithets of
Siva. --मालिनी N. of Durgā -संधिः
a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालि N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd ; Me. 4. 78,
8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or
having a skull ; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wear-
ing skull ; कपालि वा स्वाद्यपेक्षुशिरः
(वृगः) Kn. 5. 78. --m. 1 An epithet
of Siva ; करं कर्णं कुर्वयति किल कपा-
लिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of
low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [कप-इत् नलोपः ; Up. 4. 143] 1 An ape, a monkey ; कपे-रत्रासिपुनदात् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलास). —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पि f. —पि A female monkey. —Oomp. —आख्यः incense. —इज्यः an epithet (1) of Rāma ; (2) of Sugriva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanumat ; नश्यति दृष्टं इदानीं कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12 ; (2) of Sugriva ; इष्ये यत्र कपीन्द्रमख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45 ; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —इवजा N. of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा चूतः the hog-plum tree. —जम्, —तैलं, —नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —मधुः 1. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugriva. —रघुः an epithet of (1) Rāma ; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं braas. —वक्त्रा N. of Nārada. —शाका-कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (coping) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar. हिल्ल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कार्जिलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रसः 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Oomp. —अस्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [कपिलच्] 1 Tawny, reddish ; वाताय कपिला चित्तु Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair ; Ma. 3. 8 ; (Kull. = कपिलकेश). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it ; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —लः 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —Oomp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —दुतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. —दुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges

—2. a holy place. —सुतिः f. the Sākhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [कपि-प्रत्यये ञ] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish ; (छायाः) संख्याययोवकपिशाः पिशिताञ्जनानां S. 3. 27 ; तोये काञ्चनपारेणकपिशे 7. 12 ; V. 2. 7 ; Me. 21 ; R. 12. 28. —ज्ञा 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —ज्ञा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —ज्ञा, —ज्ञी, —ज्ञं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Oomp. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity

कपिशित a. Embrowned ; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशिका A kind of liquor.

कपितनः N. of several plants—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean ; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को बायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Oomp. —अग्निः f. a sort of perfume. —अञ्जनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आम a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—अ) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरणः a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वर्णः a kind of perfume. —सरः antimony. —इस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c. ; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतक 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Up. 1. 66] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14 ; R. 4. 68. —लः 1 The knee-cap. —Oomp. —कायः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed ; Ki. 5. 36. —कलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्ति f. the temples and cheeks ; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks ; cf. गङ्गाभित्ति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन कलति क-इ Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त) ; कफापचयादायोग्यैकमूल-

माशयाश्रित्यति Dk. 160 ; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्ते. कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Oomp. —अरिः dry ginger. —कृचिकर saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —ह्र, नाशन, —हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —उवरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. (नी f.) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेलु a. Phlegmatic.

कफोदः Ved. The elbow.

कव 1 P. (कवति, कवति) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

कबंधः, —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life) ; (स्वं) वृत्त्यकबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be π. in this sense) ; Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana. He advised Rāma to form friendship with Sugriva ; see R. 12. 57].

कवं (धं) इति a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —m. N. of Katyayana.

कवर, —री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कबुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कक् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयांचने, कति) 1 To love, he enamoured of, be in love with ; कम्पे कामयमानं मो न रवं कामयसे कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्रन्थगत) ; कश्चमको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire ; न वीरवृत्तवृत्तकामयेत R. 14. 4 ; निष्कट्टमयं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26 ; 4. 48 ; 10. 53 ; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन a. [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous ; Si.

6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. -न. 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka-tree. -3 N. of Rāhmad. -4 A Brahmana. -Oomp. -छद्मः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयसंकं Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; नक्षत्रि कमनीयं वपुरिहं S. 3. 9. v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirable.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितु *a.* (त्री. f.) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful. कमठः [Up. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संपादा कमठा स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तथादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. -टी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -Oomp. -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः -लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपयोऽमारपस्तनुरपायो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ma. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -Oomp. -तका the tree of which Kamandalus are made. -धरा an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. -लः 1 The Śārasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahma. -ली A collection of lotuses. -ले [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलममंसि कमले च कुबले तानि कनकलतिकारं K. P. 10.; so हस्त, नेत्र, चरण, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Śārasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. -Oomp. -अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. -आसना 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रांतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. -ईशना a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -अम्वन् *m.*, -मवा, -योनि, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahma.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An excellent woman. -Oomp. -पति, -सखा an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साप्रेक्षीव स्पलकमलिनी न प्रजुष्टा न सुता Mo. 90; रसांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः B. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप 1 A. (कंपते, कंपते, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig.

also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहस्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. -Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कपेन किञ्चित्प्रतिग्रह्य मूर्ध्नि R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युरकंपः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. -प्रा Shaking, moving, tremor. -Oomp. -अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कम्-घञ्] Trembling, shaking. -न. 1 Śārta season (November-December). -2 A kind of misale. -3 A kind of fever (साक्षिपातिक). -नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल = कपिल q. v.

कंपित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, awung. -तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कम्प *a.* [कम्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कम्पाणे सुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कम्पा शाखा B. -2 Agile, quick.

कम्प 1 P. (कंपति, कंपित) To go, move.

कम्बर *a.* Variegated. -रा Variegated colour.

कंबलः [Up. 1. 106.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवतं न बाधते शीतं Subhāsh; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3. -2 A dewlap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. -ल Water. -Oomp. -वाहकः a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलका -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन *a.* Covered with a blanket. -म. A bullock, ox. -Oomp. -वाहकः a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबिः -वी. f. 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंबु *a.* (कु or कू. f.) Spotted, variegated. -कु -कु (*m.*, *n.*!) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंबुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. -कुः 1 An elephant. -2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. -Oomp. -आतामिन *m.* a kind of kite. -कंटी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. -मीषा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i. e.

a neck marked with three line-like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंबुकः 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंबु *a.* Stealing. -म. 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Up. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंबु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर).

कयाधुः *f.* The wife of Hiranya-kasipu and mother of Prahlāda.

कर *a.* (रा or री. f.) [करोति, कर्षते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अच्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःखं, सुखं, मयं &c. -रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुश्चंद्रपाः पिबति रति-सर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यद्युद्धं पूर्वा व्यसित इवालोचितकरः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिकूलतासुपगते हि विभीषिकलक्ष्मणेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरेव पतिष्यता करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराकान्तमहीध्रुवश्चकरसंशयं संपति तेजसा राविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (दही) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रवे करं R. 4. 58; Ma. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. -7 The asterism called इतः. -Oomp. -अग्र 1. the forefront of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. -आरोहः a finger-ring. -आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. -आस्फोटः 1. the cheat. -2. a blow with the hand. -अक्षिः *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. -कंदकः, -कं a finger-nail. -कमल, -यकजं, -परी a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलविहीर्णरं बुनीवारराघवेः U. 3. 25. -कलशः, -कं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). -किसलयः, -य 1. 'sprout like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतालुं धुं धरा न-स्थमानं U. 3. 19; Ra. 6. 30. -2. a finger. -कुहमलं the finger. -कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; 'प्रेमकुं Ghat. 22. -ग्रहा, -ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. -ग्रहः 1. a bossband. -2. a tax-collector. -वर्णः, -वर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. -छद्मः the teak tree. -ज 1. a finger-nail; तक्षिकरजधुण्यात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;

Amar. 85 (K-जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand ; वनदेवताकरतले। S. 4. 4 ; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. आमलकं (lit.) an Amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand ; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करतलामलकफलवद्विजं जगद्गलोकयति K 43. रथ a. reating on the palm of the hand —तालः, तालकं 1. clapping the hands ; स जहास वृत्तकरतालमुच्चकं। Si. 15. 39. —2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिकः, ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चाटनोपः करतालिकानां दानादिवानां भवतीभिरवः N. 3. 7. —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —ताया N. of a river. —दः a. 1. paying taxes —2. tributary : करद्वीकृतान्धिल्लपु मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —3. giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष a. handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1 a saw. —2. playing in water 'वत् m. The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पुत्रः 1 a tender hand. —2. a finger ; cf. किसलय. —पालः, पालिका 1. a sword. —2 a onigel. —पत्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीडनं marriage ; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुत्रः the hand joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —चालः, चाला 1. sword ; अधोरघटः करवालपाणिर्घापावितः Mā. 9 ; म्लेच्छनिबहानघने कलयसि करवालम् Gīt. 1. Si. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुक्तं a kind of weapon ; see आयुधं. —रुहा 1. A finger-nail ; अनाधर्त पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहं S. 2. 10 ; Me. 96. —2. a sword. —वालिका a small club. —वीरः, वीरका 1. a sword or scimitar. —2. A cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. (—र) red arsenic. (—री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. (—रं) the flower of the tree. —शाखा a finger. —शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —शोथः swelling of the hands. —सादः 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालि m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, -कं [किरि करोति वा जडमन -ह-उत् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an

ascetic) ; K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). —कः 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax. —4 A kind of bird. —कः, —काः, —कं Hail ; तासुकुध्यास्तुलकरकावृष्टिपातवकीर्णम् Me. 54 ; Dv. 1. 35 ; U. 3. 40. —0omp. —अंशम् m. the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. —2 The skull ; प्रेतकः करकावृक्स्थावृष्टिस्थंस्थं स्थवृद्धगमपि कस्यमस्यग्रमसि Mā. 5. 16 ; also 5. 19. —3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut) ; a small box ; as in तालकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambari). —4 A kind of sugar-cane. —5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरि मद् कु-अन् Up. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 Safflower. —3 A crow ; Santi. 4. 19. —4 An atheist, unbeliever. —5 A degraded Brahman. —6 A man of a low profession. —7 A musical instrument. —8 The first Śrāddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —र 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow ; Mk. 7. —2 N. of कर्णिय the proponent of the science and art of theft. —3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदेव m. An elephant ; दिवंते श्रुयन्ते मवमलिनगणः कारदेवः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)दुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण a. [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. —2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled. —जः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. —2 A man of a mixed tribe. —3 A writer. —जं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing ; effecting ; परहितं, संध्या, मिव &c. —2 Act, action. —3 Religious action. —4 Business, trade. —5 An organ of sense ; वषा करणोक्तिन तेन सा निपयती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42 ; पदुकरणः प्राणिभिः Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. —6 The body ; उपमानमधुविलासिनी करणं यत्तच्च कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणह्यमानं T. S. —8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined :—आधार-वृत्ताधारणं कारणं करणं. —9 A cause or motive (in general). —10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) ; साधकनमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42 ; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्विद्युत्पापाराधनसदृशं विवक्ष्यते यथा यत्र करणं तच्चदा स्तुतम्. —11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof ;

Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. —12 A kind of rhythmic pause, beat of the hand to keep time ; Ku. 6. 40. —13 (In astrol.) A division of the day ; (these Karanas are eleven). —14 The Supreme being. —15 Pronunciation. —16 The posture of an ascetic. —17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. —18 A field. —19 Plastering with the hand. —20 The usage of the writer caste. —णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. —2 A surd or irrational number. —0omp. —अधिः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करंडः [कु-अन् Up. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (: of bamboo) ; करंडपीडितमोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84 ; स-देमायाकरंडं 1. 77. —2 A bee-hive. —3 A sword. —4 A sort of drink (करंडव) —5 Liver.

करंडकः, —करंडिका, करंडो f. A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिव m. A fish.

करणय a. Kiasing the hand.

करमः [कु-अन् Up. 3. 122 ; करो माति, मा क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers ; metacarpus, as in कर-भोला B. 6. 83 ; see करमेरु below. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 A young elephant. —4 A young camel ; Si. 5. 3. —5 A camel in general. —6 A kind of perfume. —भी A she-camel. —0omp. —ऊता f. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm ; अंके निधाय करमेरु यथा-सुखं ते S. 3. 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amar. 69 ; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant ; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिव m. An elephant.

करभीरा A lion.

करमदः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् m. A prisoner.

करंबः, करंबित a. कु-अन्व ; Up. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated ; प्रकामाद्विरमवाप्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विष्ण्वती N. 1. 115, 85 ; स्फुटतरुमेन कटं व करंबितमिव यमुनाजलपुरं Gīt. 11. —2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (वः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. —2 Mud ; करंभवालुकार-तापात् Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted ; but Medhātithi takes it to mean ' mud '). —3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. —4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. —2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजगन्नेत्र-कर्मणम् Vikr. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करागणः 1 A market or fair. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1 ; Mā. 3 ; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12. 98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ; pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mā. 1. 38. -5 Harsh ; Mā. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious ; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -लः A terrific form of Durgā ; * आयतनं ; न करालोपहारान्च फलमन्यद्भिर्भाष्यते Mā. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -लः A particular condiment. -Comp. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. -का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् *m.* [कर्-इन्] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः, -वरा a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदीयबुद्ध्या Nttipr. 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv 2. 177. -कुसुम्भः a fragrant powder of नागेश्वर. -गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (बृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak.) -दंतः ivory. -दारकः a lion. -नासिका a musical instrument. -पटः an elephant-driver. -पतेः, -शावः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -ध्वजः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganesa. -पावस् *m.* a water-elephant. -वर = इन्द्र *q. v.* -वेजयती a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कन्धः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथमेव मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करिरः [कर्-इन् Up. 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A ascetic in general, आनिश्वरे वंशकरिरर्जीलः Si. 4. 14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं नैक पत्रा करिरचिते दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bb.

2. 93 ; of. also किं पुष्पैः किं कलैस्तस्य करिरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhāsh. -4 A water-jar. -रा-री The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करिरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करिरकं Battle, fight.

करिषः, -वे [कर्-इन् Up. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. -Comp. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करिषंकवा A strong wind or gale.

करिषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* [करोति मनः आदुःखाय, कृ-उन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable exciting pity, mournful ; करुणहरिः V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67 ; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः U. 128. -णः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as: one of the 8 or 9 sentiments) ; पुष्टपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपन... करुणार्थप्रयितं मिथ प्रति R. 8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. -णं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Comp. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -विपलंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरादी-तरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* tender hearted. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय *a.* very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless, cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृगयुतः R. 8. 67. -स्वनः-ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् *a.* Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कर्-णु Up. 2. 1 ; के मस्तकं रेणुरस्य Tv.] 1 An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोहयेत निषादिन् Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karpiṅgā tree. -णुः, -णुः *f.* 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रसायकजरेणुणाधि गजाय गन्धजलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Comp. -धूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya, the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu.

करेणु *m. f.* A male or female elephant.

करेन (व) रः Storax.

करोटः, करोटः *f.* 1 The skull ; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. Tolaugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क *a.* [कर्-क Up. 3. 40] 1 White. -2 Good, excellent. -कः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. *kark* ; L. *cancer* ; Gr. *kor-kinos*]. -Comp. -चिभेटी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coitus (रतिवत्). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. -टी 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugarcane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab. -क 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* the shell or crust of a crab. -रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -ट्रि *f.* A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of oranges.

कर्कधुः, -धुः *f.* [कर्क कंटकं दधाति, वा-कृ Up. 1. 93] 1 The jujube tree ; कर्कधूलपाकमिध्रपचनामोदः परितोषिते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कधुनापमुपरि तुहिर्न रजयस्य ग्रन्थेया S. 4. v. 1. -2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

ककर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece (of skull) ; fragrant ; Mā. 5. 19. -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अज्ञः a wag tail. -अंगः the Khanjana bird. -अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करो A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश *a.* [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु) ; सराद्वयास्फालन-कर्कशांशुलो R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; परावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पत्यज्ञं तद्वगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). -3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवः R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unobedient, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; कर्क वा भुक्तकर्क समं ललायते भारती P. R. -३। A sword.

ककेशिका, ककेशी Wild jujube.

ककर्कः A goard; Mk 1. 51.

कर्कः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कतनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkota, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his day of adversity] -2 The sugarcane. -3 The jiv tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. -१। Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर् 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain) -०र्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलुर्जयस्य विपरीतवचक्रमः। कर्णं लगति चान्यस्य प्रत्येकस्य विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णं दा to listen to; कर्णमागम् to cometo the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; of बर्कण, चतुर्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. -0omp. -अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुजः Yudhishtira. -अंतिक a. close to the ear; रचनसि सुकु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -अनुजः-इ. f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पणं giving ear, listening. -आकालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -हंडुः f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तंसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammetts says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितः; cf. also his remark ad loc. -कर्णावर्तसारिपदे कर्णाद्विध्वनिर्भितः। संनिधायनीयाय दिव्येभ्यस्तमस्यं ॥ K. P. 7.) -उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -ऊर्णः a kind of deer. -कटाटा 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -रेहः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -गुण ear wax (-यः) -गुणकः hardening of the wax of the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णेज) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. -जपः-जापः slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. -जलूका a small centipede -जाहं the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहभि-

वेशिताननः Mā. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karṇa', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pandava prince. -उवरा pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. -तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुजरकर्ण-तालः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Śi. 17. 37. -द्वर्णः an ear-ring. -कुंडुभिः = कर्ण-कीटाः -धराः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधारा जडधौ विपवेतव नोदिव H. 3. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धरिणी a female elephant. -पशः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुतं Ratn 1. -पर्वन् n. the eighth (i. e. Karṇa) section of the Mahabharata. -पाकः inflammation of the outer ear. -पालिः-ली f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear. -वाक्काः a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. -गुदं the auditory passage of the ear. -पूरा 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. -गुरकः 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -प्रणारः-प्रतिनाहः a disease of the ear. -प्रतः the lobe of the ear. -फलः a kind of fish. -धूर्णः, -धूषा an ear-ornament. -मूत्रं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -मोटी a form of Durga. -योनि a. having the ear as a source. -लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. -वेंडा a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -राजिन a. earless. (-तः) a snake. -विचर, -छिद्रं, -पुरं, -निघ्न the auditory passage of the ear. -विष f. ear-wax. -विष 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. -वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेधः. -वेधनं in ear-ring. -शकुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -उं ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणिल Ma. 4. 102. -श्रवः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सूः f. Kunti, mother of Karṇa. -हिन a. earless (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair; Bh 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः a. Having ears.

कर्णवत् a. 1 Long eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णकर्ण ind. From ear to ear

कर्णक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

ing a helm. —कः A steerman. —का 1 An ear-ring. —2 A knot, round protuberance. —3 Pericarp of a lotus. —4 A small brush or pain. —5 The middle finger. —6 A fruit-stalk. —7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. —8 Chalk. —9 A trowel. —10 A bawd. —Comp. —अचलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णैः a. 1 Having ears. —2 Long-eared. —3 Barbed (as an arrow). —m. 1 An ass. —2 A helmsman. —3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. —4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन m. an elephant.

कर्णिल a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटोऽङ्गनि विदुषा कंठधरा-रश्मेः Vikr. 18. 102. —टो f. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटोऽङ्गुणो नदिवरः Vb. 1. 29. —2 The इमरुतो plant. —3 One of the Rāgini or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुटान्णालीयते बट्टपा V. 2. 23; Ra. 6. 6, 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —र A flower of the Karnikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked: cf. Kn. 3. 28. —अर्णयक सति कर्णिकारं दुनाति निर्णयता स्म चेत् । प्रायण सामययविषो गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वमृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). —Comp. —मियाः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —रयाः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle. palanquin; कर्णिरयस्यां रथवारपत्नी R. 14. 13. —सुतः Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णिसुतकथय मन्निहितविषुलाचला K. 19; कर्णिसुतप्रहितं च पाथि मत्तिमकरवद् Dk.

कर्तुं 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्ति) 1 To slacken, unloose. —2 To remove.

कर्त a. Ved. Cutting. —र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन a. Cutting. —न 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. —2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्तुः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तारिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. —2 A Knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा मुखा । विप्रथानेषु वर्तता कर्तव्या धृतिविच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्षिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. —2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done; हिनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्राप्त-निःसर्गं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. —व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation: कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तु a. or s. [कृ-वृ] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य R. 2. 64; द्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; कर्तव्य कर्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahmā. —5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय a. accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तु a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्तु Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्तु a. Ved. To be done. —र्तु 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्तु 1 P. (कर्तति, कर्ति) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). —2 To eaw (as a row).

कर्तुं Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्तुः-कर्तुः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus. —4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्तुः [Up. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नृपुल्लयकर्तुमधरी प्रसालयती गिहता Mk. 5. 35; पथश्राद्धानकर्तुमात्र R. 4. 24. —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sio. —4 N. of a Prajāpati. —मं flesh. —Comp. —आरकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्तुमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्तुमित a. 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty; Mā. 3. 9.

कर्तुः-ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. —4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्तुवक-व a. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्तुः A kind of weapon; चाप-चक्रकणपकर्तुमसपाहिष &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्तुः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in चक्रकर्तु; जिविय येन कर्तुना पमके

परेण तस्मै बह्वेयमुदकं घटकर्तरेण Ghat. 22. —4 The skull. —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A back-bone; Mā. 5. 22.

कर्तासः, —र्त, —र्ता The cotton tree.

कर्तुः, —र्त [Up. 4. 90.] Camphor. —Comp. —र्तुः 1. a field of camphor. —2. a piece of camphor. —तेलं camphor liniment. —नारिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. —2. a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्तुःकः Zedoary.

कर्तुः A mirror.

कर्तु 1 P. (कर्ति) To go, move, approach.

कर्तु a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्तु (वृ) र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted: कर्तुमिव द्युवनिकुरवकधुरः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैरसम कपोतकर्तुः Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhātūra plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —र N. of a plant (वर्तु). —रि An epithet of Durgā. —र 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhātūra plant.

कर्तु (वृ) रित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्तु (वृ) र a. Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —र A leech. —र 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [कृ मन्ति Up. 4. 144]

1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विवर्ध्यानां कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite; (it may be either निय, वैमिक्तिक or कार्य). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahmā, (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. —7 Product, result. —8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मवचं कलं पुनं कृद्धिः कर्मोद्युत्तरिणि Bb. 2. 69, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुं रितिसप्तमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; thus defined:—पक्षयमयुगं संयोगविमोक्षणवेदकं रणं कर्म Vais. Sūtra (It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेषणं ततोऽवस्थापनमाकुचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च यमनं कर्मोपेतानि पंच च ॥ Bāśhā P. 6.). —12 Organ of sense. —13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. —Comp. —अक्षम a. in-

capable of doing anything. -अंशं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darśa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अनुसूय *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अंतः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3 a barn, a store of grain &c. *Ms.* 7. 62 (कर्मतः इत्युपाध्यादि संयद्धस्यान् Kull.). -4. cultivated ground. -अंतर 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अतिक्रम *a.* final. -कर्म *a.* a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to the act or rite (-हः) a man. -आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active; *Ms.* 1. 22. (*m.*) the soul. -इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रियः (they are); वाक्पाणिपादपायुषस्थानि *Ms.* 2. 99; see under इन्द्रिय also). -उदार any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. -कृत् 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकारः स्वपत्यादयः *Pt.* 1; *Sl.* 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तु *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; *e. g.* पश्यते ओद्बुधः, it is thus defined. -क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति सुकरैः स्वैरेणैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैः तद्विदुः ॥ -क्रीडा, -ड that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a blacksmith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय न हि खड्गे विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ *Udb.* -4. a bull. -कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan, workman. -काशुकः, -कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देवं साको धर्म इवाश्रितः *R.* 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; *cf.* कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). -घातः learning off or suspending work. -चं (चा) डालः 1. ' base in deed, ' a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds: -अद्यक. पिशुनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचण्डाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमा ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; *U.* 1. 46. -3. N of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the boly fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts: -संयोग, वियोग &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. -दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disreputable. -दोषः 1. sin, vice; *Ms.* 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); *Ms.* 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. -धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpuruṣa, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय चेनाहं स्यात् बहुव्रीहिः *Udb.* -ह्रस्वः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. -नाम्ना N. of a river between Kāśī and Vihāra. -निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. -न्यासः renunciation or the result of religious acts. -पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (*opp.* ज्ञानमार्ग). -पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; *Pt.* 1. 372. -पदचनीचः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ सुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मपदचनीचः; so अहं in जयमहं प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधा, -बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भू, -भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites, i. e. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); अत्येवमं कर्मभूमिं *Bh.* 2. 100, *K.* 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, i. e. the Kali-yuga. -योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Śūdra. -वज्ञः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. -वादी a lunar day (तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक.

-शाला a work-shop. -शील, शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. -शौचं humility. -संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -साक्षिः a minister. -संन्यासिका, -संन्यासिन् *m.* 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-witness; *Ku.* 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूर्यः सौम्यः रात्रिः महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) मित्रिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success. -स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अट् *P.* V 2. 35.]. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठा The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful, clever. -प्या Wages. -प्य Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कामम्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन *Bg.* 6. 46. -*m.* A mechanic, artisan; *Y.* 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the hamoo (पंचलोचन)

कर्मरः 1 A blacksmith; *Y.* 1. 163, *Ms.* 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मिर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्वे 1 P. (कर्वति, कर्वित) To be proud, boast.

कर्वे 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्वटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Delivory of a mountain; (also कर्वट in this sense). -इ A city.

कर्व (वं) र *a.* Variegated. -रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Night. -3 A Rākshasa. -4 A tigress.

कशन *a.* Rendering lean. -नः Fire.

कषः [कृष्-अट् वच् वा] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling ; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -6, -7 A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māhas. -Comp. -आपण = काषापण q. v.

कर्मक a. [कृ-पुल्ल] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman ; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मण a. 1 Drugging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -ण [कृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow) ; भयमानमतिमात्रकर्मणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting ; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्मणि f. An nuchaste woman.

कर्मिण a. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्मिण a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m. A ploughman. -नी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्म f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कर्म ind. Ved. When, at what time ?

कर्मिचित ind. At any time, usually with न ; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97 ; 4. 77 ; 6. 50.

कल 1. 1 A. (कलने, कलिते) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयति-ने, कलिते) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on ; कालकरकलं कलितशब्दजाले U. 5. 5 ; मल्लखनिह्वानधने कलयस करवाल Gtt. 1 ; कलितललितवनमालः ; हलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलय-अर्णा पाणा पक्षे कुक्ष नृपरा 12 ; Sānti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon ; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure ; सदा पक्षः प्रवा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess ; कलयति हि हिमांशानि कलकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22 ; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of ; कलयन्ति सत्यधो-वत्सरे Si. 9. 83 ; कापिनं विरहसंदिग्ध-चिन्ता कांतमेव कलयन्त्यनुनिषे 10 29 ; N. 2. 65, 3. 12 ; Māl. 2. 9 -5 To think, regard, consider ; कलयेदमानमनपं माखि न Si. 9. 58 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64 ; Sānti. 4. 15 ; ब्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलनिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gtt. 4. 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by ; मदीलालकलितकाम-पाल Māl. 8 ; धन्यः कापि न विक्रिया कल-यति प्राप्ते नचे पीवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on ; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite ; Māl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कलयति, कालिते) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [कल-पञ्च] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टध्वनि) ; ; कर्म कलं किमिति रीति H. 1. 81 ; सारसो कलनिर्द्दिदे R. 1. 41, 8. 59 ; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.) ; melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, ginging, tinkling. &c. ; भास्वकलनपुराणा R. 16. 12 ; कलकिणी रक्षे Si. 9. 74, 82 ; कलमेखलकलकल 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude ; undigested. -ल, 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mātrās. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरा the Sārāsa bird. -अनुवादिन m. 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee -3. the Chātaka bird. -आविकल, a sparrow. -आलयः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. a sweet and agreeable discourse ; स्फुरत्कलाला-पविलासकामला कराति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधि-कृष्य K. 2 -3. a bee. -उच्चाल a. high, sharp. -कंत a. having a sweet voice. (-ता) (जा f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pi-geon. -कला 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise ; चलितया विवधे कलमेखलकल-कलोलकलोलहृशान्यया Si. 6 14 ; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas) ; Bh. 1. 27, 37 ; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कृजिका, -कृजिका a wanton woman. -चोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धृत silver. -धीत 1. silver ; Si. 13. 51. 4. 41. -2. gold ; विमलकलधौ-तरसवणा खड्ग Ve. 3. -3. a low or pleas- ing tone. *लापि f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. charac- ters written in gold ; मरकतशकल-कलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलक्षं Gtt. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pi-geon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. (-वः) a swan ; see कल-ध्वनि. -भाषणं liaping, the prattle of childhood. -रसः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विशुद्ध a. soft and clear ; S. 5. -हंस 1. a gander, a swan ; वधुदुर्कलं कलहंस-लक्षणं Kn. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake ; Bk. 2. 18 ; R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem- aonl. -4. an excellent king.

कलकवः (वा f.) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of ome. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping ; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. -4 Knowing, understand- ing, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 A embryo at the first stage after con- ception. -न 1 Taking, seizing, grasping ; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken ; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken ; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered ; U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced ; U. 5. 2 ; कलित-कुलिशायताः केपि खलति वताः R. G. -5 Influenced ; Māl. 8. -6 Mixed ; Māl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood ; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endow- ed ; Māl. 6. 6 ; Ku. 6. 76. -9 Gain- ed, obtained. -10 Reckoned, count- ed. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly ; murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.) ; R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute ; अपनयत् कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34 ; R. 14. 37 ; सो कुल°. -3 A fault, defect ; Bh. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Pen. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spo'ted, stained, defam- ed ; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वसुमत्या हि त्रयाः कलत्रिणाः R. 8. 83 ; 1. 32 ; 12. 34 ; पञ्च-तरेष्व हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. -2 The hip and loins ; इदमुत्तिमिवाङ्गम-मन्यविलासयुद्धातशुकलत्रा K. 189 (where क° has both senses) ; Ki. 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलद्रः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलमः (भी f.) [कल-अमञ्च Up. 3. 122 ; कोणं सुदृढा भाति : भा-क, राय लक्षे Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub ; ननु कलमेन युष्मतेरसुकुतं M. 5 ; हिपेन्द्रभावं कलमः अयस्त्रिव R. 3. 32 ; 11. 39 ; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 20 years old. -3 A young camel ; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Up. 4. / 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January ; सुवेन

पल्लोः कलमस्य मोषिका Ki. 4. 9, 34 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, -ल 1 The foetus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलर्षिकः, -गः 1 A sparrow ; Ms. 5. 12 ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं, -सं) [केन जलेन लक्ष-स-ति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish ; सन्तो मसंघर्षी कनककलशाविद्युपमिती Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97 ; सनकलस Amaru. 54. जन्मन, उद्भवः N. of Agastya. 2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded plunacle on the top of a temple. -Oomp. -(स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar ; Si. 11. 8. -Oomp. -सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, -ह [कलं कामं हंति इ-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel ; इष्यार्कलहः Bh. 1. 2 ; लील° S. Til. 8 ; so छुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence kloking, beating &c. ; Ms. 4. 121 ; (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलहं by द्वादिनेतेतरत्ताडनं and द्वादिद्वन्द्वान्ति respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound ; Mā. 9. 18. -Oomp. -अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it) ; she is thus defined in S. D. :—चादुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपश्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहातिरिता तु सा ॥ 117. -अवहृत a. tak'n by main force or violence. -कार, -कारिन् a. quarrelsome, turbulent. -प्रिय a. fond of (promoting) quarrels ; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nārada. (-यः) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-अच्] 1 A small part of anything ; U. 1. 1 ; a bit, jot ; कलामच-कृतपरिलंबः K. 204 ; सर्वे ते मित्रगान्त्रस्य कलां नर्हति बोद्धर्षी Pt. 2. 55 ; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen) ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mā. 1. 36 ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Mo. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of

money) ; घनकीषीषीयिमवतीर्णवतो निधिर-भसामुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कलाः means ' digits ' also). -4 A division of time variously computed ; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine) ; there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat. -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body ; (they are :—आद्या मास-धरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मदीधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी स्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं पचं षष्ठी पित्तधरा मताः । रौधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः ॥). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Oomp. -अंतर 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit ; मासे शतस्य षड् पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Līlā. -अवना a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). -आकुल deadly poison. -कालि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. -क्षयः waning (of the moon) ; R. 5. 16. -धरा, -निधिः, -पूजा the moon ; अहो महस्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परोपकारः । यथास्वमस्यै पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचर्यं ददाति ॥ Udb. -धृत् m. 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत् a. Versed in the (64) arts ; Mā. 2. 10. -m. The moon (having digits) ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Mā. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलाङ्कुरः 1 The Śārasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kāmas.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wag-tail.

कलादः, -दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls ; रजनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things ; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail ; न मे जातकलापं प्रेष्य मणिकण्ठं क्षिप्रिन् V. 5. 13 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle ; (oft. with कौशी or रजना &c.) ; Bh. 1. 57, 67 ; Rn. 3. 20 ; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11

A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा°) or knot of braided hair. -13 A bundle of grass.

कलापकः 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्विध कलापकः) ; for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (= कलाप), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 : Spreading its tail (as a peacock). -m. 1 A peacock ; कलविलापि कलापिकदंष्टकः Si. 6. 31 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष). -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails). कलापिनी The night.

कलांषिः f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटाणा) ; Si. 13. 21.

कलाबिकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल् इति] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention ; Si. 7. 55 ; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33 ; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.) ; Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301 ; कलिपुत्रार्ति इमानि &c -4 Kaliage personified, (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhṭaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. -Oomp -कारः, -कारकः, -किया an epithet of Nārada. -दमः, -द्वयः the Bibhṭaka tree. -प्रिय a. quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nārada. -2 a monkey, ape ; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud ; चूनात् चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बधनाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3 ; किमात्रकलिभाणमारमसे S. 6 ; Re. 6. 17 ; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. -गः (pl.) N. of a country and its

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलावासीतपयः कलि-
नाभिमुक्तो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is
thus described in Tantras:—जगत्-
यासमास्य कृष्णातीरतयः त्रिवे। कलिदेशः
संशोको वाममागपयणः ॥). —वा; 1 The
fork-tailed abrike. —2 N. of several
plants; (as त्रिवे, वृक्ष &c.). —ना A
beautiful woman. —नं Indra grain
(इन्द्रयव).

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित See under कल्.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on
which the Yamunā rises. —2 The
sun. —3 The Bibhataka plant. —Comp.
—कल्पा, —जा, —तनय, —नंदिनी, —सुवा
epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिदकृष्णमथुरा यतापि R. 6. 48; कलिद-
जानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gtt. 3. —विरि
the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनय,
°नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamu-
nā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल्-लिल् Up. 1. 54]
1 Covered with, full of. —2 Mixed,
blended with; तस एवाकंदकलिलाः कल-
कला Mv. 1. —3 Affected by, subject
to; अकल्ककलिलाः Si. 19. 98. —4
Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A
large heap, confused mass; चित्रसि
हृद्य क्लृप्तकलिल Bh. 3. 34; confusion;
यदा ते मोहकलिल इन्द्रिष्वतिरारिष्यति Bg.
2. 52.

कलकः A cymbal. —का 1 A tavern.
—2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल्-उषन् Up. 4. 75]
1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा-
रोधःपवनकलुषा दृष्टतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8;
Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13. —2 Choked,
hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तम्भितवायुपृच्छि-
कलुषः S. 4. 5. —3 Bedimmed;
full of; Si. 6. 8. —4 Angry, dis-
pleased, excited; U. 8. 13; भावा-
बोधकलुषा द्युतिषः राजौ R. 5. 64
(Mallī, takes कलुष to mean 'un-
able,' 'incompetent'). —5 Wicked,
sinful, bad. —6 Cruel, censurable;
R. 14. 73. —7 Dark, opaque. —8
Idle, lazy. —9 Perverted; °धृतरा
इवो Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यसुपयाति बुद्धिः
&c. —वः A buffalo. —व 1 Dirt,
filth, mud; विगतकलुषमयः Bv. 3. 22.
—2 Sin. —3 Wrath. —Comp. —योजिज
a. illegitimate, of impure origin;
M. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. —2
Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. —3
Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid
or unclean. —2 To obscure, taint,
sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, रे The body; यावत्सर्व-
मिदं कलेवरपदं Bb. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg.
8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कलक a. [कल्-क Up. 3. 40] Sin-
ful, wicked. —ल्का, —ल्क 1 The vis-
cous sediment deposited by oily sub-
stances when ground. —2 A kind
of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. —3
(Hence) Dirt, filth (in general).
—4 Ordure, faeces. —5 Meanness,
deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. —6 Sin.
—7 Levigated powder; अलोघ्रकल्केन
हृतांतैलां Ku. 7. 9. —8 Inocense. —9
The wax of the ear. —Comp. —कलः
the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, over-reaching,
falsehood.

कलिकः The tenth and last incar-
nation of Vishnu in his capacity of
the destroyer of the wicked and
liberator of the world from its ene-
mies; (Jayadeva, while referring
to the several avatāras of Vishnu,
thus refers to the last or Kalki
avatāra :—स्लेच्छनिवहानेन कलयति कर-
बालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव
धृतकल्किशरीरे जय जगदीश हर ॥ Git. 1.
10).

कलिकन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
—2 Wicked. —m. see कलिक above.

कल्प a. [कल्-पश्च 1] Practicable;
feasible, possible. —2 Proper, fit,
right. —3 Strong, vigorous. —4 Able
competent (with a gen., loc., inf.
or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य पशसः
कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.;
स्वकियागमकल्पः ibid., not competent
to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरौद्रमं-
जसा पदं ibid., so स्वभरण कल्प &c.
—हपः 1 A sacred precept or rule,
law, ordinance. —2 A prescribed rule,
a prescribed alternative, optional
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य चोत्तुक्तत्वेन व-
र्तते Ma. 11. 30 'able to follow the
prescribed rule to be observed in
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः
M. 1 a very good (or best) alterna-
tive; एष च प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हस्य-
कल्पयोः Ma. 3. 147. —3 (Hence) A
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-
mination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. —4
Manner of acting, procedure, form,
way, method (in religious rites);
शास्त्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पविकल्-
पव्यामास चर्यानेवास्व संविधा R. 1. 94;
Ma. 7. 185. —5 End of the world,
universal destruction. —6 A day of
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a
period of 432 million years of
mortals and measuring the duration
of the world; आश्वत्थाराहकल्पे (the
one in which we now live); कल्पं
स्थितं तदुपधृतां तद्विस्तारं किम् Sānti.
4. 2. —7 Medical treatment of the
sick. —8 One of the six Vedāngas,
i. e. that which lays down the
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-

monial and sacrificial acts; see under
वेदांग. —9 A termination added to
nouns and adjectives in the sense of
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'
'nearly equal to.' (denoting simi-
larity with a degree of inferiority);
कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारं B. 5. 36;
उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्कल्पे राजनि S. 2;
प्रभातकल्पा शक्तिनेव शशरी R. 3. 2; so
मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. —10 The
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.
—11 One of the trees of paradise;
cf. कल्पवृक्ष. —लप-लप A kind of in-
toxicating liquor. —Comp. —अंतः
end of the world, universal de-
struction; Bh. 2. 16. 'स्थापिन् a.
lasting to the end of a कल्प. —आदिः
renovation of all things in the crea-
tion. —कारः 1. author of Kalpastūtra,
q. v. —2. a barber. —क्षयः end
of the world, universal destruction;
e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृक्षे जातं जलमयं
जगत् Ka. 2. 10. —तरः, —द्रुमः,
—पादपः, —वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of
heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1.
75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. —2. a
tree supposed to grant all desires,
'wish-yielding tree'; नाड्युद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां
विहाय जातं तमारमन्त्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14.
48; N. 1. 15. —3 (fig.) a very ge-
nerous person; सकलाधिसार्धकल्पद्रुमः
Pt. 1. —पारः 1 a protector of order.
—2. a seller of spirituous liquors.
—लतार. —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. —2. a creeper
supposed to grant all desires; नाना-
फलैः फलति कल्पलतेषु भूमिः Bh. 2. 46;
cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् a. con-
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.
94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the
form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कल्-पुल्क] 1 A rite. —2 A
barber.

कल्पनं [कल्-पुल्क] 1 Forming,
fashioning, arranging. —2 Perform-
ing, doing, effecting. —3 Clipping,
cutting. —4 Fixing. —5 Anything
placed upon another for decoration.
—न 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकवितु-
काणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,
247; Ma. 9. 116. —2 Making, per-
forming, doing. —3 Forming, arrang-
ing; विषमासु च कल्पनाह Mk. 3. 14;
केशं Mk. 4. —4 Decorating, orna-
menting. —5 Composition. —6 Inven-
tion. —7 Imagination, thought;
कल्पनार्पादः Sk. = कल्पनाया अपेक्षा.
—8 An idea, fancy or image (con-
ceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8.
—9 Fabrication, —10 Forgery. —11 A
contrivance, device. —12 (In Mim.
phil.) = अक्षयिणि q. v. —13 Decorat-
ing an elephant.

कल्पनी Sciencors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; S. 3. 22; see कृप् cause.

—तः An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मस = कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मलिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलिकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —वः, -रं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषश्चस-कारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 —वः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (श्री f) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —वः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —नी 1 N. of the river Yamunā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —रं Stain. —Oomp. —कंठा an epithet of Siva. —पाद्ः N. of a king (सीदास).

कल्म *a.* [कल्यति षेठामत्र, कल-यत्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलङ्ग साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व कल्ये वयसि यतते लक्ष्मणान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; पावदेव भवेत्कल्येस्तिवक्ष्येयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतं कल्मः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 In-structive. —ल्यं 1 Dawu, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. —Oomp. —आज्ञः, —अग्निः f. the morning meal, breakfast. —पाला, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (—र्त्त) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्मवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 tnt a trifle; श्री-कल्मवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स ह्यदानीमर्थकल्म-वर्तस्य कारणाद्विद्वन्मार्गं करोति 9.

कल्म 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरित्री). -3 Congratulation. —Oomp. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्मण *a.* (गा or गी f.) [कल्मे प्रातः अण्यते इन्द्रयने अण-यच्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; स्वमेव कल्मणं तपस्तुगीवा R. 6. 29; Ms. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्मणानां

स्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3. —णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्मणं कुरुतां जनस्य भ-गवश्चार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्मणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्तेस्त्वलमात्मवेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. —णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. —Oomp. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. —धर्मस् *a.* virtuous. —धीर्जं a kind of pulae; (Mar. मयूर). —व-चनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्मणक *a.* (गिका f.) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —गिका Red:arsenic.

कल्मणिव *a.* (नी f.) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल 1 A. (कल्ले, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf; °तार-रं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि ind. To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोलोलो Bb. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लो-लिनि च वारं तिरयाधुना मम भव्याला वलीदात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुल-पुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्याः.

क [रं] A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A moustache; विद्वज्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः, —च [cf. Up. 1. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable. (हुं-हं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. —Oomp. —पञ्चः the birch tree. —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (—रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवट्टः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्तु n A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (व) र *a.* [Up. 4. 154.] (—रा, —रि f.) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. —रः, —रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (व) रि A braid or fillet of hair; वृधदी विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. —Oomp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांवीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Gt. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, —लं [केन जलेन चलते चलतिः चल-वच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्था-व्याप्तिः कवलेस्तुमानो R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादितः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in दृष्टुना कवलितः.

कवष, कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, oreaking (as the door). —वः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [क्व Up 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुद्यता कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्वद्वादे रामचरितं आद्य कविरिति U. 2; भद्रः कविष्यःपार्थी R. 1. 3; इव कविष्यः पूर्वस्या नमोवाकं यज्ञास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 Vālmiki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The sun. —f. The bit of a bridle; see कविका. —Oomp. —उद्देशः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजमुकुटालंकार-हीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2 N. of a poet, author of a poem called लक्ष्मणवादीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यथार्थ

राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; यस्याश्चोऽधिकुर-
निकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कवि-
कुलधुरा कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षो हर्षो
द्वयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः केवा नैवा
कथं कविताकामिनो कौतुकाय ॥ P. R.
1. 22.

कवि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid ;
R. 1. 67.

काव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of
food to deceased ancestors ; एव वै प्रथ-
मः कल्पा प्रदाने हव्यकृत्तयो । Ms. 3. 147,
97, 128. —यः A class of Manes.
—Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of
Manes. —वाहू m., —वाहः, —वाहना fire.
कक्ष 1 P. To sound.

कक्षः A whip (usually in pl.).
—शः 1 A whip ; इदानीं सुकुमरेऽस्मिन्
निःशंकं कर्कशाः कक्षाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यति
सहस्रमाकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where
the word may be m. or f.). —2 Flog-
ging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The
mouth. —5 A quality.

कक्ष्य a. [कक्षमहति, कक्ष-यत्] Fit
to be whipped or flogged. —इयं 1
Spirituos liquor. —2 A horse's flank.
कक्ष् n. Water.

कक्षिकः A mongoose.

कक्षिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A
pillow. —3 A bed. —युः 1 Food. —2
Clothing. —3 Food and clothing
(according to विष).

कक्षे (से) रु m. n. 1 The back-
bone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One
of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कक्षेरका, कक्षेरकः-का A sort of
grass. —का The back-bone.

कम्मल a. [Up. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty,
disgraceful, ignominious ; मरसंबंधा-
रकम्मल किंवदंती स्यादेवमिह भिक्कुमा-
मध्वं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of
mind, lowness or depression of spi-
rits ; कम्मलं महदाविशत् Mb. ; कुतस्त्वा
कम्मलमिहं विषमे मनुष्यस्य Bg. 2. 2.
—2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterna-
tion, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country
the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position
is thus described in Tantrās : —शारदा-
मटमारम्य कुंडमादिततका । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः
स्यात् पंचाशत्पञ्चाशकः). —Comp. —जः, —ज-
—जन्म m. n. saffron ; कश्मीरजस्य कटु-
तासि वितातरस्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कक्ष्यप a. Having black teeth.
—यः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Ni-
shi, the husband of Aditi and Diti,
and thus the father both of gods
and demons, (so called because he
drank kshyap ' liquor ' ; cf. कक्ष्यस्तस्य पुत्रो-
ऽयं कक्ष्यपानात् स कक्ष्यपः । Mk. P.).
[He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahmā. He bears a very im-
portant share in the work of crea-
tion. According to Mahābhārata and
other accounts, he married Aditi and
12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and
begot on Aditi the twelve Alityas.
By his other twelve wives he had a
numerous and very diversified pro-
geny—serpents, reptiles, birds, de-
mons, nymphs of the Inner constella-
tion. He was thus the father of
gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and
reptiles—in fact of all living beings.
He is therefore often called Prajā-
pati]. —Comp. —नंदनः, an epithet of
Garuda.

कप् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषति) 1 To
rub, scratch, scrape ; समुद्रकं कषति
Sk. ; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub
on a touch-stone (as gold) ; छद्देन
कषतिवालसत्त्वपाषाणनिभं नभस्तलं N.
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (कषयति)
To hurt.

कष a. [कष-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-
ing. —यः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-
stone ; छद्देन कषतिवालसत्त्वपाषाण-
निभं नभस्तलं N. 2. 69 ; Ms. 3. 17.
—Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone ;
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण a. [कष-लुट्] Unripe, imma-
ture. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,
scratching ; कंदूलद्विपंगदपिडकषणोक्तेन
संपातिभिः U. 2. 9 ; कषणकषणिरस्त-
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. —2 Test of gold
by the touch stone.

कषा = कषा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The son.

कषि a. Injurious, harmful, hurt-
ful.

कषित a. Hurt, injured.

कषिः f. 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,
trouble, pain.

कषाय a. 1 Astringent ; S. 2. —2
Fragrant ; रकुटितकम्मलमोदमैत्रीकषायः
Mer. 31 ; U. 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. —3
Red, dark-red ; चूडिकुरास्वाकषायकंठः
Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence) Sweet sound-
ing ; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper,
dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour
or taste (one of the six rasas) ; see
कटु ; यो वचनं पेयिषोऽथयि जिह्वा स्तंभयति कंठं ब-
ध्नाते हृदयं कषति पादयति च स कषायः Suśr.
—2 The red colour. —3 A decoction
with one part of a drug mixed with
four, eight, or sixteen parts of water
(the whole being boiled down until
one quarter is left) ; Ms. 11. 154. —4
Plastering, a nearing ; Ku. 7. 17 ;
anointing. —5 Perfuming the body
with unguents ; Ra. 1. 4. —6 Gum,
resin, extract or exudation from a
tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dul-
ness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to
worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin.

—यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 Kali
yuga.

कषायित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, co-
loured ; अमुनेव कषायितस्तकी Ku. 4.
34 ; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायित a. 1 Yielding a resinous
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.
—m. N. of several plants :—खजूर,
शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषिका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The back-bone, the
spine.

कषकः A kind of poisonous in-
sect.

कष्ट a. [कष-क्] 1 Bad, evil, ill,
wrong ; रामहस्तमनुष्यस्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं
गता R. 15. 43 ' gone from bad to
worse ' ; (reduced to a wretched con-
dition). —2 Painful, grievous ; मो-
हादृक्कष्टवरा प्रबोधः R. 14, 56 ; कष्टोऽयं
खलु धृष्टभावः Ratn 1 full of cares ;
Ms. 7. 50 ; Māl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ;
कष्टवृत्तिं परार्थिना कष्टो वासी निराश्रयः ।
निर्धनो व्ययमायश्च सर्वकष्टा व्रिता ॥
Chāp. 59. —3 Difficult क्षीयुः कष्टोऽधि-
कारः V. 3. 1 ; U. 7. —4 Hard to an-
noy (as an enemy) ; Ms. 7. 186, 210.
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-
able. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,
suffering, hardship, pain ; कष्टं खल्वन-
पश्यतः S. 6 ; विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1.
163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 Difficul-
ty, effort ; कष्टेन कमेव क्वचिदर्थः ।
—ष्टं ind. Alas ! Ah ! हा धिक् कष्टं ; हा
कष्टं जरायुभिभूतपुत्रः पुत्रैर्वज्रायते Pt. 4.
78. —Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got
with difficulty. —कृ a. giving pain,
troublesome. —कारः—कारकः the world
(as the scene of miseries). —तपस्य a.
one who practises hard penance ; S.
7. —संश्रय a. attended with troubles ;
Pt. 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य a. to be
accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं
a bad tation, a difficult or disagree-
able place.

कष्ट I. 1 P. (कषति, कषति) To
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते
or कस्ते) 1 To go. —2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone, of. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Vod. The prop of a car-
riage-pole.

कस्तूरं Tin.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk ; क-
स्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ;
1. 121 ; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —युगः the
musk-deer.

कम्मल = कम्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.

कव्हाह: A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus कह्लारपद्म-
कुसुमानि सुदुर्विधुश्च R. 3. 15.

कह्ल: A kind of crane.

कांशि: A cup; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसय पात्रपात्राय हिते कंसयि त-
स्य विकारः यत्र छद्योः cf. P. IV. 3. 168]
Made of white copper or bell-metal;
Ms. 4. 65. -स्यं 1 Bell-metal or
white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.
-2 A gong of bell-metal. -स्यः, -स्यं
A drinking vessel (of brass)
a goblet; Si. 15. 81. -Oomp. -कारः
(री. f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-
metal. -तालः a cymbal. -भाजनं a
brass-vessel. -मल verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [के शब्दकरणे-क् Un. 3. 43]
1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च
युक्ते Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contempti-
ble fellow, base or impudent person.
-3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dip-
ping the head only into water (as
crows do). -5 A scoterial mark (ति-
लक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of
a Drupa. -का N. of several plants
काकनास, काकोली &c. -को A female
crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2
A modus coeundi. -Oomp. -अशि-
मोलकस्याय see under श्याव. -अशिः an
owl. -उदुरा a snake; काकोदुरो येन वि-
नीतव्यः Kavirāja; काकोदुरसोदुरा खलो
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -उलुकिता, -उलुकी-
यं the natural enemy of the owl and
the crow; (काकोलीक्यं is the name
of the third Tantra in the Pan-
chatantra). -खिच the Gunja
plant. -छद्ग, -छद्गि 1. a wag-tail.
-2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष
below. -जातः the (Indian) cuckoo.
-तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place
quite unexpectedly and accidentally;
an accident; अहो इ खलु भोः तदेतत्
काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीय-
त्वात् इदं निमित्तमयः H. Pr. 35; some
times used adverbially in the sense
of ' accidentally ' ; फलति काकतालीयं
तेभ्यः राज्ञा न विन्यसि Fe. 2. 14. °स्याय
see under श्याव. -तालुकि *a.* con-
temptible, vile. -दन्ता (lit.) the tooth
of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible
or not existing; गन्धर्वं searching
after impossibilities, (said of any use-
less and unprofitable task). -द्वजः
the submarine fire. -निद्रा - light
slumber (easily broken). -पक्षा, -प-
क्षकः side-locks of hair on the tem-
ples of boys and young men (espe-
cially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-
पक्षधरेत्येव याचिता B. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3.
28; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign (८) In Mas.

denoting that something has been
left out. -2. an incision in the skin.
(-त्वा) a particular mode of sexual
intercourse. -पुच्छः, -पुष्टः the (Indian)
cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी
Sk. -धीरः an owl. -मदुः a gallinule.
-यवः barren corn (the ear of which
has no grain); यथा काकयवः मोक्षा
यथाप्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि
धनहीनास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पं-
डिताः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb; (काकयवाः
= निष्कलतृणपात्र्यं). -रुतं the shrill sound
of a crow (considered as a sign of
future good or evil under different
circumstances); Si. 6. 76. -रुच्यता
a woman that bears only one child.
-रुचरा a shrill tone (as that of a crow).
काकणं Leprosy with black and
red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small ooin.

काकरु(रु)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly.

-2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -का
A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की. f.)
An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)लः A raven. -लं A
jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-
pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -का
1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A
kind of rice.

काकलिः, -ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet
tone; अनुबद्धसुगुणकाकोलीसहितं U. 3; R.
1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with
a low tone used by thieves to ascer-
tain whether a person is asleep or
not; फणिगुणकाकलसिद्धं क... मधुर्यने-
कोपकरणयुक्ता Dk. 49. -3 Scissars. -4
The Guñja plant. -Oomp. -रुचः the
(Indian) cuckoo.

काकलाकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (के जल-
मकरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell
or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum
of money equal to 20 cowries or to
a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight
equal to a quarter of a Masha. -4
A part of a measure. -5 The beam
of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana
q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3
cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the
neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice
under different emotions, such as
fear, grief, anger; भिषकंठवनिर्धरः
काकुस्त्वामिधोदते S. D.; अलीककाकु-
करणकुशलतां K. 222. -2 (Hence)
A word of negation: used in such
a manner that it implies the con-
trary (affirmative); as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the in-
tended meaning is suggested by a
change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1.
146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4
Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुस्थः [ककुस्थस्यायं, ककुस्थ-अण्]
A descendant of ककुस्थ, an epithet of
the kings of the solar dynasty; काकु-
स्थमालोकयतां वृषाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30,
46; see ककुस्थ.

काकुर्दं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174.
-2 A snake 3 A boar. -4 A pot-
ter. -5 A division of the infernal
regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A
poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुक्षितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कक्षिः ;
of. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look,
a glance. --क्षं Frown, look of dia-
pleasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-
द्वोभित Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fra-
grant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also).
(कांक्षति, कक्षित) 1 To wish, desire,
long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरव्यमुनय-
स्तस्मिन्तत्पर्ययमी S. 7. 12; न सोचति न
कांक्षति Bg. 12; 7. न कांक्षि विजयं कुण्ण
1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To
expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2
Inclination, appetite; as in मत्कांक्षा.
कांक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired.
-2 Expected. --तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षि *a.* (की. f.) [कांक्ष-णिनि]
Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं
&c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षेरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे
पद्मरागाणां जम्भ काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr.
44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हर्षं चिन्तामणि-
मेवा Śānti. 1. 12; मणिर्लुण्ठित पादेषु
काचः काचो मणिर्नमिः ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A
loop, a swinging shelf, a string so
fastened to the yoke as to support
burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affec-
tion of the optic nerve, producing
dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes.
-5 The string of the balance. --चं
1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Oomp.
--अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (वक्).
--चटी a glass sewer. --भाजनं a
glass vessel. --मणिः crystal, quartz.
--मलं, -लवणं, --संभवं black salt or
soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Al-
kaline ashes &c.

काचिव *a.* Suspended in a loop or
by a awing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape
which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-

pers or the leaves of a manuscript ; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचियः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काचुकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

काञ्च 1 A. (काञ्चे, काञ्चित) 1 To shine. -2 To blind.

काञ्चन *a.* (नी *f.*) [काञ्च ल्यट्] Golden, made of gold ; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासयद्भिः Me. 79; काञ्चनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -न 1 Gold (शङ्खं) अमेघ्यादपि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -नः 1 The Dhattūra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Oomp. -अङ्गी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion ; Bv. 2. 72. -कंद्वरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Mern. -यूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality ; cf. H. 4. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain. -कं Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काञ्चनीय *a.* Golden. -यः Yellow orpiment (गेरेचना).

काञ्चिः, -ञ्ची *f.* [काञ्चं वषणे इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments ; एतावता नन्दबुधेयकोभिः काञ्ची-मुणस्थानमभिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55 ; R. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus ; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवन्ति). -Oomp. -पुरि, नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2). -पद्ं the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काजिकं, काजिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काटः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठियमुक्तस्तं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निर्भालने कर्तरि षच् Tv] 1 One-eyed ; अश्या काणः Sk ; काणेन च-युषा किं वा H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie) ;

प्रायः काणवरादकोपि नमया तुष्णेधुना मुञ्च-मायू Bh. 3. 4 ; (Mar. कुटकी कवरी). -णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A cook. -2 A cook. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

कणेयः, -रा Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman ; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only) ; काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चिद्विह्वं यदुपलस्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, -डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 Astem, atock, branch ; कीलोत्खातमुणालकांडक-लच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Mā. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book ; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. -5 A separate department or subject, *e. g.* कर्ण &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Oomp. -कारः a maker of arrows. (-रं) the betel-nut. -गो-चरः, an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain ; Si. 5. 22. -पतः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुटः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jāmadag-nya is styled by शतानंदः as कांडपुटः, (स्व-कुलं पुटतः कुत्सा यो वै परकुलं भजेत् । तेन दुश्चरिते-नासी कांडपुट इति स्मृतः ॥). (-डं) the bow of Karna and Kāma. -भंगः, -भग्नः a fracture of the bone or limbs. -बोणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -स्यूटः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईन् ईच्छ्वा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुट as a term of reproach ; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed ; see कंडोले.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour ; यस्मै चैश्वर्यमन्तेन शुचः सदसि कारकृतः Bhaṅg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईश्चरति स्वकार्यमिदं गच्छति, वृ. अश् को कदेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged, वर्जयति च कातरात् Pt. 4. 42 ; Amaru. 7, 30, 75 ; R. 11. 78 ; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid ; किमेवं कातरात् S. 4. -3 Agitated ; perplexed, confused ; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52 ; Amaru. 79. -रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice ; कातर्यं केवलानीतिः शौर्यं स्वापवच्छिदम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajñavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. -Oomp. -पुत्रः, सु N. of Kārtikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Kātyāyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

काथंचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां शयुः, कथा-उक्] A narrator of stories ; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Up. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस) ; R. 13. 55 ; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow ; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -वं Flower of the Kadamba tree ; R. 13. 27.

कादंबका An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds ; Mā. 9. 16 ; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. ; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree ; निषेध मधु माधवाः मरस-मत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66 -र 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general ; का

द्विचरिताक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृद्वनिष्यते S. 6; or काद्वचरीमवधिपुणिनलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लालमृता पतनं पृष्ठिष्याम् U. 10. 1, रसभरेण K. 240 -3 The fluid issuing from the temple of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वधेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कांतक a. [कनक-अण्]. Golden. -क The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

कान्तं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Ms. 18, 42; कान्तवाणि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma. -3 A house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire conflagration. -ओक्ष् m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेयः, -यी [कनिष्ठा-अत्यर्थे उक्] हन्च् [The offspring or the youngest child.

कामीनः [कन्याया अनङ्गया अपत्यं अण् कमी-नादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; कामीनः कन्यकाजालो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत p. p. [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कर्तुं चर-भुञ्च M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्वृषभैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सूर्यः कांतमासीयं पश्यति S. 2 -ता 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोऽन्ता सह्यदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिद्भूतः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयम्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya (2) Krishna. -तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the load stone. -पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron). -लोहः the loadstone. -लोहं steel.

कांत 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतमखस्य जयनीयशिला-लं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyangu creep-er. -4 Large cardamom. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. -अश्विदोहवः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary for-est; यदं तु यद्विप्रां नं कांतारवतिरि-च्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 33. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity.

-तः 1 A red variety of the sugar-cane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bam-boo. -रं 1 A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः f [कम् भवेत्तिन्] 1 Loveli-ness, beauty; Ms. 15 अक्षिष्टकांति S. 5 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, oril-lance; Ms. 84. -3 Personal decora-tion or embellishment. -4 Wish, de-sire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दक्षिणः स्वयंविन्दुः लिङ्गं भोगयैरगम्यं शोभा प्राप्तिः सेव कान्त-मन्मथाप्यायिता युतिः । कांतोवातिरिच्यते दीप्ति-रुत्पत्तिर्यते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. -कर a beautifying, illumi-nating, brightening. -व a beautify-ing, adorning. (द 1 bite. -2. clar-ified butter. -व दायक. दायिन् a adornnig -युत् m the moon.

कांतिम् a. Lovely, beautiful, eplendid; Ks. 4. i, 5 71; Ms. 30. -म 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदं Anything roasted of baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदयिक A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशिक a 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; युगजनः कां-दिशीक संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hnce) Ter-rified, afraid; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक a (की f) [कपट-उक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest -2 Wicked, perverse. -क 1 A flatterer, para-site. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit

कापथः [कुशितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -र्थ N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक a: [कपाल-अण्-टक्-वा] Relating to skulls -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -स्त्री 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Man. 4.

कापालिन् m. N. of Siva.

कापिक a (की f.) Shaped or be-coming like a monkey.

कापिल a (ली f) 1 Pencil or belonging to Kapila. -2 Tainted by or derived from Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of

philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशयनं 1 Liquor; Si. 10. 4. -2 A deny.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापिष [कपेभ्यः कर्म वा, डक्] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like be-haviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean, contemptible fel-low, coward, wretch; सुमंतुषः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत a. (ती f.) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour.

-तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Anti-mony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil.

-तः The grey colour. -Comp. -अं-जनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः, -कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् ind. An interjection used in call-ing out to another.

कामः [कम्-वच्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft-named with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम -5 Desire of carnal gra-tification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarāma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being.

-मा Desire, wish. -मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Ka-ma is the Cupid of the Hindu my-thology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Ti-raka, they sought the aid of Kāma in drawing the mind of Siva to-wards Pārvatī, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kāma undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Sub-sequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vāsanta or the spring; and his son is Anirud-dha. He is armed with bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. -Comp. --अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. **संदीपनं** 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -**अंकुशः** 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -**अंशुः** the mango tree. -**अधिकारः** the influence of love or desire. -**अधिहितं** *a.* overcome by love. -**अनलः** see **कामाग्निः**. -**अंधः** *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-**धः**;) the (Indian) cuckoo. -**अंधा** musk. -**अक्षिन्** *a.* getting food at will. -**अभिकामः** *a.* libidinous, lustful. -**अरण्यां** a pleasant grove. -**अरिः** 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a mineral substance. -**अरिन्द** *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -**अवतारः** N. of Pradyumna. -**अवसायः** 1. suppression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -**आलस्यः**, -**अक्षि** N. of Durgā. -**आतुरः** *a.* love-sick, afflicted by love; **कामातुराणां** न भयं न लज्जा Snbhāsh. -**आत्मजः** an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -**आत्मन्** *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; **Ms.** 7. 27. -**आयुषं** 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-**यः**;) the mango tree. -**आयुध** *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. -**आर्त** *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; **कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपाध्वनताचेतनेषु** **Ms.** 5. -**आसक्त** *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -**इच्छुः** *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -**ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of Kṛṣṇa. -2. the Supreme soul. -**उदकं** 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; **Y.** 3. 4. -**उपहतः** *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -**कलरः** N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. -**कामः**, **कामिन्** *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -**कारः** *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-**रः**;) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; **Ms.** 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; **Bṛ.** 5. 12. -**कूटः** 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -**कुतः** *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-**म्**;) the Supreme soul. -**कल्लि** *a.* lustful. (-**लिः**;) a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -**कीडा** 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -**ग** *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-**गा**;) an unchaste or libidinous woman; **Y.** 3. 6. -**गति** *a.* able to go to any desired place; **R.** 13. 76. -**गुणः** 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -**चरः**, -**चारः** *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will; **Kn.** 1. 50. -**चार** *a.* uncheeked, unrestrained. (-**रः**;) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शंकरिणः **R.** 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; **कामाचारानुसारः** **Sk.**; **Ms.** 2. 210. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -**चारिन्** *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; **Ms.** 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-**म्**;) 1. Garuda. -2. a sparrow. -**ज** *a.* produced by passion or desire; **Ms.** 7. 46, 47, 50. -**जित्** *a.* conquering love or passion; **R.** 9. 33. (-**म्**;) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -**जालः** the (Indian) cuckoo. -**द** *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-**दः**;) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -**दा** = **कामधेनु** *q.v.* -**दशन** *a.* looking lovely. -**दुव** *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुवा हि सा **R.** 1. 81, 2. 63; **Mā.** 3. 11. -**दुवा**, **दुहु** *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; **Bṛ.** 10. 28. -**द्वीती** the female cuckoo. -**देवः** 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Viṣṇu. -**द्वेष्टिन्** *a.* granting desires. -**धेनुः** *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलति च लती कामधेनुः. -**दंष्ट्रिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**पतिः**. -**पत्नी** *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -**पालः** N. of Balaśāma; also of Iva. -**पद** *a.* granting desires. (-**दा**;) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -**प्रवेदनं** expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चिच्छामप्रवेदेन **Ak.** -**प्रश्नः** an unrestrained or free question. -**फलः** a species of the mango tree. -**भोगः** (pl.) sensual gratifications. -**महः** a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -**मालिन्** *m.* N. of Ganesha. -**मूढः**, -**मोहितः** *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; **U.** 2. 5. -**रमः** seminal discharge. -**रमिक** *a.* lustful, libidinous; सणमपि युवा कामरमिकः **Bh.** 3. 112. -**रूप** *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिरुपं कामरूपं मघेन **Ms.** 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-**रः**;) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); **R.** 4. 83, 84. -**रुपिन्** *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-**म्**;) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a bear. -3. a Vidyādhara. -**रेखा**, -**लेखा** a harlot, courtesan. -**लता** membrum virile. -**लोल** *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -**वरः** a gift chosen at will. -**वह्नुमः** 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-**म्**;) moonlight. -**वशः** *a.* influenced by love. (-**शः**;) subjection to love. -**वश्य** *a.* subject to love. -**वाद्** *a.* saying anything at will. -**विह्व** *a.* disappointing desires.

-**वीर्य** *a.* 'showing heroism at will.' (**m.**) an epithet of Garuda. -**वृत्त** *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; **M.** 5. 154. -**वृत्ति** *a.* acting according to will, self-willed independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते **Ku.** 5. 82. (-**तिः**;) *f.* 1. tree and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* increase of passion. -**वृत्तं** the trumpet flower. -**शरः** 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -**शास्त्रं** the science of love, erotic science. -**संयोगः** attainment of desired objects. -**सखः** 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -**सु** *a.* fulfilling any desire; **R.** 5. 33. (-**म्**;) N. of Vāmadeva. (-**म्**;) N. of Rukmīnt. -**सूत्रं** 1. N. of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -2. 'thread of love', love incantation; **Mā.** 1. 4. -**हेतुक** *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; **Bṛ.** 16. 8.

कामतः, -**कामेन** *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2. Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; **Ms.** 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः **Y.** 1. 168. -3. From passion or feeling, lustfully; **Ms.** 3. 173. -4. At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -**न** Desire, wish. -**नर** Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2. Agreeably to desire; **Mu.** 1. 25. -3. To the heart's content; **U.** 3. 16. -4. Willingly, joyfully; **Sānti.** 4. 4. -5. Well, very well (a particle of assent). it may be that; जनानमन्यदुवा वा कामं क्षायतु यः क्षमी **Si.** 2. 43. -6. Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, —yet, still); कामं न निष्ठति मदानमसंख्यी सा भुविष्टमन्यविषया न तु बुद्धिरम्या **S.** 1. 31; 2. 1. **R.** 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; **Mā.** 9. 34. -7. Indeed, forsooth, really; **R.** 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8. Better, rather (usually with न): काममामर्ष्यन्ति ह्येह कर्णवर्तमस्यपि न चैवेनां प्रयच्छतु मुण्डानाय कश्चाच्च **Ms.** 9. 89; **Il.** 1. 131.

कामयमान, **कामयान**, **कामयितु** *a.* Lustful, libidinous; **R.** 19. 50; **S.** 3. **कामल** *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -**लः** 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher —*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for.
—कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wiished, dcaired. —ते A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-गिनि] 1 Lustful. —2 Desirous. —3 Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधायते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-दुतिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; Amara. 2; M. 3. 14. —2 A uxorious husband. —3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. —4 A sparrow. —5 An epithet of Siva. —6 The moon. —7 A pigeon. —8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. —2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगह-पाङ्कः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैवा कथय कविता-कामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. —3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63; Ra. 1. 28. —4 A timid woman. —5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उ-कृ] 1 Wishing, desirous. —2 Lustful, libidinous. —का 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकैः कुम्भील-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Ra. 6. 9. —2 A sparrow. —3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्या-भनं Sānti. 2. 8. —2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नियत); अंते कायस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. —3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —य्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. —*Comp.* —अभिप्राय *a.* self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift. —2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —मरणं voluntary death, suicide. —व्रतं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कम्-ठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिलः, -कापिलः, -कापिलकः *N.* of a tree; Mā. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-उक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. —2 A king of the Kambojas. —3 The Pun-nāga tree. —4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ज *a.* [इय-उक्] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —यं [चयितेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः, वि-वञ्ज्] अङ्कारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk. 1 The body; विभक्तिः कायः क-रणापरणां परोपकारेण तु चंदनेन Bb. 2. 4; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. —2 The trunk of a tree. —3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). —4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. —5 Principal, capital. —6 Home, residence, habitation. —7 A butt, a mark. —8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without नीयं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prājāpati is called प्रजापतिनीयं; of. Ms. 2. 53-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —*Comp.* —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्षेपा bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बन्धनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen virile and blood. —बलनं an armour. —स्वः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) —3. a man of that caste; कायस्य इति लब्धौ मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्वः) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-उक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —*Comp.* —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (रि *f.*) [कृ-वञ्ज्] At the end of comp.) Making, doing

performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुम्भकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not infected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फ़कार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Determination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himalaya mountain. —11 Water produced by hail. —12 Killing slaughter. —*Comp.* —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —युः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-वृत्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंस्कारकः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (Ingram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्म; (3) करण; (4) सप्तदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —*Comp.* —व्योपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्त्रियति कृणोति वेष्टति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिथेत् । अतर्नदति । चुंबि-तुमिषति नवपरिणया बधुः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. जापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् वृत्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिभ्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bb. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमाधुर्णी तद्ध R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समाधि (intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth ; (2) असम्बन्धि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father ; Kn. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter ; Y. 3. 148 ; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority ; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. -ण 1 Pain, agony ; V. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणत् for the reason that ; हेतु on account of hatred ; मत्कारणात् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22.). -Oomp. -अन्वित *a.* having a cause or reason. -उत्तर *a.* a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint ; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारण an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. -गत *a.* referred to its cause, resolved into its principle. -गुण *a.* a quality of the cause. -बल-वत् *a.* strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. -वत् *a.* 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -माला *a.* figure of speech, 'a chain of causes' ; यद्येव चेतुर्गुणैर्य पूर्वसर्गैर्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला इत्यतः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् *m.* a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि *n.* the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन *a.* without a cause. -गरीरि (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक *a.* (कार or की *f.*) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य *a.* To be caused or performed ; दत्ता Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितु, कारयिष्यु *a.* Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारि: *f.* Action, act, work. -*m.* An artist, a mechanic.

कारित *a.* Caused to be done or effected. -रः Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). -तं The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् *a.* Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.). -*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck ; तं वारि विहाय तीरजलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारंधमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिदिका Camphor.

कारभा *N.* of a tree (विश्व).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः *N.* of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute.

-Comp. -अगर, -गृह, -वेष्टमन् *n.* a prison-house, a jail ; कारागृहे निजित-वासनेन लक्ष्मणरोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sānti. 4. 10. -युक्तः a prisoner.

-पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; *e. g.* Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar ; सत्यकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारिर *a.* [करि-अन्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारिषं [करिषाणं समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cow-dung.

कारु *a.* (कृ. *f.*) [कृ-उण् Up. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant.

2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कुत्रिम् स्वमेतत् Vb. 1. 13 ; इति स्म सा कारुणेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीकते N. 1. 38 ; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187 ; Ma. 5. 129 ; 10. 12. (They are:— तस्मा च तेषां कश्चिन् नापि रजकतया । पंचमश्रमकारश्च कारुणा शिल्पिनो मताः ॥).

-3 Terrible, horrible. -रः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gada. -2 An art, a science. -Oomp.

-चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारकः -का An artisan.

कारणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्ण-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender ; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity ; कारुण्यमात्मभवेति Gīt. 1 ; करुण्यः कारुण्यस्पर्द्ध Bv. 1. 2.

कारुण्डिका, -कारुण्डी A leech.

कारणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (त्त) मः -रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्केण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव *a.* Relating to a cock (कुक्वाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity ; Si. 2. 17 ; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty ; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amarn. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. -र्ण 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. -र्णः *N.* of Vṛishaketu. -Oomp.

-छिद्रं a sort of well. -वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तियुग *a.* Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तविर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmat. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went whosoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c. ; (cf. R. 6. 39).

According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city ; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenn of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold ; स तत्कार्तस्वरभासुरांश्वरः Si. 1. 20 ; दृष्टेन K. 82.

कार्तिकः [कृतं वेत्ति ठक्] A astrologer, fortune-teller ; कार्तिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं वज्रम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kārttika ; R. 19. 39. -कः 1 *N.* of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. -की The full moon day in the month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकिकः The month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ठक्] *N.* of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās).

[Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying

Parvati's company), who being unable to hear, it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges, each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Karttikeya, Shadanana, Shammukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravambhuva, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -Oomr. -प्रसू: f. Pārvatī, mother of Kārttikeya.

कात्स्न्य Totality; entirety; तात्त्विक-बोधत कात्स्न्येन द्विजाग्रयान् पक्षिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (भी. f.), कार्दम (मि.) क a. (की. f.) [कर्दम-अण् टक्-वा] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lao.

कार्पटिकाः [कर्पट-टक्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पण्य 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पण्य Dk. -2 Compassion; pity. -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाण्य Ved. Combst, battle.

कार्पास a. (की. f.) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -Comp. -अस्थि n. the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle. -सौत्रिक a. made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक a. (की. f.) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म a. [कर्मन्] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण a. (नी. f.) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. -मं Magic, witoborast; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कर्मण-का Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मरः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मरकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक a. (की. f.) [कर्मन्-टक्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक a. (की. f.) [कर्मणे प्रमत्ति उक्त्] P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिष्ठितकार्मुके S 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp. -भृत् m. 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्यं pot. p. [कृ-कर्मणि-प्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्यं सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना क्रोकोद्वा मालिनं S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; सो दंडः, विचारः &c. -र्यं 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यस्या न प्रतिपक्षकत्वं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र अभिव्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.). 7. कार्यं भवतो ह तेन द्युतितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतोश्चरणं Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c.; बहिर्निष्पन्नं ज्ञायतां कः कार्यार्थोति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The denouement, of a drama; कार्योपशेषमादौ तदुपपि रचयन् Mn. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. kâra; Pers. kâr; Prak. kajja; Mar. kaja]. -Comp. -अक्षम a. unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -अधिप 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. -अर्थिन् a. 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause

in court, going to law : Mk. 9. -असन् seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -उद्योगः active engagement in any business. -कर a. efficacious. -कर्तुं m. 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor; pt. 1. 131. -कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; वाजितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. भावः the relation of cause and effect -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. गौरः importance of the act, deed, or occasion; ; respect for the performance. U. 7. -चित्तक a. prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः). manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -च्युत a. out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office -जानं-दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2 inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पदवी line of conduct, course of action; Mā. 2. 13. -पुत्र 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. -प्रवेष्टा an agent, a messenger. -भाजनं, पात्रं any one engaged in active life. -वस्तु n. an aim or object. -विपत्तिः f. a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. -सिद्धिः f. success. -स्थानं a place of business, office. -हन्तु 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यता ind. 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक a. 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् a. 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

कार्शान्व a. Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः, -षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि a. Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -रिः Fire. -रिः 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षीवणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a race, course.

कार्षापणः, -ण (or -पणका) A coin or weight of different values ; Ms. 8. 136. 336 ; 9. 232. (कर्ष). — **ण** Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिण = कार्षापण *q. v.*

कार्ष्ण *a.* (की *f.*) [कृष्ण-अण] 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu ; R. 15. 24. — 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. — 3 Belonging to the black antelope ; Ms. 2. 41. — 4 Black. — **वर्ण** Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्ष्णायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [कृष्णायस-अण] Made of black iron ; U. 3. 43. — **स** Iron.

कार्ष्णि [कृष्णस्वायस-इङ्] An epithet of the god of love ; Si. 19. 10.

कार्ष्ण्य Blackness, darkness.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Black, of a dark or dark blue colour. — 2 Injuring; hurting. — **ल**: 1 The black or dark-blue colour. — 2 Time (in general) ; विलम्बितकालैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33 ; तस्मिन्काले at that time ; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमता B. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. — 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion ; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.) ; R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69 ; पर्जन्याः कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. — 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) ; पठे काले विषयस्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153. — 5 The weather. — 6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiśeṣhikas. — 7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle ; काला काल्या ध्रुवनफलके क्रीडति यागिणशिरः Bh. 3. 39. — 8 (*a*) Yama, the god of death ; का कालस्य न गोचरतरता Pt. 1. 146. (*b*) Death, time of death. — 9 Fate, destiny. — 10 The black part of the eye. — 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. — 12 The planet Saturn. — 13 N. of Siva. — 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody) — 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. — 16 A section or part. — 17 A red kind of plumbago. — 18 Resin, pitch. — 19 N. of an enemy of Siva. — 20 (with the Jains) One of the nine treasures. — 21 A mystical name for the letter *ka*. — **ला** 1 N. of several plants. — 2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. — 3 An epithet of Durgā. — **ली** 1 Blackness. — 2 Ink, black ink. — 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. — 4 A row of black clouds. — 5 A woman with a dark complexion. — 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. — 7 Night.

— 8 Censure, blame. — 9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. — 10 A form of Durgā ; कालीतनयः a buffalo. — 11 One of the Matris or divine mothers. — 12 N. of a wife of Bṛhma. — 13 A sister of Yama. — 14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). — 15 A small shrub used as a purgative. — **ल** 1 Iron. — 2 A kind of perfume. — **Comp.** — **अयसं** iron. — **अक्षरिका** a scholar, one who can read and decipher. — **अमृग** *n.* a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe ; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (*-n.*) the wood of that tree ; R. 4. 5 ; 5. 5. — **अग्निः**. — **अनल** 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. — 2. an epithet of Rudra. — 3. a kind of bead (रुद्राक्ष) — **अंग** *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). — **अजिनं** the hide of a black antelope — **अञ्जनं** a sort of collyrium ; Ku. 7. 20. 82. (*-नी*) a small shrub used as a purgative. — **अंजलि** the (Indian) cuckoo — **अतिक्रमः** — **मण** delay, being late ; Pt. 1. 154. — **अतिपातः**, **अतिरेकः** loss of time, delay ; Mal. 2. — **अतीत** *a.* elapsed, passed by. — **अत्ययः** 1. delay, lapse of time. — 2. loss by lapse of time. — **अध्यक्षः** 1. ' presiding over time ', epithet of the sun. — 2. the Supreme soul. — **अनुवादिन** *m.* 1. a bee — 2. a sparrow. — 3. the Chataka bird — **अनुसारकः** 1. Tagara tree. — 2. yellow sandal. — **अनुसारिः**, **अनुसारिन्**, **अनुसारिका**, **अनुसार्यः**, **यकः** ben zion. — **अन्तकः** time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. — **अन्तरं** 1. an interval — 2. a period of time. — 3. another time or opportunity. — **आवृत** *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. — **क्षम** *v.* able to bear delay ; अकालक्षमा देव्यः शरीरावस्था K. 263 ; S. 4. — **प्रेक्षिन्** Pt. 3. 172. — **विष** an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. — **अध्रः** a dark, watery cloud. — **अवधिः** appointed time. — **अवबोधः** knowledge of time and circumstances ; Mal. 3. 11. — **अध्याह्नि** *f.*, **अशौचं** period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family ; see **अशौच**. — **अकुष्ठ** *a.* 1. led to death — 2. produced or brought by time. — **आरमक** *a.* depending on time or destiny. — **आरमन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit. — **आयसं** iron. — **उत्त** *a.* sown in due season. — **कञ्ज** a blue lotus. — **कडकटा** an epithet of Siva. — **कटः** 1. a peacock. — 2. a sparrow. — 3. a wagtail. — 4. a gallinule. — 5. an epithet of Siva ; U. 6. — **कंडकः** — **कंडकः** a gallinule. — **कंडकः** a water-snake. — **कर्ण** appointing or fixing time. — **कर्णिकः**, **कर्णी** misfortune. — **कर्मन्** *n.* death. — **कलायः** dark pulse. — **कल्प** *a.* fatal, deadly. — **कालः**

Supreme being. — **कीलः** noise. — **कुंडः** Yama. — **कुष्ठः** a myrrh. — **कुटः** — **दं** (*a*) a deadly poison ; S. 6. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva ; अद्यापि नोज्झति इतः किल कालकुटं Ch. P. 50. — **कुत्** *m.* 1. the sun. — 2. a peacock. — 3. Supreme spirit. — **कृत** *a.* 1. produced by time. — 2. fixed, appointed. — 3. lent or deposited. — 4. done for a long time. (*-तः*) the sun. — **क्रमः** lapse of time, course of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time ; Ku. 1. 19. — **क्रिया** 1. fixing a time. — 2. death. — **क्षेपः** 1. delay, loss of time ; Me. 22 ; मरगे कालक्षेपं मा कुर्व Pt. 1. — 2. passing the time. — **खञ्ज**, **खञ्जनं**, **खंडं** the liver. — **खंजा** the river Yamuna. — **यधिः** a year. — **यातिन** *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). — **चक्रं** 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). — 2. a cycle. — 3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (*-कः*) an epithet of the sun. — **चिह्न** a symptom of approaching death. — **चोदित** *a.* summoned by the angel of death. — **ज्येष्ठ** *a.* senior in years, grown up ; U. 5. 12. — **ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action) ; अयारुहो हि नारीनामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 53 ; Si. 2. 83. (*-ज्ञः*) 1. an astrologer. — 2. a cook. — **ज्ञानिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. — **त्रयं** the three times ; the past, the present, and the future ; **वर्षी** K. 46. — **वृद्धः** death. — **वृमनी** an epithet of Durgā. — **धर्मः**, **धर्मन्** *m.* 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. — 2. the law or rule of time. — 3. effects proper to the time. — 4. fated time, death ; न पुनर्जयितः कश्चिदकालधर्ममुपागतः Mb. ; पशितः कालधर्मां &c. — **धारणा** prolongation of time. — **नरः** (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. — **नाथः**, **नाथिः** Siva. — **नियोगः** decree of fate or destiny ; लक्षणे न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. — **निष्पण** determination of time, chronology. — **नेमिः** 1. the tim of the wheel of time. — 2. N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanūmat. — 3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. — **अरिः**, **रिदुः**, **हरः**, **हन्** *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa. — **पक्** *a.* ripened by time, i. e. spontaneous. — **परिवासः** standing for a time so as to become stale. — **पाशः** the noose of Yama or death. — **पाशिकः** a hangman. — **पुष्ट** 1 a species of antelope. — 2. a leon. (*-कं*) 1. N. of the bow of Karna ; V. 4. — 2. a bow in general. — **प्रभात** autumn or Sarad ; (the two months following the rainy

season considered as the best time). —**भस्म**: an epithet of Siva. —**सुत** *m.* — the sun. —**भैरव**: an epithet of Siva. —**मान**: a measure of time. —**सुख**: a species of ape. —**मेघ** *f.* the Manjishtha plant. —**यवन**: a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yādavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —**पाप**, —**पाप** prostration, delay, putting off. —**योग**: fate, destiny. ^०**त**: according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —**योगिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**रात्रि**, —**रात्रि** *f.* 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which lamps are lighted (in the Divālī holidays). —4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). —5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —**लोह**—**लोह** steel. —**विप्र** *k*: prolongation of time. —**वृद्धि** *f.* periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —**वेला** the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —**संकर** a girl 9 years old personating Durgā at a festival. —**संरोध**: 1. keeping back for a long time, Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long period of time. —**संपन्न** *a.* opportune, timely. —**संपन्न** *a.* dated, bearing a date. —**सर्प**: the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —**सर**: the black antelope. (—**र**) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —**सुख**, —**सुख** *f.* 1. thread of time or death. —2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —**रुद्र**: the Tamāla tree. —**स्वरूप** *a.* terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —**हर**: an epithet of Siva. —**हर** loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —**हानि** *f.* delay; R. 13. 16. **कालक** *a.* Black, dark-blue. —**क**: 1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A water-snake. —3 The black part of the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —**का** Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A daughter of Dakṣha. —**क** 1 The liver. —2 An unknown quantity (in alg.). **कालायनी** N. of Durgā. **कालिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-उ-ट् वा] 1 Relating to time. —2 Depending on time; विशेष: कालिकोदरश्च Ak. —3 Seasonable, timely. —**क**: 1 A crane. —2 A heron. —**क** 1 Blackness, black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3 Price of an article to be paid by

instalments. —4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. —5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. —7 The liver. —8 A female crow. —9 A scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor. —11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. **कालि** *a.* 1 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. —14 A small singing bird. —15 A kind of fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years old personating Durgā at a festival. —**क** 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hostility. **कालिनी** N. of the sixth lunar mansion. **कालिय** *a.* Relating to time, timely. —**य**: The Kaliyuga. **कालीन** *a.* [काल-ञ] 1 Belonging to a particular time. —2 Seasonable. **कालीय** [काल-ञ] A kind of sandal wood; also कालीयक. **कालकुच**: N. of Vishṇu. **कालंजर**: 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjār). —2 An assembly of religious mendicants. —3 An epithet of Siva. —**रा** or **र** An epithet of Durgā **कालशयं** Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning). **कालाप**: 1 The hair of the head. —2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of the Kālāpa grammar. —5 One who knows this grammar. **कालापक** 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kālāpa. —2 The doctrines or teachings of Kālāpa. **कालिग** *a.* (गी *f.*) [कालिग-अण्] Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. —**ग** 1 A king of that country; प्रतिज्ञाह कालिगस्तमर्ग-जसाधन R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that country. —3 An elephant. —4 A species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous plant. —6 A sort of iron. —**ग** (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिग. —**ग** A water melon. **कालिंद** *a.* (दी *f.*) [कालिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kaliṇḍa or the river Yamunā. —**द** A water melon. —**दी** 1 The river Yamunā; कालिंध्याः पुलिनेषु कलिकुपितम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. —2 A sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of Krishna. —Comp. —**कर्षण**, —**भेदन**: an epithet of Balarāma q. v. —**सु** *f.* Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—*m.*) the sun. —**सोदर**: Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43. **कालिय**: N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —**य** (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —**comp.** —**दमन**, —**मर्दन**: epithets of Krishna. **कालीक**: A heron. **कालीची** The judgment hall of Yama. **कालीयक**, —**क** 1 A species of aloe wood. —2 A kind of turmeric. —3 Yellow sandal. —4 A dark kind of sandal wood. —5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14. **कालुष्य** 1 Foulness, distaste, turbidness, muddiness (fig also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defile. —2 Opacity. —3 Disagreement. **कालिय** *a.* Belonging to the Kali age. —**य** 1 The liver. —2 Black sandal wood; Ka. 7. 9. —3 Saffron. **कालियक**: A kind of aloe wood. —**क** 1 A fragrant wood. —2 The black sandal wood. —3 A disease like jaundice. —**क**: A dog, hound. **कालियक**: 1 A dog. —2 A species of sandal. **काल्य** *a.* [कल्य-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. —2 Relating to Kalpa. **काल्यनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्यन-ट्क्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्यनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः —2 Counterfeit, fabricated. **काल्य** *a.* [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. —2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. —**र** 1 A cow fit for the bull. —2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). —**र** Day-break. **काल्यणक** Auspiciousness. **कावचिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [कवच-ट्क्] Armorial. —**क** A multitude of men in armour. **कावरं** Moss. —**र** An umbrella without a stick. **कावक**: 1 A cock. —2 The Chakravāka id. **कावेरं** Saffron. **कावेरी** 1 N. of a river in the south of India: कावेरी सरिता पद्मः शकनी.

दानिषादरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Tormentor.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -स्व, N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -स्व 1 A poem; महर्काव्यं, मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्गोषी शब्दार्थं सयुगाव-नङ्कृती पुनः कवि K. P. 1; काव्यं रामकं काव्यं S. D. 1; रत्नगीत्यार्यप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावदिदं शब्दचिन्ता पदा-वली K. & V. 1. 10; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरी-तिर्यग्युक्ता। साङ्कारसाञ्जिकवृत्तिर्ह काव्य, नाममात्रं Chandra. 1. 7.). -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purpose of a Kāvya as men- tioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यज्ञो-स्य दूते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षते। सद्यः परनिवृत्तये काव्यमित्येवोपदेशः K. P. 1.). -Oomp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य देव्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रयुगीभूयति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिंग *a.* figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यलिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यपदायता K. P. 10; *s. g.* जितोसि मन्दं कन्दर्प मञ्जिते-सिति विलोचनः Chandra. 5. 119. -हार्य *a.* faroe.

काश 1, 4 A. (काश-इत्ये, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible; नैव धूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा च काशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -श [काश-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs &c. -श A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Ra. 3. 1, 2, 28. -श 1 = काश q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

काशि *m. pl.* N. of a country. काशिन *a.* (की *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

कानिल *a.* Made of Kāsa grass.

काशिष्णु *a.* Shining, brilliant.

काशिः, -शी *f.* N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see कापी. -शिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3

The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Oomp. -यः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benares. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. -Oomp. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मीर A plant commonly called नामारी; काश्मीर्या कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कोयलिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmir. -राः *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -राः A sort of grape see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरगंधमुगनाभिद्रुतगारां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्पार-भिसारिकाणां Gīt. 11; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Oomp. -जं, जम्बू *n.* saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर(रि)क *a.* Born or produced in Kāshmir.

काश्मीर्यं Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Oomp. -यं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kapāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -वी The earth; तान-पि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -यं Flesh. -Oomp. -मन्दः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

कायः [कश्-यञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विदपिना स्कंधकायैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकिर्णा कपोलकायः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाय also.

कापाय *a.* (पी *f.*) [कपाये रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; कापायवस्त्राधवा Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे कापाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न कापायेभ्येयति 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश् कश्च Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयात महोदधी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -Oomp. -अगारः, -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीरः a small

insect found in decayed wood -कुटः, -कुटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood) -कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष *m.*, -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -पुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मडी a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (= काष्ठकृत्). -लोहिन *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. -चाटः, -मं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिग्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशेषं प्रमणं वृत्तिना परा हि काष्ठा तपसा Ku 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठा-गतस्नेहरसावृद्धि Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = 3/8 Kālā. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Dakṣa.

काशीला The plantain tree.

काश 1 A. (काशते, काशित) 1 To shine; see काश. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा [काश्-यञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Oomp. -कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-टा) an epithet of Yama. -ज, -हृत् *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (-ह्री) a sort of prickly nightshade. -मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः, -रं A pond, pool, lake! Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Gīt. 2.

कासीयं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. दिराकस).

कास्य (चू) *f.* [Up. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासुतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musal in astrum.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious,

large. —लः 1 A cat. —2 A cock. —3 A crow. —4 A sound in general. —लः 1 Indistinct speech. —2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —लः ind. Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. —लः A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, —ला, —लः A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किचत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किशारः 1 The board of corn. —2 A heron. —3 An arrow.

किशुकः [किञ्चि शुक्र इव शुक्रवत्तदश-
गुणत्वात्] A kind of tree having
beautiful red blossoms, but without
any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभते निर्गन्ध
इव किशुका; Chap. 7; Ra. 6. 20; R.
9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree;
किं किशुकैः शुक्रमुखवद्विभिर्न दग्धम् R.
6. 21.

किशु(ल)ुकः The Palāsa tree; see
किशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. —2
The blue jay. —3 The Chātaka bird;
(the bird is also named as किकिन्,
किकिविषि, किक्किविषि).

किकिशः A kind of worm (said
to be injurious to the hair, nails, and
teeth).

किकिः A monkey, an ape. —f. A
jackal; fox.

किङ्कणी, किङ्किणिका, किङ्किणी, किङ्-
कीका 1 A small bell or tinkling orna-
ment; कणत्कनककिङ्किणीङ्गणायित-
स्वद्वने; U. 6. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku
7. 49. —2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किङ्किरः 1 A horse. —2 The (In-
dian) cuckoo. —3 A large black
bee. —4 N. of Cupid, the god of
love. —5 The red colour. —रः The
frontal sinus of an elephant. —रः
Blood.

किङ्किरातः 1 A parrot. —2 The
(Indian) cuckoo. —3 Cupid. —4
The Asoka tree. —5 A species of
amaranath.

किञ्चिलि(ल)ुकः An earthworm.

किजं, —किजलः, —किजलकः The
filament or blossom of a lotus or
any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पसकिज-
लकमध्यान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किद् 1 P. (कैति) 1 To go or
approach. —2 To frighten, terrify.
—3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. —2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, —किट्टकं Secretion, excre-
ment, sediment, dirt; अक्ष*. —Oomp.
—पजिर्द semen virilo.

किहालः 1 A copper vessel. —2
Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar;
ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मोर्षीकिणक
इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84;
18. 47; Git. 1. —2 A wart, a mole
—3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —एवा, —एवं A drug or
seed used to cause fermentation in
the manufacture of spirits; Ms.
8 326.

किण्वन् m. A horse.

कित् 1. 1 P. (कैति) 1 To desire.
—2 To live —3 (चिकित्ति) To heal,
cure. —4 To doubt, suspect. —II. 3 P.
Ved. (चिकित्ति) To know.

कितवः (वी. f.) 1 A rogue, liar,
cheat; अहंति किल कितव उवाच M. 4;
Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. —2 The
Bhatturi plant. —3 A kind of per-
fume. —4 A gamester, gambler. —5 A
mad or crazy person.

किनाटे The inner bark of a tree

किधन् m. A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् ind. Used for कु only at
the beginning of comp. to convey
the senses of 'badness', 'deteriora-
tion', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure';
e. g., किस्खा a bad friend; किन्नरः a
bad or deformed man &c.; see comp.
below. —Oomp. —दासः a bad slave,
or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed
man; a mythical being with a hu-
man figure and the head of a horse
(अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गोपयामास
किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. 'ईश्वरः',
'ईश्वरः' 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a
kind of musical instrument. (—रि. f.)
1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a
kind of lute. —पुद्बः 'a low or des-
picable man', a mythical being with
a human head and the form of a
horse; Ku. 1. 14. 'ईश्वरः' an epithet
of Kubera —प्रभुः a bad master or
king; हिताक्ष यः सङ्गुण्यते स किम्भुः Ki.
1. 5. —राज्ज् a. having a bad king.
(—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom.
sing. किस्खा) a bad friend; स कि-
सखा साधु न शास्ति बोद्धिप्रे R. 1. 5.

2. किम् pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m.,
का, f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which
(used interrogatively); प्रजासु का केन
पथा प्रयातिरयं भवतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S.
6. 25; कङ्कणाभिमुखेन स्यादुना हरता रवां
वव कि न मे हतं R. 8. 67. का खल्वनेन
माध्वमानारमना विकल्पते V. 2; का कोऽत्र
भोः. The pronoun is often used to
imply 'power or authority to do a
thing'; i. e. के आवां परिचातुं दृष्टवन्तम-
क्व S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what
power have we &c.; नृपसद्वि नाम के
वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we. i. e. what

position have we &c. Sometimes किम्
means 'long' as applied to time espe-
cially in combination with खलु or
अपि or इव; का खलु बेला तत्र भवत्याः प्रा-
सायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a
long time has elapsed, &c.; so कोपि
कालस्तरा आगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or
क इव कालः Māl. 3. —2 The neuter
(कि) is frequently used with instr.
of nouns in the sense of 'what is the
use of'; किं स्वामि वेदानि क्वापेन H. 1;
लोभश्चेदयमेव किं &c. Bb. 2. 55; किं
तथा दृष्टया S. 3; किं कुलेनोपविष्टेन शील
मेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन,
चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं
to give it an indefinite sense; चिद्वेश
कश्चिज्जटिलमोषेन Ku. 5. 30 a certain
ascetic &c.; कोपि तत एवामतवती Māl.
1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति नि-
वेदितं च 1. 23; किमपि... जल्पतोरक्रमेण
U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्म
नि सम्मथयिकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1.
किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat';
Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also
means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इव
is sometimes added to किम् in the
sense of 'possibly', 'I should like
to know'; (mostly adding force and
elegance to the period); विना सीतादे
स्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30;
किमेव हि मधुराणां मन्त्रं नाकृतीनां S. 1.
20; see इव al o —ind. 1 A particle of
interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद-
न्यते पुत्र्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one
killed or 'worshipped' &c. ततः किं
what then. —2 A particle meaning
'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव ब्र-
ह्मं बिलपर्ये रत्ये न कीयते Ku. 4. 7. —3
Whether (its correlatives in the sense
of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहो-
रिवत्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words).
—Oomp. —अपि ind. 1. to some extent,
somewhat, to a considerable extent.
—2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as
to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3.
very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं
बपुरिद् S. 3; किमपि भीषण, किमपि क-
रालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what mo-
tive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं रत्ना. —अर्थ
ind. why, wherefore. —आख्य a.
having what name; किमख्यवर राजर्षेः
सा परनी S. 7. —इति ind. why, lu-
deed, why to be sure, for what pur-
pose (emphasizing the question);
तस्मिन्नुद्वासाते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिय-
पास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं स्वयाचार्यकौशि-
वत्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether
or (showing doubt or uncertainty);
किमु विचक्षितः किमु मद्ः U. 1. 35;
Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed) ; दिव-
सुद्वरसार्थः किमु रज्यते. —3. how much
more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंयतिः
प्रयुज्यमविचेकितः एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु
यत् चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वादिनयाना-
मेकैकमप्येवामाप्तं किमुत समवायः K.
103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करा a

servant, slave; अथेहि मा किंकरमदमूनः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (रि) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यतर any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकरतव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —भारण a. having what reason or cause. —किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्र भवति किं किल इषलं वाजयिष्यति Sk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment', a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —नोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च ind. moreover, and again, further. —चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. —चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्तं तत्रोक्तं R. 15. 33, 2. 46, 12. 21. —ज्ञ a. 'knowing little', a smatterer. —कर a. doing something, useful. —कालः sometime, a little time. —प्राण a. having a little life. —मात्र a. only a little. —उन्मू a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तद्हि ind. how then, but, however. —तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चेनामनयेति किं तु लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, —नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् ind. why, wherefore. —तु ind. 1 whether; किं तु मे सग्नं भयो परिस्थानो जनस्य वा Nls. 10. 10. —2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं तु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. —3 what indeed; किं तु मे राज्येनार्थः. —तु खलु ind. 1. how possibly, howait that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं तु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ष्य इदमनिरहादृतेऽपि बलवत्कथितोऽस्मि S. 5. —2 may it be that; किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्यामि वयमिष्यमान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पञ्च, —पञ्चान् a. miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तस्यैव सन्नेहः किंपुनरंगसंभवेऽप्यपत्येषु K 291; Me. 3, 17; V. 3. —प्रकारं ind. in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —पुत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape. —वदति, ती f. rumour, report; मत्सर्पचारकदमला किंवदन्ती U 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किं वा शकुंतलेऽप्यमातुराख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr of किं 'whether'), राजपुत्रि दुःखा किं वा जामर्ष्य Pt. 1; तर्हि माययति किं वा विषं प्रयच्छामि किं वा पशुधर्मं ध्यापायामि ibid.; S. Th. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —सग्वार a. following what occupation. —शील a. of what habits. —स्वित् ind.

whether, how; अथेः श्रुतं हरति पवनः किंस्वित्पुष्पसुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nominative. कियत् m., कियती f., कियत् n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियत्कालस्तथैव स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 120; अथैव तावामो विमुश कियती याति न दृष्टा Sānti. 1. 25; उपपुसि कियद्भोजो मे रभति S. 1. 13; कियद्वशिष्टं रज्ज्मयः S. 4. —2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा P. 1. 40; माता कियतोऽयः Ve. 5. 9. —3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजद्वि विकसंतः संतिः संतः कियंतः Bb. 2. 78; स्वदभिसरणरभसेन बलं पति पदानि कियंते चलंती Gil. 6. —00mp. — एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —कालश्च ind. 1. how long. —2. some little time. —चिरं ind. how long; कियच्चिरं भ्रायसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलान्नयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. —2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. —2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-श्रु Up. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रश्मिकिरणसहितं S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीति किरणद्विबाका Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'मय radiant, brilliant. —2 A small particle of dust. —3 The sun. —00mp. —मालिन m. the sun.

किरात [किरं पर्यंतमभि अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयकरणकिरातादृपसाव्युगाः क यातु संवत्सराः । यदि नदगणकचिकित्सक वेतालिकवदनकंदूरान् रघुः Su. bbāsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यताभायिभिर्निजस्य सङ्घं नाम्ना किरातेः कुर्वे Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. —2 A savage, barbarian. —3 A dwarf. —4 A groom, a horseman. —5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. —सर्ग (pl.) N. of a country. —00mp. —अशुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhāravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirāta or mountaineer is poetically described). —आकिन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः f. 1 The ganges. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

किराती 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of the Kirāta tribe. —2 A

woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. —3 A bawd, a procuress. —4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāta. —5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः [किरति भूमि, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. —2 A cloud.

किरीटः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, —टं [कृ-कित्; Up. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटवद्वाजलयः Ku. 7. 92. —2 A trader. —00mp. —धारिन् m. a king. —मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरीट-इति] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. —m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35 (Mb. thus accounts for the name: —युरा शक्रेण मे वद्धं उप्यतो दानवर्षभैः । किरीटं मुनिं दयामि तेनाहुर्मां किरीटिनं ॥).

किरिः f. 1 A hall, building. —2 An image of gold or iron. —3 The Palāsa tree.

किर्मिर a. Variegated, spotted. —r: 1 N. of a Rākehasa slain by Bhtma; Ve. 6. —2 The variegated colour. —3 The orange tree. —00mp. —जित्, —निर्द्वन्, —सदनः epithets of Bhtma.

किर्मिरित a. Variegated spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. —2 To freeze. —3 To play, sport. —II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. —2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः Play, trifling. —00mp. —किंचित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; स्वयि वीर विराजते परं वृमयंती किलकिंचित् किल N. 2. 44.

किल inl 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाध्यजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18. —2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13 51; जयान कंसं किल बाहुवैभः Mbh. —3 A feigned action (अलंकि); प्रसङ्ग सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्वनाथे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. —4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विजेष्यते कुल्व G. M. —5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्द्वति G. M. —6 Contempt; एवं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. —7 Cause, reason (हेतुः); (very rare) स किलेषु कवाम् S. M. 'for he said so'.

किलाकिलः, —ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Mā. 5. 11. —लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् *m.* A hamboo.

किलास *a.* Ved. Leprous. --सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिजं 1 mat. -2 A thin plank plank of green wood, board; also किलिजं.

किलिजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twirl of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किल्बिन् *m.* A horse.

किल्बिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Up. 1. 65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केशरि-किशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अग्रवयस्यवहार) -3 The sun. --री A maiden, a young woman.

किंकिधः -धयः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. --या, -यरा N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किङ्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. --स्तु; *m.* or *f.* 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः -लं, किसलयः -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अथः किसलयवरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमलनं कश्चिद् 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैश्च पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीटक *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. --दा; (Pl.) N. of a country (Behar). --ट्ट *a.* horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. --सं A bone (*m.* also); Mv. 5. 19. -Comp. -आस्यः, -सुखः a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [Up. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. -2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुरमनैः कीचकः पृथग्मानाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4 73; Ku. 1. 8. -3 N. of a people. -4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāṭa. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhrī was residing at the court of king Varata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her

chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the Powerful Bhīma.] -Comp. --जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट 10 P. (कीटयति, कीटित्) 1 To tinge or colour. -2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. --ट 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारो हति सती शिरः H. Pr. 45. -2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. -Comp. --स्वः sulphur. --जं silk. --जालो. -मणिः a fire fly.

कीटक *a.* Hard, harsh. --कः 1 A worm. -2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. -2 A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.

कीटश्च, कीटश्च (शी *f.*), कीटश्च (शी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्ज्ञोः कीटमसौ विवेकविभवः कीटश्च प्रबोधोऽयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137. कीनं Flesh.

कीनारः Ved. A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [Up. 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. -2 Poor, indigent. -3 Niggardly. -4 Small, little. --ज्ञः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विवेहि कीनाशनिकेतनातीर्थं Sn 1. 73. -2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथमयं पयुषमाश्वायति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12. --रा; (Pl.) The country and the people of Kashmira. --रं Flesh. -Comp. --इष्टः the mango tree (liked by parrots). --वर्णकः a kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 A Buddha. -3 A kind of tree.

कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कृ क्] 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. -2 Covered, filled. -3 Placed, put. -4 Injured, hurt. -Comp. --वर्धन *a.* strewing the way; S. 1. 7.

कीर्णः *f.* [कृ क्ति] 1 Scattering. -2 Covering, hiding, concealing. -3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृ क्ति] 1 Telling, narrating. -2 Praising, celebrating. -3 A

temple, any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनरत्नं कृतं मेदिनी K. 180; 119. --न 1 Narration, recital. -2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय = कृत् q. v.

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृ क्ति] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. -2 Favour, approbation. -3 Dirt, mud. -4 Extension, expansion. -5 Light, lustre, splendour. -6 Sound. -7 Mention, speech, report. -Comp. --आ *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. --शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame, i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलिख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं यतवति शुचि विक्रमादिष्ये Vās.

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. -2 Mentioned, told. -3 Known; notorious. -4 Praised, celebrated.

कीट 1 P. 1 To bind. -2 To pin. -3 To stake.

कीलः [कल् वृ] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव चानरा Pt. 1. 21. -2 A lance. -3 A post, pillar. -4 A weapon. -5 The elbow. -6 A blow with the elbow. -7 A flame. -8 A minute particle. -9 N. of Siva. -10 A gnomon. -11 A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. -2 A fence. -3 A pillar, column; see कील

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. -2 Ixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदं ममशरकीलितं Git. 7; सा नश्चेत्सि कीलितेव Māl. 5. 10. -3 Staked, impaled. -4 Pierced, transfixed. -5 Set (as a stake or pole). --तं A tie.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amṛta, beverage of the gods. -2 Honey. -3 A hoast. -लं 1 Blood. -2 Water. -Comp. --जं flesh. -धिः the ocean. --यः a demon, goblin.

कीश *a.* Naked. --ज्ञः 1 An ape. monkey. -2 The sun. -3 A bird.

कुः *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -Comp. --भुजः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'want', 'deficiency', &c. Its various substitutes are कर् (कद्व्य), कव (कवेरण), का (कावण), किं (किमधु); cf. Pt. 5. 17. -Comp. --कर्म *m.* a bad deed, a mean act. --ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. --ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an

agnihotrin, a physician, or a river)
 -बेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. -चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -जन्म *a.* low-born. -तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-नुः) an epithet of Kubera. -तत्र a bad lute. -तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. -2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking ; कुतर्कव्यासः सततपरपुण्यमननम् G. L. 31. 'पयः' a sophistical mode of arguing. -तर्ष्य a bad teacher. -तिनं an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. -2. an evil eye, sinister eye (*fig.*). -3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines ; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1. a bad place or country. -2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह *a.* ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धृ *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. -2. wicked. -नरः 1. a bad actor. -2. a sort of trumpet flower. -3 red arsenic. -नदिका a small river, rill ; सुपरा स्वात्कनदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master. -नमस् *m.* a miser. -पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (*fig.* also). -2. a heterodox doctrine. -पथ *a.* unwholesome, improper. -परिक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly ; Bh. 2. 15. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुरुषः a low or wicked man. -पुष *a.* low, vile, contemptible. -शिव *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -हवः a bad boat ; कुहवः संतरज्जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -जन्मः, -जन्म *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmana. -संवः 1. a bad advice. -2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. -रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (-रा) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूप *a.* ugly, deformed ; Pt. 5. 19. -रूपं tin. -वंगः lead. -वचस्, -वाक् *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous ; using abusive, or foul language. (-न) abuse, bad language. --वज्रकं crystal ; a stone resembling a diamond. -वधः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage ; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmanly, ill-tempered. --दुल्लं a bad place. -सरित् *f.* a small river, rill ; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वा शीमे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magio. -3. roguery. --घ्नी a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (क्वते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. -2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (क्रीति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (सु) 1, 10 P. 1 To shine. -2 To soak.

कुक् 1 A. (क्रीकते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकम् A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक्कु (कु)रः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुक्कुंर (दु)रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनद्वय) ; see कुक्कुंर.

कुक्कुराः (प्ल.) 1 N. of a country ; also called द्वाई. -2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas ; Si. 6 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कुलः, -लं 1 Chaff ; कुक्कुलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पश्यत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff. -लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). -2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A whip of lighted straw, a firebrand. -3 A spark of fire. -टी 1 A hen. -2 A small house-lizard. -3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, -टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. -2 A cock in general. -3 Varnish.

कुक्कुः (री *f.*) [Up. 1. 41] A dog ; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरर्ज्यवातरं च न्यते Mk. 2. 11. -रं A vegetable perfume. -0omp. --वाच् *m.* a species of deer

कुसः a belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general) ; जिह्वाताधमातकुक्षिः (भ्रजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus ; कुम्भीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15 ; Si. 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything ; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave ; R. 2. 38, 67. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N. of Bali. -8 A bay, gulf. -0omp. --शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior ; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुम् 1 Saffron ; लघुकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्) ; R. 4. 67 ; Ra. 4. 2 ; 5.

9 ; Bh. 1. 10. 25. -2 Saffron, paint. Māl. 1. 37. -0omp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुक्कु I. 6. P. (कुक्कुति, कुक्कुति) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). -2 To go. -3 To polish. -4 To contract, bend. -5 To be contracted. -6 To stop, impede. -7 To writhe or delineate. -8 To mix, connect. -II. 1 P. कुक्कु also (कोचति, कुचति, कुंचित) 1. To make crooked, bend or curve. -2 To move or go crookedly. -3 To make small, lessen. -4 To shrink, contract. -5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुचक] The female breast, a teat, nipple ; अपि वनान्तरमल्पकुचतरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. -अयं, -मुखं a nipple. -तटे, -तटो the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वयं or meaningless). -फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुचर *a* (रा, -री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. -2 Detracting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree ; Pt. 3. 93. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नक q.v.) -जा N. of Sitā ; also of Durgā

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, -रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुच् See कुच् II.

कुचनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. -2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls ; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचिः.

कुचिका 1 A key ; Bh. 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo. -3 A shoot of reed. -4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुंज 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur ; cf. कुंज.

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour ; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gtt. 5 ; वज्रलताकुंजे 12 ; Me. 19 ; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -0omp. -कुदोरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers ; गुञ्जकुञ्जकुदोरः कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; कौकिलकूजितकुंजकुदो Gtt. 1.

कंजरः [कंजो हरितद्वयः सोऽस्यास्ति. कंजर, P. V. 2. 107 Vārt.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—स्युक्तस्यैव वषाद्युग्वर्षभ-
कुंजराः 1 सिंहशङ्खलनागयाः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थ-
वाचकाः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. —र, —री A female elephant. -Comp. —अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corp. —असनः the Asvattha tree. —अर-
ति 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a 'fabulous animal with 8 feet'). —ग्रहाः an elephant-catcher.

कुंजले Sour gruel.

कुट्ट 1. 6. P. (कुटते, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. —II. 4 P. (कुटयति) 1 To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

कुटिकत a. Bent, crooked.

कुट्टः, **कुट्ट** [कुट्ट-+] A water-pot, a jar, pithor. —र, 1. A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Comp. —जः 1. N. of a tree; Mā. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Drops. —हारिका a female servant.

कुट्टकं A plough without a pole. —कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

कुट्टकः A roof, thatch.

कुट्टगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुट्टपः 1 A measure of grain (= कुडव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. —र A lotus.

कुट्टरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुट्टरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

कुट्टले A roof, thatch.

कुट्टिः [कुट्ट-इत्] 1 The body. -2 A tree. —f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a porpoise.

कुट्टिरं A cottage, hut.

कुट्टिल a. [कुट्ट-इल्] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदा भूयः कुट्टिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 To wound, wind-
ing क्रोशं कुट्टिला नदी Sk. -3

(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ Pt. 1. 126. —ला 1 N. of Sarasvati -2 A kind of perfume. —ले 1 N. of a plant (तरु). -2 Tin. -Oomp. —आशय a. evil-minded, malevolent. —पश्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes. —मति, —बुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent; Mu 1. 7. —स्वभाव a. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुट्टिल a. Carved, bent, crooked. **कुट्टिलिका** 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching -2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुट्टी 1 A curve. -2 A Cottage, hut; मासादीयति कुट्टी Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume (घुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A bawd, procurer. -Oomp. —चक्रः a religious mendicant of a particular order, चतुर्विधा निश्चरन्ते कुट्टीचक्रवद्भ्यः ॥ इति परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुट्टीरः, —र, कुट्टीरकः A hut, cottage. U. 2. 29; Amara. 48. —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुट्टीका A small house.

कुट्टगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुट्टनी A bawd, procurer; see कुट्टनी.

कुट्टुबं, **कुट्टुबकं** 1 A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुट्टुबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुट्टुबः R. 7. 71. —चः, —वं 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr 1. 92. -Comp. —कलहः, —ह internal or domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदुपहितकुट्टुबभरण सार्धम् S. 4. 19; चित्तिरा P. 5. 4. —व्यावृत्त a. (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुट्टुबिकः, **कुट्टुबिन्** m. 1 A householder, married man, a pater familias, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण युहिर्निनत्राः कन्यायैषु कुट्टुबिनः Ku 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Me. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family;

Sānti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुट्टुबिनीमाह्वय वृष्ट्यामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्येवमपि हि भवतु कारणकोपाः कुट्टुबिभ्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amara. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

कुट्ट a. (At the end of oomp.) Dividing, cutting, grinding. —हः (in Math.) A multiplier.

कुट्टकः 1 A grinder -2 A kingfisher.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procurer, a go-between.

कुट्टाक a. (की f.) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगरविधाविभक्तुं भूतकुट्टाकपाणि कुलिशश्च हरैः प्रमादः Mā 5. 32.

कुट्टित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —र Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टुमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it:—केशरतनुधारादीनां ग्रहे हर्षोपसंभ्रमात् । प्राहुः कुट्टुमितं नाम शिरःकरविघ्ननम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम a. Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. —मः, सं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कति-
दुकांतोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. -2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित = कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf. कुट्टहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टीरकं A small house, hut.

कुट्टमल = कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्टः A tree; cf. कुट्ट.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुट्टाटकः, —का An axe.

कुट्टारः, —री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. —रः A tree.

कुट्टारकः A small axe.

कुट्टारिका A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुंठारः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armoured.

कुंठिः 1 A tree. -2 A mountain.

कुंठेरः Fire.

कुंठेरः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुंठ 6 P. (कुंठति) To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुंठगः A bower, an arbour.

कुंठवः (-पा) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुंठिः The body; cf. Up. 4. 143.

कुंठिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुंठी A but; cf. कुटी.

कुंठपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुंठमल a. [Up. 1. 106] Opening, full-blown, expanding (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. —लः An opening bud; विज्ञभगोदधिषु कुंठमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. —लं A particular bell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुंठमलित a 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Mā. 9. 32.

कुंठ्यं 1 A wall; भदे कुंठ्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Oomp. —कुंठ्यिन् m. a house-breaker; a thief. —कुंठ्यः a digger. (-यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुंठ 1. 6 P. (कुंठयि, कुंठयति) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound —II. 10 P. (कुंठयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुंठकः A young animal just born.

कुंठप a. (पा. f.) [cf. Up. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. —पा. —पा A dead body, corpse; श्वासनीयः कुंठपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेत्यकुंठपाणी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. —पा 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stenoh.

कुंठार a. Ved. Crying out, (विजग-शील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुंठिः 1 A ripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुंठक a. (की. f.) Fat, corpulent.

कुंठ 1. P. (कुंठति, कुंठित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. —Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुंठ 1. 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्य-महस्तु कुंठ Ka. 3. 12 has no effect on

&0.; कुंठत्वमायाति युगः कवीनां साहित्य-विद्याभ्रमवजितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुंठीभवंयुपलादिषु धराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुंठतः A fool.

कुंठित p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also) : विघ्नोऽस्त्रमचलेषु कुंठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78, Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेषु कुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुंठ 1. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. —II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. —III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंठः, -डी, -ई [cf. Up. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basia, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अयिकुंठ. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. —डः (ड. f.) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पश्यो जीवति कुंठा स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. —डः An epithet of Durgā. —Oomp. —आग्निन् m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंठ i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. —ऊध्व (कुंठाधो f.) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. —कीटः 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. —कीलः a low or vile man. —गोलः, —गोलक 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंठ and गोलक (taken together).

कुंठलः, —लं [कुंठ-मलर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; ओत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंठलन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Ra. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंठलन Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसमस्तद्यज्ञसः स्थितावि-मो ब्रूयति चित्तं कुंठते यदा यदा । तनोति मानसः परिवेषकैतद्वत्सरा विधिः कुंठलनं विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुंठलिन् (नी. f.) 1 Decorated with ear rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). —m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuna, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. —नी A form of Durgā or Sakti.

कुंठलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंठिका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कुंठल).

कुंठिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

कुंठिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbha.

कुंठि (डी) a. Strong. —पा 1 A man.

कुंठपः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun.

-4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अह्नः सुहृता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो सुहृत्तः स कालः कुंठपः स्युः ॥ -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes —द The Kṛṣṇa grass.

कुंठ्य ind. 1 From where whence; कस्य स्व वा कुंठ आगतः Moha. M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &0.; ईदृग्गिनोऽः कुंठः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुंठ इदमच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुंठः फलमहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोऽस्य अधिकः कुंठोऽस्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कद-यो...न स्वैरो स्वैरिणी कुंठः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुंठम् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुंठः कालासमुत्पन्नं V. P. (= कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुंठः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुंठस्य a. 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुंठुकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (= कौतुक). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केरिकाशकुंठुकं च काचिवहं यमुनाजलकुले । मंजुलधनुल-कुंठगतं विचकर्ष करेण कुंठे Git. 1.

कुंठपः, कुंठः f. A small leathern bottle for oil. —पा 1 The eighth Muhūrta of the day. -2 = कुंठप 12 q. v.

कुंठल a. 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised celebrated. —लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्ज्वलशब्देन जनितं नः कुंठलं S. 1; यदि विलामकलासु कुंठलं Git. 1; (पपी-) कुंठलेनेष मनुष्येणोपितम् R. 3. 54; 13 21; 15, 6b. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुंठलिन् a. 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mā. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्त-व्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि, कुत्र be-

comes indefinite in senses. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-
here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रापि a. Where living or residing.
कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Ex-
pression of contempt.

कुत्सित p. p. 1 Despised, contempt-
tible. —2 Low, mean, vile. —तं Cen-
sure.

कुत्थ 4. P. (कुत्थयति, कुत्थित) To
stink, become putrid or foul.

कुथः, The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -य, -या 1 A painted cloth
serving as an elephant's housings.
—2 A carpet (in general).

कुडारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade,
hoe. —2 The Kānohana tree. —लकं
A copper pithor.

कुडलं = कुडल q. v.

कुडकः, -गः 1 A watch house. —2
A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुपः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,
spear; कुंताः पविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e.
कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विराहिनिकुंतनकुंत-
द्वारा कुंतिकनकिंदुतरिताहे Gtt. 1. —2 A
small animal, an insect. —3 A kind
of grain. —4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head,
a lock of hair; प्रतज्विरलैः प्रांतोन्मील-
न्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6;
Gtt. 2. —2 A drinking cup. —3 A
plough. —4 Barley. —5 A kind of
perfume. —लः (pl.) N. of a coun-
try and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति m.) N. of a
country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ.
—Oomp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava
prince, king of the Kunties, who
being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुंती 1 N. of द्रुप, daughter of
Yādava named द्रुप, adopted by कुंति-
भोज. [She was the first wife of
Paṇḍu. As he was prevented by a
curse from having progeny, he
allowed his wife to make use of a
charm she had acquired from the
sage Durvāsa, by means of which
she was to have a son by any god
she liked to invoke. She invoked

Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had
from them Yudhishtira, Bhīma and
Arjuna respectively. She was also
mother of Karna by the deity
Sūrya whom she invoked in her
virginhood to test her charm.]. —2
A fragrant resin. —3 The wife of
a Brāhmaṇa.

कुंथ 1, 9 P. (कुंथयति, कुंथयति, कुंथित)
1 To suffer pain. —2 To cling to.
—3 To hurt.

कुंदः, -दं [Up. 4. 98] A kind
of jasmine (white and delicate);
कुंदवद्वतः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2. 18;
प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिशिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः
Me. 113; S. 5. 19. —दं The flower
of this plant; अलके बालकुंदाविविद्धं
Me. 65, 47. —वः 1 An epithet of
Viṣṇu. —2 A fragrant oleander. —3
One of the nine treasures of Kubera.
—4 The number ' nine '. —5 A lotus.
—6 A turner's lathe. —Oomp. —करः
a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A oat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —2
A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप 1. 4. P. (कुपयति, कुकोप, अकुपत,
कोपितु, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (gen-
erally with the dat. of the person who
is the object of anger, but sometimes
with the acc. or gen. also); कुपयति
हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्च द्रुपश्चाण-
क्षस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7;
चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. —2 To be
excited, to gather strength, be vir-
lulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यन्ति Soar. —Caus.
(कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate;
to excite, agitate. —2 To stir up. —II.
10 U. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कोपा [कुप-भावे वञ्च] 1 Anger, wrath,
passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितातबलोपि
नाम Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपा कार्यं
do not be angry. —2 (In medicine)
Morbid irritation or disorder of the
humours of the body; i. e. पिच्छकोप,
वातकोप &c. —Oomp. —आकुल, —आविष्ट
a. enraged, furious. —क्रमा 1. an
angry or passionate man. —2. the
course of anger. —द्वीत, —ज्वलित a.
inflamed with anger. —पदं 1. cause
of anger. —2. pretended anger. —पनाः
subjection to anger. —वेगः violence,
fury of anger.

कोपन a. [कुप-ताच्छिले युञ्ज] 1 Pas-
sionate, irascible, angry. —2 Causing
anger. —3 Irritating, causing morbid
disorder of the humours of the body.
—नं Becoming angry. —ना A passionate
or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुर-
तापराधात् पाद्वान्तः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku.
3. 8; Amara. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. —कः A kind of
perfume.

कोपयिष्यु a. [कुप-यिष्य-वा-इण्ड्यु] In-
tending to enrage or exasperate, in-
clined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, pro-
voked &c.

कोपिन् a. [अवश्यं-कुपयति कुप-यिनि] 1
Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यद्वि मयि
कोपिनि Gtt. 10. —2 Causing anger. —3
Irritating, causing disorder of the
humours of the body. —m. A water-
pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of
a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or
protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-
ing small fish.

कुपय a. Despised, low, mean, con-
temptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. —2 Any met-
al but silver and gold; Kl. 1. 35;
Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. —Oomp. —शाला a
brazier.

कुवे(वे)रः [कुत्सितं वे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः]
The god of riches and treasure and
the regent of the northern quarter;
कुवेरद्वारा विश्वदुर्गरक्ष्मी गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं
चिल्लस्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon)
[Kubera is the son of Visaravas by
Idavida, and thus the half-bro-
ther of Ravana. Besides being the
lord of riches and regent of the north,
he is the king of the Yakshas and
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra.
His abode is Kailāsa. He is represent-
ed as being deformed in body, having
three legs, only eight teeth, and a
yellow mark in place of one eye].
—Oomp. —अद्रिः, —अचलः an epithet of
mountain Kailāsa. —विद्यु f. the
north.

कुपज a. [कु ईप्त् उज्जमानं यम शङ्क*
Tr.] 1 Hump-backed, crooked. —ज*
1 A curved sword. —2 A hump on the
back. —जा A young female servant
of Kamsa, said to be deformed in
three parts of her body. [Krishna
and Balarama, while proceeding to
Mathura, saw her on the high road
carrying unguent to Kamsa. They
asked her if she would give them
some portion of it, and she gave
as much as they wanted. Krishna,
being very much pleased with her
kindness, made her perfectly straight
and she began to appear a most beau-
tiful woman]. —Oomp. —किराता—वा-
नः a hump-backed person and
a dwarf. —गामिन् a. going crookedly,

going astray ; Pt. 2. 5. —हीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person ; S. 2.

कुञ्जका N. of a tree ; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुञ्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुञ्ज 1 A forest. —2 A hole for sacrificial fire. —3 A ring ; an ear-ring. —4 A thread. —5 A cart.

कुञ्ज m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Up. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy ; a youth ; R. 3. 48. —2 A boy below five. —3 A prince, an heir apparent (especially in dramas) ; विशेषितकुमारं तदाज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11 ; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5 ; उपवेदमुहति कुमारः Mn. 4 (said by Rākshasa to Malayaketu). —4 N. of Kārttikeya, the god of war ; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; कुमारोप कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. —5 N. of Agni. —6 A parrot. —Comp. —पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. —2. N. of king Śālivāhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children. —2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery ; R. 3. 12. —बाह्विन्, बाह्वना a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सुः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī, or —2. of the Ganges. (—m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारका 1 A child, a youth. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारपति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की f.), कुमारिन् (जी f.) a. furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. —2 A maiden, virgin ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षते कुमार्युतमनी सती Ms. 9, 90 ; 11. 59 ; प्यावर्तताम्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. —3 A girl or daughter in general. —4 N. of Durgā. —5 N. of several plants. —6 N. of Sītā. —7 Large cardamoms. —8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). —Comp. —पुत्रा 1. the son of an unmarried woman. —2. N. of Karna. —स्वभ्राता the father-in-law of a girl defiles before marriage.

कुसुम a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. —2 Avaricious. —n. 1 The white water-lily. —2 The red lotus.

कुसुम-दं [को-मोदते इति कुसुमं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise ; नोच्छ्रसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्पर्शानुभिः कुसुमं V. 3. 16 ; so S. 5. 28 ; Ra. 3. 2. 21. 23 ; Ms. 40. —2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 N. of the elephant supposed to

guard the south. —3 Camphor. —4 A species of monkey. —5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुमती to Kusa, son of Rāma ; see R. 16. 79. 86. —Comp. —अभिरुपं silver. —आकरः —आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, —पतिः, —बंधुः, —बांधवः, —सुहृद् m. the moon.

कुसुमवेती The lotus plant.

कुसुमिक a. Abounding in Kumodas. —का 1 N. of a plant, (कटफला). —2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुसुमिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers ; वयंदावानं व्रजति समुपोदे कुसुमिनी U. 5. 26 ; Si. 9. 34. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotus. —Comp. —नायकः, —पतिः the moon.

कुसुमवत् a. Abounding in lotuses ; कुसुमवत् च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise) ; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुसुमती मे दृष्टिं न नन्दयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2 ; 3. 17 ; कुसुमती भाहुमतीव भावं (न बन्धं) R. 6. 36. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमुदकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुम्बः Ved 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). —2 The upper part of a club. —वा 1 A thick petticoat. —2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुम्भः [कुंभ्रि कुम्भितं वा उमति पूरयति उम्भ्रश्च शक् Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकं व्यस्तकुम्भां Jag. ; वर्जयेत्तादृशं नित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77 ; R. 2. 36 ; so कुचं, स्तनं. —2 The frontal globo on the forehead of an elephant ; इमकुम्भ Māl. 5. 32 ; मसेमकुम्भदले सुविमंति श्रारः Bh. 1. 59. —3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. —4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dropas ; Ms. 8. 320. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. —6 The paramour of a harlot. —7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. —8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). —Comp. —कर्णः 1. 'Pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had indicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most

rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Rāvaṇa with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —2. an epithet of Siva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कारः 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. —2. a mixed tribe वेदयाया विप्रश्चौर्यान् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Usanas ; माताकारात्मकर्मकरी कुम्भकारी व्यजयत Parāśara). —3. a serpent. —4. a kind of wild fowl. (—री), —कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. —2. a kind of collyrium. —घोणः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —योनिः, —संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya ; प्रसतादोद्यदादं कुम्भयोनिर्महोत्सवः R. 4. 21 ; 15. 55. —2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress ; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —घरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रेतस् m. a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मंडुकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. —2. (fig.) an inexperienced man ; cf. कृपमंडुक. —शाला pottery. —सहिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column —2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. —2 A harlot. —3 A disease of the eyes.

कुम्भिर 1 An elephant ; Bv. 1. 52. —2 A crocodile. —3 A fish. —4 A kind of poisonous insect. —5 A suit of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). —Comp. —नरकः a particular hell. —मक्षः rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. —2 A plagiarist. —3 A wife's brother. —4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. —2 An earthen cooking vessel. —3 A measure of grain. —4 N. of several

plants. -Oomp. —धान्य grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent ; U. 2. 29. —पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel ; Y. 3. 224, Ms. 12.76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief ; लोचनेन गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रविचन V. 2 ; कुंभीलकैः काष्ठैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —ला A crocodile.

कुं 6 P. (कुंति, कुंति) : To sound.

कुंकरः, कुंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुंरंगः (मी. f.) 1 A deer in general ; तन्मे वृषि कुंरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तस्य तपः Śaṭi. 1 14. 4. 6 ; लवंगी कुंरंगिदृग्गीर्णात् Jāg. -2 A species of deer (कुंरंग ईशवासः स्याद्विष्णुकृत्तिको महात्). -Oomp. —अक्षी, —नयन, —मेघा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुंरंगकः कुंरंगमः = कुंरंग q. v.

कुंरचिह्नः A crab.

कुंरटः A shoemaker.

कुंरटः, कुरटकः, कुराटका The yellow amaranth.

कुंरुहः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुंरुहकः Yellow amaranth.

कुराः (ला) An osprey ; Y. 1. 174.

कुरी 1 A female osprey ; चक्रं च भिक्षा कुरीव भूयः R. 14. 68 -2 A ewe. -Oomp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरावः A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (व) कः A species of amaranth ; कुरवका रवकारः पन्तं ययुः R. 9. 29 ; Me. 78 ; Rs. 6. 18. —व (व), —व (व) कः The flower of this tree ; चूडापात्रे नवकुरवकं Me 65 ; पत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं श्यामावत्तारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरारं 1 A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 ll. of a country situated in the north of India about

the site of the modern Delhi ; भियः कुरुनामधिपस्य पालर्भी Ki. 1. 1 ; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासे 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. —वः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Oomp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kuravas and Pāṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिह्नः a crab. —जागलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राज m., —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिच m. A horse.

कुरुटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुटकः Yellow or white amaranth

कुरुव = कुंरुव q. v.

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone) ; cf. कुररी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, —दं A ruby. —व 1 Black salt -2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुंकुरः A dog ; उपकृतमपि शसं निः संवन्ध्यात् कुंकुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुचिका = कुचिका q. v.

कुई, कुईन See कुई, कुईन.

कुक्कूपरः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु(कू)पीसः, कु(कू)पीसकः A sort of bodice worn by women ; मनोज्ञकूपीसकपीडितस्तथाः R. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् pres. p. Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 P. (कोलते, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related ; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race ; family ; निदानमिदं कुलस्य संवत् R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode ; वसन्कुलकुलपुंसः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent ; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2 ; कुलशीलमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62 ; २० कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock ; collection, multitude ; सुगुलं रोमेष्व-

म्यस्यत् S. 2. 6 ; U. 2. 9 ; अलिकुलसंकुल Gīt. 1 ; Si. 9. 71 ; २० नो°, कुभि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or forefront. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. —ला The head of a guild or corporation. -Oomp. —अकुल a. 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °लिचिः m. f. the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fortnight in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरा the scion of a family ; S 7. 19. —अनन्या a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —अंगारा a man who ruins his family ; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —आद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent ; their names are : —महेशो मलयः रुद्रः लुकिमान् नक्षत्रपर्वतः विष्णुश्च पारियात्रश्च स-वेते कुलपर्वताः u. —अन्वित a. born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family-pride. —आचारः, —कर्म m., —धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a genealogist. —आधारकाः a son. —आलोकित a. maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Śiva. (—रा) N. of Durgā. —उत्कट a. high-born. (—टः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्भवः The head or perpetrator of a family ; see उद्भव. —उपदेशः a family name. —क-जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कटकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, —कन्या a girl of high birth ; विजयदुसुधः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1 ; गृहे गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्यकाः सद्गृहंति Māl. 7. —कर्तुः m. the founder of a family. —कलकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —मिरि, —भय m., —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुलाचल above. —ह्रा a. ruining a family ; दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, —जात a. 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary ; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः m. f. an important lunar day, viz. —the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fortnight. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, —दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ f. see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity ; the guardian deity of a family ; Ku. 7. 27. —धन a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family ; U. 1. 14. (—नं) the dear-

eat and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. —**धर्मः** a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 113; 8. 14. —**धारकः** a son. —**धुर्यः** (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्यं स्वयंवरा यथाय B. 7. 71. —**संदन** *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. —**नारिका** a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. —**नारी** a high bred and virtuous woman. —**नाशः** 1. ruin or extinction of a family. —2. an apostate. —3. a camel. —**परंपरा** the series of generations comprising a race. —**पतिः** 1. the head of chief of a family. —2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:—मनीनां दशसाहसं बोधयदावादि-पोषयात्। अन्धपथति विपथि(सो) कुलपतिः स्मृतः॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णभ्रैत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —**पलुका** a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. —**पालिः**, —**पालिका**, —**पाली** *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. —**पुत्रः** a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वकालिना कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10. —**पुरुषः** 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चुबति कुपुरुषं वेदधरपलुवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. —2. an ancestor. —**पूर्वगः** an ancestor. —**भार्या** a virtuous wife. —**भृत्य** the nursing of a pregnant woman. —**भर्यादा** family honor or respectability. —**भार्यः** a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. —**पोषित**, —**पथ** *f.* a woman of good family and character. —**पारः** a principal day; (i. e. Tuesday, and Friday). —**विद्या** 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. —2. one of the three आचार्यशिक्षा लोकाः. —**विप्रः** a family-priest. —**वृद्धः** an old and experienced member of a family. —**व्रता**, —**ते** a family vow; गलितवचसमिहवाक् जाभिर्दं वि कुलवत् B. 3. 70; विश्वामित्र-धृताः कुलवत् पालयिष्यति Ka. Bv. 1. 13. —**अभिन्न** *a.* well-born, of a good family. (—*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. —2. an artisan of noble birth. —**संस्तर** 1. family respectability. —2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. —**संततिः** *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. —**संभव** *a.* of a respectable family. —**सेवकः** an excellent servant. —**स्त्री** a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधमभिभवत् कुलं प्रयुष्यति कुलविधा Bg. 1. 41. —**स्थितिः** *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. —2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23. —**कुलक** *a.* Of good family, of good birth. —**कः** 1 The chief of a guild.

—2 Any artisan of eminent birth. —3 An ant-hill. —**कं** 1 A collection, multitude. —2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); *a. g.* see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. —3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः *ind.* By birth. **कुलधरः** *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, —**लः** A thief. **कुलवत्** *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. —**कः** 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. —2 The chief or head of a guild. —3 An artist of high birth. —**Comp.** —**वेला** certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Of good family, high-born. —*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः स] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; विषयो विप्रमिताकुलीनं K. 11. —**नः** 1 A horse of good breed. —2 A worshipper of Śakti according to the left-hand ritual. —**नं** A disease of nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. 2 Well-born. —**ल्यः** A respectable man. —**ल्यं** 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.). —2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. —3 Flesh. —4 A winning basket. —**ल्य** 1 A virtuous woman. —2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यभोभिः पञ्चनचयलैः शास्त्रिणो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येकोद्यानपादपान R. 12. 3. 7. 49; U. 3. 23. —3 A dike, trench. —4 A measure of grain equal to 8 drachmas.

कुलकः 1 A cymbal. —2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. —**दा** [कुलाकुलतरं कटति शकं] An unchaste woman; Mn. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. —**Comp.** —**पतिः** a cuckold.

कुलस्थः A kind of pules. **स्थिका** A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A blotch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः, —**यं** 1 The nest of a bird; कृञ्कल्लतकपोतकुलकुलता कृले कुलाय-व्रताः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. —2 The body. —3 A place or spot in general. —4 A woven texture, a web. —5 A case or receptacle. —**Comp.** —**निलायः**

the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. —**स्थः** a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Up. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवक्षियमितो ब्रह्माह-भाहोरे Bn. 2. 95. —2 A wild cock. —3 An owl. —**ली** 1 The wife of a potter. —2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिग 1 A bird (in general).

—2 A kind of mouse. —3 A sparrow.

कुलिङ्ग (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः, —**रं** 1 A crab. —2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलिरः.

कुलिशः, —**शं** 1 The thunderbolt of Indra; वज्रस्य इतः कुलिशं कठिताश्वीव लभ्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशज्ञतानां Ku. 1. 23; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. —2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. —3 The point or end of a thing; Ms. 61. —**Comp.** —**धरः**, —**पाणिः** an epithet of Indra. —**नायकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

—**शासनः** An epithet of Śākyamuṇi.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः, —**रकः** 1 A crab. —2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family. —**कः** A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलकगुजा A fire-brand.

कुलतः (Pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः, —**रफं** A disease.

कुलमल 1 Sin. —2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमाषं Gruel. —**दः** A kind of grain. —**Comp.** —**अभिषुतं** gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं For upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. —2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See कुवर.

कुवल 1 The water-lily. —2 A pearl. —3 Water. —4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवल्य 1 The blue water-lily कुवल्यदलिनयैरेवैवौ नयनोत्सव U. 3. 22. —2 A water-lily in general. —3 The catfish (—*m.* also). —**Comp.**

—आनन्द N. of a work on rhetoric by अण्यारिहित. —ईशः a king.

कुबलचिन् a. Having blue lotuses U. 1. 31.

कुबलचिन् a. Furnished with blue lotuses; Mā. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुबलचिन् 1 The blue water-lily plant. —2 An assemblage of lotuses.

—3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कुवाटः The fold of a door.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. —2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुर्वि (पि) दः 1 A weaver; कुर्वि-स्वं तावत्पटपति गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7.

—2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. —2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः a. 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. —2 Mad. —ज्ञः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra; कुशपुत्रं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. —2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sitā had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhyā presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhyā: See R. 16. 3-42]. —3 A rope of Kusā:grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. —4 One of the great Dvīpas. —ज्ञः 1 A plank for covering anything. —2 A piece of wood. —3 A horse's bridle. —ज्ञः 1 A sort of ladle. —2 Wrought iron. —3 Ploughshare. —4 A pod of cotton. —ज्ञः water; as in कुशेश q. v. —Comp. —असः a monkey. —अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp,' 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. बुद्धि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशग्रहं कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. —अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —अरणिः N. of Durvāsaa.

—आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —चौरं a garment of Kusa grass. —द्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. —स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. 1. (-ली) N. of the town Dvārakā.

कुशपः, —कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् a. Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् a. Furnished with Kusa grass. —m. An epithet of Valmiki.

कुशेयः A water-lily, a lotus in general; घृयात्कुशेयराजोमुद्रेणुस्या (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sārasa bird.

कुशलं a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; देवनी-त्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पञ्च कुशलं राज्ये राज्या-अममुनि मुनिः R. 1. 58; अय्यायः कुशलमचले पृच्छति त्वा Ms. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). —2 Virtue. —3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —काम a. desirous of happiness. —पश्चात् friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवत्पुत्रोऽयं गृह्य कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. —2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvāmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). —2 A ploughshare. —3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुशीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. —2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वं कुशीलवः संगतिप्रबोधेन मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्तत Mā. 1; तत्किमिति नास्मयसि कुशीलवः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. —3 A news-monger. —4 An epithet of Valmiki. —द्वौ (du.) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशू-

लापूणादकैः H. Pr. 20. —2 A fire made of chaff. —Comp. —धात्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुश 9 P. (कुष्णाति, क्वथित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णाति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. —2 To test, examine. —3 To shine.

कुश्वल a. Clever, expert.

कुषाकु a. 1 Burning, scorching. —2 Vile, wicked, detestable. —कुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित a. Mixed with water.

कुषीद a. Indifferent, inert. —दं Usury.

कुडुम्पति Den. P. 1 To throw. —2 To abuse. —3 To deapies.

कुटः, —कुट [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलःकुटामिधूताय च Bh. 1. 90. —2 A sort of poison. —द्वार The mouth or opening of a basket. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 sulphur. —2 N. of several plants.

कुटिन् (नी f.), कुटित a. Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुम्भलं 1 Cutting. —2 A leaf.

कुम्भादः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A false conception. —3 A particular religious formula. —जी 1 A religious ceremony. —2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुम्भाङ्कः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुम्भ 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. —2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. —2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द a. Lazy, slothful. —दः (also written as कुशी-दी-द) A money-lender, usurer. —दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. —2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रन्थिनामर्त्ता Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. —Comp. —दयः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —दृष्टिः f. interest on money; कुसीददृष्टिर्द्वैगुण्यं नारायणि सकृदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा The wife of usurer.

कुसीदाया The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिका, कुसीदिक् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. —2 Menstrual discharge. —3 A fruit. —4 A disease of the eye. —मः A form of fire. —Comp. —अञ्जनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. —अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, —अधिराज m. the Champak tree (bearing yel-

low fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र ययं कुसुमा-
वचायं कुसुमवचायिनि करोमि सख्यः K.
P. 3. —अवचयकं a chaplet. —अञ्जः,
—आञ्जः, —अञ्जुः, —आञ्जः, —अञ्जः 1. a
flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god
of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेयुष्यापरः Mā. 1
(where the word may also be
read as कुसुमेयुष्यापरः); तस्मै नमो भग-
वते कुसुमायुषाव Bh. 1. 1; Ra. 6. 34,
Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8.
70, so कुसुमशरणभावेन Git. 10.
—आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay.
—3. vernal season; ऋतुना कुसुमाकरः
Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं
saffron. —आपीडा 1. a garland or
chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of
love; कुसुमापीडयान्ते Mā. 1 (where
it has both senses). —आसवं 1.
honey. —2. a kind of spiritual liquor
(prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a.
brilliant with blossoms. —कार्यकः,
—कार्यः, —अवचय m. epithets of the god
of love; कुसुमवचायमतेजयद्वंभुभिः R. 9.
39; Ra. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with
flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pā-
taliputra; कुसुमपुराभिषेकं प्रत्यक्षदासी-
नो राजसः Mn. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रवृत्ति f.
appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8.
—लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं
a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —शयनः
a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्पेय
द्वं गतो स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33.
कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers,
flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her coarseness.
—2 N. of the town Pātaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished
with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः, —अं [Up. 4. 106] 1 Safflower;
कुसुमारणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. ; Ra.
6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot
of an ascetic. —अं Gold. —अः Mere
outward affection (compared with
the colour of safflower).

कुसु m. An earth-worm.

कुसुलः 1 A granary, store-house
(for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of
supernatural being.

कुसुतिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-
ceit.

कुसुतः 1 An epithet of Vishnu.
—2 The ocean.

कुसुमयते Den. A. 1 To smile
improperly. —2 To guess, perceive,
imagine.

कुह 10 A. (कूहयते, कूहित) 1 To
surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, de-
ceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches.
—2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Up. 2. 37] A cheat,
rogue, juggler. —कं, —का Juggler,
deception. —Oomp. —कार a. conjur-
ing, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a
trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H.
4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical.
—नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —न
1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false
sanctity. —3 The interested perform-
ance of religious austerities, hypo-
cricy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel.
—2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of
religious austerities, hypocrisy (द्वेष).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in
नर्मिकुहर आस्यं &c. —2 The ear. —3
The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copu-
lation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural
sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2
The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3
A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper
Betel.

कुहः, कूहः f. 1 New moon day,
i. e. the last day of a lunar month
when the moon is invisible; कर्मतेव
गता यदियं कूहः N. 4. 57. —2 The
deity that presides over this day;
Me. 3. 86. —3 The cry of 'the
(Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणच-
क्षुषा सुहः कुहुरताहृत्य चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1.
100; उन्मीलति कूहः कुहरति कलोल-
ताः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. 1. —4 The
first day of the first quarter on which
the moon rises. —Oomp. —कंठः, —मुखः,
—रसः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo.
—पालः the king of turtles.

कुहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका A fog,
mist.

कू 1, 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कू 9 U.
(कूह-नाते, कूह-नीते) To sound,
make noise, cry out in distress,
खगाश्चुकुकिरेऽद्युभं Bk. 14. 20; 1.20; 14.
5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कू f. A female imp.

कुकुदः One who gives his daugh-
ter in marriage with due cere-
mony.

कूचः The female breast, especially
that of a young or unmarried woman;
see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush
of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूच 1 P. (कूजति, कूजित) 1 To
make any inarticulate sound, hum,
coo, warble; कूजंदं राम रामेति मधुरं
मधुराक्षरं Rām; पुष्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज
Mu. 3. 32; Ra. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N.
1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To
fill with sounds. —WITH निः परि, or

वि to coo, to make an indistinct
noise.

कूजः, कूजं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, war-
bling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट 1. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To
abstain from giving, not to give. —2
To censure. —11. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2
To call, invite. —3 To render con-
fused, to muddle. —4 To be dis-
tressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel,
advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्व-
साक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable,
steady. —3 Despised. —रा, —रं 1
Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A
trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme.
—3 A puzzling question, knotty or
intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटा-
न्योक्तः. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft
used in comp. with the force of an
adjective; *वचनं false or deceitful
words; *तुला, *मान &c. —5 A summit
or peak of a mountain; *वर्षयति त-
त्कूटादहतेर्धारांशुभिः R. 4. 71, Me.
113; Mā. 5. 32. —6 Any projection
or prominence. —7 The bone of the
forehead with its projections, the
crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9
End, corner; V. 3. 96. —10
Head, ohief. —11 A heap, mass,
multitude; अन्नकूटं 'a heap of
clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food';
Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an
iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the
body of a plough. —14 A trap for
catching deer. —15 A concealed
weapon, as a dagger in a woollen
case or a sword in a stick. —16 A
water-jar. —17 The door of a city.
—रः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An
ox whose horns are broken. —3 An
epithet of Agastya. —Oomp. —अक्षः
a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपक्षिष्ट-
विः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment
on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-
guity of meaning. *भावित्ता a tale,
fiction. —अपायः a fraudulent plan,
trick, stratagem. —काराः, —कारकः a
rogue, a false witness. —कूट a. 1.
cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a
document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing.
(—m.) 1. a man of the writer caste
(कावस्य). —2. an epithet of Siva.
—कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v.
—खट्वाः a swordstick. —उसन् m. a
cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false
pair of scales. —धर्म a. where false-
hood is considered a duty (as a place
house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, —पर्वः,
—पर्वः bilious fever to which elephants,
are subject (हस्तिपातज्वर); अचिरेण
वैकृतविषमं दारुणः कलमं कटोर इव कूटपा-
कलाः (अभिहित Mā. 1. 39; also some-
times written as कूटपालकः). —पालकः
a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाका, —पचः

a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —नीहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the *Salmali* tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club— with which the wicked are tortured in the words of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शालनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ a standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्ण counterfeited gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —क 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a ploughs-hare. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —0omp. —आख्यानं an invented tale. कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes. कूड 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूटयं = कूडय q. v. कूण 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be *Atm.* in this sense). कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm. कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted; Mā. 4. 2. —0omp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute. कूटः The offspring of a Brāhmaṇa woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूडालः Mountain ebony.

कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कूपति भट्टका अरिम्भः, कु-पृक् दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 27] 1 A well ; कूपे पश्य पयोनि-धावति घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49 : so नितरां नीचास्मीति ख खं कूपमा कदापि कथाः । अयंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुण-ग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; प्राद्वीति भवने तु कूप-जननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूपः ; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast ; सोणी-नोकूपद्वयः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel.

—0omp. —अंकः, —अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपा, —मंडुका, —की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. *यंत्रघटी घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. *यंत्रघटिका-न्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कृपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कृपुषं The bladder.

कृब (व) र *a.* (र *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —र, —रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः 1 A hump-backed man. —रि 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; V. 4.

कृब (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूम A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इत-श्च कूरयुतैलमिश्रं पिष्टं हस्ती पतिग्राहते मात्रयुक्तेः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, —चै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard ; आगतमनश्चारकाणं सविशेषभूतमथ जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4 ; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्चैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A broach. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —चैः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —0omp. —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरा the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inappetised milk. —5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्च 1 U. (कूर्चति-ते, कूर्चित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic ; वस्तुचुराजुर्चुश्च स्वेयश्च कूर्चिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45. कूर्चनं 1 Leaping. —2 Playing, sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadēva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास q. v.

कूर्माः [कौ जले कूर्मवर्गेऽस्य वृत्ते Tv.] 1 A tortoise ; गृहेत्कूर्मं हवागानं रकोद्विबरमारमनः Ms. 7. 105 ; Bg. 2. 58. —2 Viṣṇu in his second or Kurma incarnation. —3 One of the outer winds of the body. —4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. —मा A female tortoise. —0omp. —अवतारः the Kurma incarnation of Viṣṇu ; of. Gīt. 1 ; क्षितिरीतिविपुलतरं तत्र तिष्ठति वृष्टे धर-णिधाय किण्वच्छगदिष्टं केशव धृतकच्छपकृप जय जगदीश हरे !. —वृष्टं —वृष्टक 1. The back or shell of a tortoise. —2. a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः Viṣṇu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. —2 To enclose. —3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank ; पाचामाधवयो-र्जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gīt. 1 ; नदी-बोभयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. —2 A slope, declivity. —3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity ; कूलायकूलेषु विपुलैश्च तेषु ते N. 1. 141. —4 A pond. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A heap, mound. —0omp. —चर *a.* frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. —चूः *f.* the land on a bank. —हृदकः, —हृदकः an eddy. कूलकः, —क 1 Bank, shore. —2 A heap, mound. —कः An ant-bill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् *a.* Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष *a.* Tearing away or undermining the bank ; कूलंकषेव सिंधुः पसक-मभस्तदतर्हं च S. 5. 21 ; Mā. 5. 19. —वः 1 The current or stream of a river. —2 The ocean, sea. —वः A river.

कूलंधय *a.* Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्ग *a.* Breaking down banks. as rivers, elephants &c. ; R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्ग *a.* Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर = कूवर q. v.

कूवारः The ocean.

कूर्माङ्गः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A kind of spell or magical form.

ula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -डी N. of Durgā.

कृदा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चक्रे, अकार्षीत्-अकुरुत्, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तत् किं करवा-प्यहं. -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk.; वृषेण चके युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3-35; युवराजः कृता &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare: कुम्भकारो घटं करोति; कंठं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; यहं कुरु; सप्तो कुरु मयं भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुग्रमार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अञ्जलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनाहरं शास्त्र Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; वृजं करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति वृद्धविद्याः कथाः कुरुन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं कियते यममहा-देवः Mā. 1; or कारिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुर्वन् &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; मत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति वृत्त B. 2. 27. -12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृत्वा to discharge urine, make water; सोपुषि कृत्वा to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; कान्त्यं कृत्वा; नागरूपाणि कुरुवांः Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मातुर्मी गिरं कृत्वा, कलरं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.). कंठे हारमकरं K. 212; पाणिहर-सि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अथयन्तं चित्र-धामकुर्याच्च तच्च विपश्चिन्तः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्. -18 To think, regard, consider; वृद्धिस्तर्ज-कृतजगत्प्रसरत्सारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करं युद्धे-कमयोचनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in क्षात्रकुर्य, कुरुकृत्य युक्ते; so वधकृत्, रक्षाकृत्, &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि वृक्षं चकुरुः spent; कुरु कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; with loc. or dat.; नाभं कुरुते मम Ms. 12. 118; नगरमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury); पासाग्निर्विषण्वर्षमंशु-रत्नाकुरज्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यद्देव कृतं माये, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तथा कियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in वा); द्विधा कृत्वा to divide in to two parts; त्रिधा कृत्वा सहस्रधा कृत्वा &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in सात्); आत्मसात् कृत्वा to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; ममसात् कृत्वा to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure oneself. -28 To help-

give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. 33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -56 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ. (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i)fy' the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृत्वा to make that which is not already black, black; i. e. blacken; so स्वेदीकृत्वा to whiten; घनोक्तु to solidify; विरलीकृत्वा to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also, e. g. कौशिकं कृत्वा 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; मस्मीकृत्वा 'to reduce to ashes'; प्रवणीकृत्वा to incline, bend; तृणीकृत्वा to value as little as straw; मंदीकृत्वा to slacken, make slow; so घृष्टाकृत्वा to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृत्वा to please; समयाकृत्वा to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pad; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting; (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृत्वा to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृत्वा to think of, meditate; मनसि कृत्वा to think; वृद्धा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृत्वा to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृत्वा to practise the use of weapons; वंदे कृत्वा to indict punishment; हव्ये कृत्वा to pay heed to; कालं कृत्वा to die; मतिं-बुद्धिं कृत्वा to think of, intend, mean; उदकं कृत्वा to offer libations of water to the Manas; चिरं कृत्वा to delay; त्वरं कृत्वा to play on the lute; नखानि कृत्वा to clean the nails; कन्यां कृत्वा to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृत्वा to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मव-नेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मयं कृत्वा to place in the middle, to have reference to; मध्येकुर्य स्थितं कथकेशिकात् M. 5. 2; वने कृत्वा to win over, place in subjection, subdue; चमस्कृत्वा to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show; सत्कृत्वा to honour, treat with res-

pect; तिष्ठकृत्वा to place aside. —Caus. (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कंठं कारयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत् a. [कृ-कृ] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पापं, पुण्यं, प्रतिमां &c. —m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Oomp. —अंतः a word ending with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejection of kṛit affixes.

कृत p. p. [कृ-कृ] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manuf-actured &c. (p. p. of कृ 8 U. q. v.). —1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न कर्तुं Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7. 197. -2 Service, benefit. -3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. -7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle. -10 An offering. —Oomp. —अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. (—तः) the Supreme being. —अंक a. 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered (—कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अञ्जलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. —अनु-सारः custom, usage. —अंत a. bring-ing to an end, terminating. (—तः) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्त-मिवांतं व्याधमपश्यत् H. 1. -2. fate, destiny; कूरत्समिन्मपि न सहते संगमं नो कृतान्त Ms. 1. 5. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doc-trine. -4. a sinful or inauspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the inevitable result of former actions. -8. the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two'. °जः नकाः the sun. —अन्नं 1. cooked food; कृतान्नद्वयं मिया Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement. —अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय a. saved from fear or danger. —अभिषेक a. crowned, in-augurated. (—कः) a prince. —अव्यास a. practised. —अव्यः the die called कृत marked with four points. —अर्थ a. 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy. con-tented; कृता कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्दिताः Si. 1. 29; B. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2.

1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थीकु 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कर्तं प्रत्युपकारनश्च-तरया कोय। कृतार्थीकृता। Ameru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mā. 3. 6.). -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. -अवमर्ष a. 1. effacing from recollection. -2. intolerant. -अवश्य a. 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled. -अस्त्र a. 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. -अहक a. having performed the daily ceremonies. -आगम a. advanced, proficient, skilled. (-म.) the Supreme soul. -आगम्य a. guilty, offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3. 11. -आत्मन् a. 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. -आभरण a. adorned. -आयास a. labouring, suffering. -आलय a. one who taken up his abode in any place. (-य) a frog. -आवास a. lodging. -आस्पद a. 1. governed, ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in. -आहार a. having taken one's meals. -आह्वान a. challenged. -उत्साह a. diligent, making effort, striving. -उद्भक् a. one who has performed his ablutions. -उद्वाह a. 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands. -उपकार a. 1. favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. -उपभोग a. used, enjoyed. -कर्मन् a. 1. one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-म.) 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a *Sannyāsin*. -काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled. -कार्य a. 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. having no need of another's aid. -काल a. 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-लः) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. -कृत्य a. 1. who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, contented; Sānti. 3. 19; Mā. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty; Si. 2. 32. -कृयः a purchaser. -क्षण a. 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment; बर्ष सर्वे सोल्लुकाः कृतक्षणान्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. -क्ष्ण a. 1. ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 89. -2. defeating all previous measures. -चूडः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. -जम्बन् a. planted; Ku. 5. 60. -ज्ञ a. 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञ) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Śiva. -लीय a. 1. one who has visited or frequented holy places. -2. one

who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. -दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. -धी a. 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2. 79. -नामधेय a. named, called as; S. 6. -निर्णयः a. penitent. -निश्चय a. 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident, sure. -दुख a. skilled in archery. -पूर्व a. done formerly. -प्रतिकृत assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfilled his promise. -फल a. successful. (-लं) result, consequence. -बुद्धि a. 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. -2. a man of resolute character. -3. informed of one's duty. -ब्रह्मन् a. Ved. one who has performed his devotions. -मंगल a. blessed, consecrated. -मति a. firm, resolute. -मुख a. learned, clever, wise. -युगं the first (golden) of the four ages. -लक्षण a. 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. -वर्मन् m. a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛpā and Aśvatthāman survived the general havoc of the great Bhārata war. He was afterwards slain by Śātyaki. -वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. -विद्य a. learned, educated; शूरांसि कृतविद्योऽसि Pt. 4. 42; सुवर्णपुरविप्रा पृथ्वीं विचित्रं चित्रं जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेषितं Pt. 1. 45. -वीर्य a. being strong or powerful. (-ईः) N. of the father of Sabaśraja. -वेतन a. hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. -वेदिन् a. grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. -वेश a. attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुञ्जशय्यां Gīt. 11. -वशाति a. dialogued or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. -शिल्प a. skilled in art or trade. -शोभ a. 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच a. purified. -श्रमा, -परिश्रमा; one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. -संकल्प a. resolved, determined. -संकेत a. making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाच्यते सुदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -संज्ञ a. 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. -संज्ञाह a. clad in armour, accoutred. -सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded

wife. -हस्त, -हस्तक a. 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery. -हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौरवे कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सोरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक a. [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैतिक); यद्यत्कृतं तच्च बुभुक्षे Nyāsa Sūtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वांगीणमाकृत्यजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतकालहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यद्यपि ते कृतकतनयः कान्तया वधिज्ञो मे (बालमदारवृक्षः) Me. 75 : सोऽयं पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मुगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4. कृतं ind. Enough, no more of. away (with instr.); अथवा कृतं मंदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृत-पारुषेभुजैः Ki. 2. 17; कृतमभ्युत्थन U. 4.

कृतिः f. [कृत-कृ] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; (तो) स्वकृतिं गाययामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). -Comp. -कृता an epithet of Rāvana.

कृतिन् a. [कृतमनः, कृत-द्वि] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो बर्षं च शुभं नास्ति च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनित्यस्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं धुरपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29. 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येव निमलविषेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, -कृतेन ind. (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमोघां प्राणानां ...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काश्यं यज्ञस्यैर्धृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्स्न a. [कृ-कृत्; Up. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. -लुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य a. [कृ-कृत्; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. -त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67.

-2 Work, business, deed, commission; चपु कृत्यं Me. 144; अन्योन्यकृत्यः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कृज्जद्वि-
रापादितपञ्चकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. -रयः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तय, अनीय, य and also एलिय. -रय 1 Action, deed. -2 Magio. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कृकः The throat.

कृकणः, -रः 1 A kind of partridge.

-2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

कृकला Long pepper.

कृकलासः, -शः A lizard, chameleon.

कृकवाकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock.

-3 A lizard. -Oomp. -रयजः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

कृकाटक 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र a. [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छ्र, -च्छ्र 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं नहीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification; penance expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 521; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). -च्छ्रः Ischury. -च्छ्र Sin. -च्छ्रं, कृच्छ्रेण, कृच्छ्रात् ind. With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्षते H. 1. 185. -Oomp. -मयः a. 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. -साय a. 1. corable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty.

कृच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृत्ति-कृत्) To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्ममच्छेदी न कृत्तति जीवति U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12 -II. 7 P. (कृत्ति, कृत्) 1 To spin -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Deceived, sought.

कृत्ति f. [कृत्ति-कृत्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mu. 3. 20. -2 Especial

ly, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 bark of the birch-tree need for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Oomp. -वास, -वासम् m. an epithet of Siva; स कुत्तिवासास्तपसे पतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कुत्तिका: (pl.) [कृत्ति-कृत्] Up. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) The Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārttikeya, the god of war. -Oomp. -अजिः a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -समय, -पुत्र, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya. -भयः the moon.

कुत्तं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कुत्तं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कुत्रिम a. (कृत्ति निर्मितः; cf. P. IV. 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; 'मित्र', 'सुतु' &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -मा, 'पुत्र' 1 an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कुत्रिमाः स्वारत्नं कृतः Y. 2. 131; of. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, oilbanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Oomp. -धूप, -धूपका incense, a kind of perfume -पुत्र, see कुत्रिमा. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -मृदि f. an artificial floor. -बनं a park, garden.

कुत्तव a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magio.

कुत्वस् ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eight-fold; so दश, पंच &c.

कृत्त्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Up. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -रसः Sin.

कृत्सन् a. [Up. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्सन् नगरपरिषदां कुवाह-
र्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -रसं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कृप्ते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृ-प-

यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थाम-
न. [He was born of the sage Sa-
radvat by a nymph called Janapadi,
but along with his sister Kripi, also
born from the nymph, he was
brought up by Santanu. He was
proficient in the science of archery.
In the great war he sided with the
Kauravas, and after all had been
slain he was given an asylum by
the Pandavas. He is one of the
seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. [कृ-पयुत् न लभम्] 1 Poor
pitiable, wretched, helpless; राज्ञ
पत्यं रामस्ते पालयाश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4.
25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or
unwilling to discriminate or to do a
thing; कामार्तो हि प्रकृति कृपणाश्चेतनाच्चे-
तनेषु Me, 5; so जरार्जिर्निश्चयसमग्रह-
नामपि कृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean,
vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2.
49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious.
-णं Wretchedness. -णः 1 A worm.
-2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता धुवि कोऽ-
पि न विद्यते। अनश्वरेण विज्ञाने यः प-
रम्यः परच्छति Vyāsa. -Oomp. -धी,
इद्धि a. little or low-minded. -वस्तल
a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृ-पिदां अहं संप्र°.] Pity, ten-
derness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पु-
त्रो विद्युते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26;
Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Oomp.
-अन्विता a. merciful. -दृष्टि f. a
look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां वृत्तिं वृद्धं संज्ञायाम् लब्धम्
Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसारिणोः
कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य
च केवलमाकारतो भद्रः Subhāsh. -2 A
knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. -णिका A
knife, dagger.

कृपाणि 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A
dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु a. [कृपां लाति ला-आदाते मि° डु] Meroiful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of
Drona. -Oomp. -पातिः an epithet of
Drona. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीट [कृ-पीटन्; Up. 4. 184] 1
Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood,
firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly.
-Oomp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the
ocean. -3. air wind. -योनः fire.

कृमि a. [कृ-मन् अत इत्थम् Up. 4.
121] Full of worms, wormy. -भिः
1 A worm, an insect in general;
कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms
(disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider.
-5 The lac (dyer). -6 An ant
-Oomp. -कंदक N. of several

plants:—विडंग, पित्रांग, उडुवर. —कृमिः a kind of poisonous worm. —कृष्णः, कृष्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. —कोशा, —कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm. —उत्थः silken cloth. —ग्रहिः a disease of the ear. —ग्रः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. —ग्रि turmeric. —जं, —जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा लो, the red dye produced by insects. —जलज, —चारिहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —दंतका tooth-ache. —पर्वत, —शैलः anant-hill. —हलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a bell. —रिपुः, शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). —वर्णः red cloth. —संज्ञः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. —2. the animal living in it. —3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव = कृ 5: P. q. v.

कृश 4 P. (कृश्यति कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. —2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. [कृश क नि°] (Compar. कृश यश्च; superl. कृशित) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरी &c. —2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); कृशोदरि पाचयः कृशजनः Bh. 2. 28. —3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —Oomp. —अकः a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (—गा) an epithet of Siva. (—गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame. —2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. —2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5. कृशन् Ved. 1. A pearl. —2 Gold. —3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, acamum and rice. —2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar लिचरी).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशाशुः [कृश-आशु; Up. 4. 2] Fire: शुरोः कृशाशुपतिमाद्विभेदि R. 2. 49: 7 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —Oomp. —रेतश्च m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृ 1. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृह) To plough, make furrows. —II. 1 P. कृषति, कृह) 1 To draw, drag, pull,

drag away, tear; पसह्य सिद्धः किल हा चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. —2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. —3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. —4 To bend (as a bow); नास्यायतकुहशाङ्कः R. 5. 50. —5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवान्निद्रियमानो विद्रोसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य वज्रैर्दमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —6 To plough, till; अतुलोककृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. —7 To obtain; कुलसंस्कारं च गच्छन्ति कर्षति च महद्यज्ञः Mb. —3 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. —2 To extract. —3 To torture, torment, give pain. —4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषक a. [कृष्-कृन्] 1 Attractive, drawing. —2 Ploughing. —क्रः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. —2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also m.)

कृषाणः—कृषिकः [कृष्-आनङ्-किङ् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृष्-ङ्; of. P. III. 3. 103 Vārt.] 1 Ploughing. —2 Agriculture, husbandry; चापते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्रिडाशब्दश्चा Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. —Oomp. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —कर्मन् agricultural produce or profit; Ms. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीबलः [कृषि-बल-बीर्बः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीबलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृष्-कर्मणिउ क] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. —2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. —Oomp. —उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. —पच्य, —पाच्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; of. अकृष्टपच्य. —2. cultivated. —कृलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष्-किङ्] A learned man. —f. 1 Drawing, attracting. —2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्-नङ्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. —2 Wicked, evil. —इणः 1 The black colour. —2 The black antelope. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). —6 The Kali age. —7 Vishnu in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a

cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Pūtana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the *Gopis* or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gītāgovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesi, Arishṭa and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyabhama (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति नृने Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. —8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. —9 N. of Arjuna. —10 Aloe wood. —11 The Supreme spirit. —12 Black pepper. —13 Iron. —इणा 1 N. of Draupadi, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. —2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatam. —3 A kind of poisonous insect. —4 N. of several plants. —5 A grape. —6 A kind of perfume. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —इणी A dark night. —इण 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). —2 Iron —3 Antimony. —4 The black part of the eye. —5 Black pepper. —6 Lead. —7 An inauspicious oot. —8 Money acquired by gambling. —Oomp —अशुद्ध n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivata. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अश्वत्, —अश्विष् v. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्धन. —अयस् n., —अयसं, —आमिष iron, crude or black iron. —अहमी, जन्महमी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called मोकुलहमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उदरः a kind of snake, —रौद्रं a red lotus. —कर्मन् a.

of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. —काकः a raven. —कायः a buffalo. —काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agalloohum. —क्रीडः a gambler. —गन्धः the river कृष्णेशी. —गतिः fire, आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6.42. —गर्भाः (f.pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishna. —2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —ग्रीवाः N. of Siva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. —चंद्रः N. of Vaandeva. —चर a. what formerly belonged to Krishna. —चूर्ण rust of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 1. a species of antelope. —2. an antelope (in general). —द्वेष्टः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyāsa: समहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्ण-द्वैपायनं वंदे Vo. 1. 4. —पक्षः 1. the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मी a female with black feet. —पद्मिः an epithet of Agni. —रिङ्गल a. dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgā. —सुगाः the black antelope; छेमे कृष्णसुगते वामनयनं कंदूवमानी सुगी S. 6.16. —सुकाः, —सुकाः, —सुकाः the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. —यामः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रक्तयः = चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a factitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a Sūdra. —वर्त्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विवाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनिः a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारंगः the spotted antelope; कृष्ण-सारं दृष्टव्यस्तु वायुं चाधिष्ठातुं के S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंगः a buffalo. —सखा, —सारिङ्गः an epithet of Arjuna. (—की) cummin seed. कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope. कृष्णलः The Gnnjā plant. —लं Its berry. कृष्णशः Extremely black. कृष्णयते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उष्णो दृष्टि चांगारः शतिः कृष्णयते करः H. 1. 83. —2 To behave like Krishna. कृष्णका Black mustard. कृष्णिमम् m. Blackness. कृष्णिकरणं Blackening, making black. कृसरः = कृसर q. v. कृ I. 6 P. [किरादि, चकार, अकारि, (अकारि-रि.ट, अकारि) करि-रि.तु, कीर्त्त] 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरागिरि चंचलं चंद्र-द्वैपायनं शरत्पारं कोप्यं चौरपोतः किराति

U. 5. 2; 6. 1; विदि विदि किरति सजल-कणजाल Gtt. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —11. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणति) To injure, hurt, kill. —11. 10 A. (कार-यते) To know, inform. कृत् 10 U. (कीर्त्तयति, कीर्त्तयति) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नास्ति कीर्त्तयत R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपमयदृष्टान् भ्रातृरचिर्कीर्त्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72. कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृप्, अकृव-अकल्पिष्टः कल्पयति, कल्पयति, कल्पितुं, कल्पं, कृव) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चात्पुनर्यवह-भरः कल्पते विभ्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभाषरी चक्षणाय कल्पसे Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well-managed or regulated, to succeed. —3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पि-यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चास्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. —5 To be favourable to, subservise. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. (कल्पयति) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पय K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां क्रेण भवता चं Mn. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mn. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरिते कल्पयति Mn. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To cut, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 47, 15. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose (as a poem). कल्प p. p. [कल्प-क] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equipped; कल्पविवाहवेवा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. —2 Cut, pared; कल्पकोशनखमश्रु Ms. 4. 35. —3 Can-ued, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5 Thought of, invented. —6 Formed, framed. —7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —ध्रुवः frankincense. कल्पतिः f. [कल्प-क्ति] 1 Accomplish-ment, success. —2 Invention; contrivance. —3 Arranging. कल्पिक a. Bought, purchased. कल्पः (Pl.) N. of a country and its people; मन्थकोसलकल्पशासिनं

दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dāsāratha. केकर a. (रि. f.) [के सुमिं करीतुं नेवतार शीलमस्य, कृ-अच्छ अलुह Tv.] Squint-eyed; Mā. 2. 5; 4. 2. —र A squint eye; of. अकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a. squint-eyed. केका The cry of a peacock; केका-भिनीलकंठस्तिरयति वचनं तांश्चापुच्छिखंडः Mā. 9. 30; पद्मसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22. केकाबलः, —काकिकाः, —केकिन् m. A peacock; इतः केकिणीडाकलकलः पद्मलङ्का Bh. 1. 37. केपिका A tent. केत a. [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing, learned. —तः 1 A house, abode. —2 Living, habitation. —3 A banner. —4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Summons, invitation. —6 Apparition, form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmosphere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment. केतकः [कित् निवासे ण्डल] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभारयथ वनानि केतकानां Ghāt. 15. —2 A banner. —क A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (—केतक); इतिताम्रं चि-यते सुचिभिः केतकानां Ra. 2. 23. —2 A flower of that plant; Ra. 2. 20. केतनं [कित् ल्यट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mā. 2. 9; मभ मरणमेव वरमतिवितथके-तना Gtt. 7. —2 An invitation, sum-mons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, ban-ner; भयं भौमिन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Vo. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरेतन. —6 An indispensable act (also religious) निवापाजिलादानेन केतनैः आहूतकर्मभिः तथोपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता-न्यथा Vo. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark. केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon, call, invite. —2 To advise, counsel. —3 To fix or appoint a time. —4 To hear. —5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24. केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. —2 Dwelt, inhabited. केतुः [चार-तु क्यदेशः Up. 1. 73] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिष केतोः प्रतिवर्तं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft at the end of comp.); मनुष्याणां मनुष्यकंतु R. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्कीतस्य (रायः) Rām. —3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. —4 A sign, mark. —5 Brightness, clearness. —6 A ray of light. —7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैहिक्य (the head being regarded as Rāhu); कृषद्ः स केतुश्चंद्रमसं पूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mn. 1. 6. —8 Day-time. —9 Apparition form,

shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. —ग्रहः the descending node. —तारा a comet. —मः a cloud. —यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. —रस्त्रं *lapis lazuli*, (also called बैदूर) —वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār.) -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. —खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. —नद्यः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temple. -6 A kind of bell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (महाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप 1A. (केवते) To shake or tremble

केपि Ved *a.* Unclean.

केयरः, —रं [केदृशिरसि याति, याऊर किञ्च अलङ्क समो Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूर न बिभ्रयन्ति युवकं हारा न चंदोऽजलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. —रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. —ली 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल-द्र] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलमानिकुंडल &c. Git. 1 : हरिश्चि सुप्रबधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलि-परे *ibid.*; राधाभाषयोर्ययति ययुवाकुले वःकेलयः *ibid.* : Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ma. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. —लिः *f.* The earth. —Comp. —कला 1. sportive skill,

wantonness, amorous address. -2 the lute of Sarasvati. —किला the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (—ल) N. of Rati. —किला-वती Rati, wife of the god of love. —कीर्णः a camel. —कुंविका a wife's younger sister. —कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. —कोषः an actor, a dancer. —गृहं-निवेतनं-भंदिर्, —सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. —नागरः a sensualist. —पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. —सुखं joke, sport, pastime. —रंगः a pleasure-ground. —रुक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. —शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11. —शुचिः *f.* the earth. —सावित्रः a boon companion, confidential friend.

कालिकः The Asoka tree.

काली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. —Comp. —पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. —वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. —शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव (केवते) To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केव सेवेन वृषा कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवली श्रियं पतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमेषां मां कामदुषां प्रसक्तां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ka. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. —ली, —लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. —ली Astronomical science. —लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव वृष्टामि K. 155; न केवलं —अपि नो-तु-तु-तु; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परम-योजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. —Comp. —अव्ययिन् see under अव्यय. —अस्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arbat. —द्रव्यं black pepper. —ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. —न्यायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतश्च *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलत्वं *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लिश्यते क्लिश्यति वा क्लिश् अन् लो लोपश्च Up. 5. 33] 1 Hair in general;

विकीर्णकेशास्तु परेत्युनिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु ग्रहीत्वा or केशग्राहं युषते Sk.; सुककेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिषु R. 3. 56 : 2. 8. -3 The name of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head). -2 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —श्री 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ma. 2. 65. —अंशिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चयः much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). —कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. —कीटः a louse. —गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —ग्रहीत *a.* seized by the hair. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्म-जायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —ग्रं morbid baldness. —छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. —जाह the root of the hair. —पक्षा, —पाशा, —हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुरुर्बालमिषरत्वं शिथिलं चर्चयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57 : cf. कषपक्ष, कषहस्त &c. —बंधः a hair-band. —धृ, —धूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —पसाधनी, —मार्जकं, —मार्जनं a comb. —रचन dressing the hair. —वेष्टा a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः Skillful in dressing the hair.

केशः 1 A goat. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण).

केशव *a.* [केशः प्रशस्ताः संरस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. —वः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; केशव जय जगदीश्वर इति Git. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिभराः Subāśh. -2 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —आयुधः the mango tree. (—धं) a weapon of Viṣṇu. —आलपः, —आवातः the Asvattha tree.

केशांकशो *ind.* 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशांकशमभवद्युद्धं राक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-त्वं] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-हान] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. -3 N.

of another Rākhasa who carried Devasenā and who elain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निपुनः, मयनः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1. केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife Visrāvas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

केश (श)रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंस्यदूरसि गजाम्बुश्वरो बिलोलजिह्वश्चलितामकेशरः Ra. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिणं केशरैर्यकृदेः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकश्चलकिलयः केशरश्चात्रकातः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnāga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. -रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. -मचलः an epithet of mountain Meru. -अम्लः the citron. -वरं saffron. केशरी N. of the father of Hanūmat.

केश (श)रिन् m., [केश-सर-इनि] 1 A lion; अश्वहं कुर्वते घनघनं न हि गोमायुः केशानि केशरी Si. 16. 25; यदुचरः केशरिणं दृष्ट्वा R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); of. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. -5 Punnāga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanūmat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanūmat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound. केशुकं A flower of the केशुक tree केशुक The king of the Kekayas; see केशय.

केशुकः [केशुक-अण्] A demon, goblin.

केकयः [केकयानां-राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -री A daughter of the prince of Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed for Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scold-

ed her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew,' or 'Xanthippe'].

कैक्यं The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कट a. Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhura are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu]. -भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m., -रिणः, -इन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैटक [कैतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतव्यं [कितव्यस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; इत्येव वससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वचोचस्तद्वैति कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. -4 The lapis lazuli. -चः 1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler. -3 The Dhatura plant. -Comp. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कैदार a. Being on or growing in a field or meadow. -रः Rice, corn. -रं, -कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्य A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर a. Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more,' an argument a fortiori (derived from कियुत 'how much more.')

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. -रं The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. -री moonlight. -Comp. -चंद्रः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

केराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

केरात a. [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirātas. -तः 1 A prince of the Kirātas. -2 A strong man. -तं A kind of sandal-wood.

केरात (ति)क a. Belonging to the Kirātas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yavana.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11. 58; R. 2. 35. -Comp. -ओकस m., -निकेतनः, -नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kubera; कैलासनार्थं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनार्थमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते घृत्-अच्, कैवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv] A fisherman; मनोभूः कैवर्तः शिपति परितस्त्वं प्रति मुहुः (तनूजाली-जालं) Śānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34.).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [कैवल्यस्य भावः व्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2 Individuality. -3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emanipation or beatitude.

केशिक a. (को f.) [केश-उक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कं A quantity of hair. -की 1 One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिको q. v. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

केशोर [केशोरस्य भावः अण्] Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); केशोरमायं च दशात्.

केश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदाने-अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; वनयुधपारिष्टा युगो कौकिरिवादिता Rām. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां कवणस्त्रेण सङ्गृही दीपां मदस्य-यना Gtt. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -वेचः a pigeon -चंद्रः an epithet of the sun. -शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदीं नादय-ति नद-अच्] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सङ्गृही नेत्रे स्वयं रजयतः U. 5. 36; नीलनलिनभमपि तन्निव तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदस्य Gtt. 10; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक् इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुष्कोकिलो यमधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. -Comp. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कौकः, -कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādri and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Renukā, wife of Jamadagni.—**Comp.**—सुतः an epithet of Parasurama.

कोच a. [कुश् कर्तृणि] Drying, becoming dry—चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher).

कोजागरः [को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उक्ति-रत्र काले पुको Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āśvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-वश्] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

कोटक a. Curving, bending—कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः—ई [कोटं कोटित्वं रति राक् Tv.] The hollow of a tree; नीचाराः झुक्कर्ण-कोटरश्चक्रवर्त्तस्तत्कणामयः S. 1. 14 ; कोटरमकालवृद्ध्या पचलपुरोवाचया गमिते M. 4. 2 ; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटरी 1 A naked woman.—2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः—टी f. [कुट्-इश्] 1 The curved end of a bow ; धूमिनिहितैककोटि-कार्त्तुकं B. 11. 81 ; U. 4. 29.—2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general ; सहचरिणी इवस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mal. 9. 32 ; अंगदकोटिलम् B. 6. 14, 7. 46 ; 8. 36.—3 The edge or point of a weapon.—4 The highest point : excess, pith, climax, excellence ; परा कोटिमानन्दस्वा-रवणच्छन् K. 369 ; so कोपकोटिमापवा Pt. 4 excessively angry.—5 The horns or digits of the moon ; Ku. 2. 26.—6 Ten millions, a crore ; B. 5. 21 ; 12. 82 ; Ms. 6. 63.—7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.)—8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). —9 A class, department, kingdom ; मनुष्य, प्राणि &c.—10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative.—**Comp.**—ईश्वरः a millionaire.—जित् m. an epithet of Kālidāsa.—उग्र the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled (in math.). —द्वयं two alternatives.—पात्र a rudder.—परा the guard of a stronghold.—रेखिन् a. (lit.) striking a point ; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.—श्री an epithet of Durgā.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिन् a. Edged, pointed ; S. 7. 26.

कोटिका ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटि रति राक् Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn.—2 An ichneumon.—3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A barrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिमीरयति ईश्-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown.—2 A crest.—3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general ; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्धनयोगपट्टस्यापारपरमसुं भज सूतभट्टः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-वश् नि० गुणः] A fort or castle.

कोटुवी [कोटुं वाते वा-क, गोरा० कीर् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair.—2 N. of the goddess Durgā.—3 N. of the mother of Bana.

कोट्टारः [कुट्-आरक् पूर्वो] 1 A fortified town, strong-hold.—2 The stairs of a pond.—3 A well.—4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोटः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots.—2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण्-करणे वश् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything) ; भवेन कोणे कञ्चन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99 ; युक्तमेतत् तु पुनः कोण नयनपक्षयोः Bv. 2. 178.—2 An intermediate point of the compass.—3 The bow of a lute ; a fiddle-stick.—4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon.—5 A stick, staff, club.—6 A drum-stick.—7 N. of the planet Mars.—8 N. of the planet Saturn.—9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. gonia].—**Comp.**—आवाहः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of ' a mingled sound of various musical instruments ' ; कोणावातेषु गर्जत्वलयचन-पटाम्पोम्यसंघट्टचः Ve. 1. 22 (It is thus defined by Bharata :—इच्छात-सहस्राणि मेरुशतशतानि च । एकदा यम इत्येते कोणावातः स उच्यते).—कुणः a bug.—वादिन् m. an epithet of Śiva.

कोणय See कोणय.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि a. Having a crooked hand.

कोष a. [कुष्-वश्] 1 Afflicted with pain.—2 Churned.—यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption.—2 A sore.—3 Gangrene.—4 A disease of the eyes.—5 Churning.

कोट्टं—इं A bow ; रे कट्वं करं कट्वं पति किं कोट्टं करारैः Bh. 3. 100 ; कोट्टं पाणि निमद्वयसिरोधकानां M. 5. 10.—इः 1 An eye-brow.—2 N. of a country.

कोट्टिन् m. An epithet of Śiva.

कोट्टार A kind of grain.

कोट्टवः A species of grain eaten by the poor ; छिन्ना कट्टवश्चायं इति नि-द्वयते कोट्टवर्णा समवाद् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः—का,—कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल a. [कु-कल् सुट् च नि० गुणः ; cf. Up. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also) ; बंधुरकोमलशुल्लं (करं) S. 6. 12 ; कोमलविटपाशुकारिणा बाहू 1. 21 ; संपदसु महतीं चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66.—2 (a) Soft, low ; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet ; रेरे कोकिल कोमलः कलरवैः किस्वं दृष्ट्वा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100.—3 Handsome, beautiful.—लं 1 Water.—2 Clay, earth.

कोमलक The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयटिः, कोयटिकः 1 The lapwing ; काश्यपाः कुतमालसुतद्वलं कोयटिकटीकते MAL. 9. 7 ; Ms. 5. 13 ; Y. 1. 173.—2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुल् संस्थाने अच् लप्-रः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c.). —3 A bud ; of कोरक.

कोरकः—कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower ; सनद्धं यदापि स्थितं कुरवकं तरकोरकाश्रयया S. 6. 3.—2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed ; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि च-लक्नेत्रो हरिः पातु वा Git. 13.—3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.—4 A kind of perfume.

कोरि a. 1 Budded, sprouted.—2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोरदूषः = कोदूषः q. v.

कोलः [कुल् संस्थाने अच्] 1 A hog, boar ; Śi. 14. 43, 86.—2 A raft, boat.—3 The breast.—4 The haunch, hip, lap.—5 An embrace.—6 The planet Saturn.—7 An on-cast, one of a degraded tribe.—8 A barbarian.—लं 1 The weight of one Tola.—2 Black pepper.—3 A kind of berry.—**Comp.**—अंचः N of the country of the Kalingas.—गुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलबकः The body of a lute.

कोला-लिः—ली f. See बहरी.

कोलाहलः—लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद् a. Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.) ; द्युत्य-सिन्नाचितकोविद्वापि Vikr. 1. 16 ; गुण-वोषकोविद्ः Śi. 14. 54, 69 ; प्राच्यापत्नी-शुद्वयनकथाकोविद्ग्रामद्वयम् Ms. 30 ; Ms. 7. 26 ; स्फुटचतुरकथां Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः—रं N. of a tree ; चित्रं विदारयति कश्यप कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6 ; U. 5. 1.

कोशः—शं (वा, -व) [कुश् (व्) आचारादौ वश् कर्तरि अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail.—2 A bucket,

cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; विशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); काशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः अर्थं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं निश्चितयति कोशात्ते द्विरेकं हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Bubbhāsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedānta phil.). A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). -29 An oath. -श्री (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The heard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. अ-धिपतिः, अ-व्यसः 1. a treasurer, paymaster; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः, -रः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the ilk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत् m. a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चक्रु the (Indian) crane. -नायकः -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -छादः f. purification by ordeal. -रुक्त् m. a silk-worm. -रूप a. incased, sheathed. (-रूपः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

काशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (वि) म् m. The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (= कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ a. [कुष्ठ-वत् Up. 2. 4] Own. -द्वः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. -हं 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -अगारं 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकाष्ठगारं मांस-शोणितैर्मै गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ma. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. -अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2. a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer) -वृद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकाकु 8U To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठय a. [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण a. [ईषदृशः; कोः कांशः] Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -वर्ण Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरनंतस्सुतकोसलान् B. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-ककाशसिनां दुहितः 9. 17

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhya.

कोहल a. [को हलति स्पष्टं अन्त्ये Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. -लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -रः The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकुत्थं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कौकट a. [कुक्कट-अण] Relating to a cock.

कौकटिकः [कुक्कट-वत्] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोक्ष a. (कोश) 1 Tied to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कोक्षिय (वी) [कुक्षि-वत्] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; असि कोक्षियमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुख Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षियकः [कुक्षी बद्धोऽसिः दक्षः] A sword, scimitar; रामपाशविलंबिना कोक्षियकं K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौजरः a. Belonging to an elephant.

कौट a. (टो) [कूट-अन्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -4 Snared. -द्वः 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kūtaja tree -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साध्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक a. 1 Relating to a snare or trap. -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

कौटल्य = कौटल्य q. v.

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कौटवी. कौटलिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्य 1 A Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. -ल्यः The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity (the work being known as चाणक्य-नीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākṣasa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलनीतिः स एव येन कौशात्रो प्रसभमग्राहं चतुर्षाः Mu. 1. 7; पुरातनं मां भूयभावेन कौटिल्यशिष्यः Mu. 7.

कौटार a. Belonging to the plant कुटार or made of it.

कौटार्या An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब a. (वी) [कुटुंबं तद्वर्णं प्रयोजनमर्थं अण] Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कौटुम्बिक a. (को) [कुटुंबे तद्वर्णं प्रयोजनं दह] Constituting a family. -कः The father or a master of a family; pater familias.

कौणपः A goblin, demon; Mā. 5. -Comp. -द्वतः an epithet of Bhīṣma.

कौण्य Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुक [कुतुकस्य भावः अण] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.

-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist) ; करोयमासुकाविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66 ; R. 8. 1 -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. -6 Festivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage) ; प्रस्थानं S. 4 ; Ku. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness ; Bh. 3. 140 ; रत्नाः U. 6. 33 ; Māl. 10. 3 ; U. 3. 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -Oomp. —अगारः—रं, -युहं a pleasure-house ; कौतुकागारमागत् Ku. 7. 94. —क्रिया, -मगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony ; R. 11. 53. —तोरणः, -णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित a. Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकित a. Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) [कुतूहल-अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest ; विषयस्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9 ; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehemence or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, onriosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कोत्सं A Sāman composed by Kutsa. —रसः 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu ; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौदालिकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिकः [कुतः प्रहरणमस्य टच्] A spearman, lancer.

कौतियः [कुंत्यः अपत्यं दक्] 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhisthira, Bhīma or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी f.) [कूप-अण्] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities : कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरं कंधा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act ; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कौक्यं [कुञ्ज-अण्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women) ; कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्याः. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Be-

longing to the god of war ; Māl. 1. 1. —रि 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārttikeya. —रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity ; पितारं रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ma. 9. 3 ; देहिनीऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Oomp. —बध्वी a harlot ; Māl. 7. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent —हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl ; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age ; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिषद्वृत्तां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं दक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārttika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्थेयं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डीप् Tv.] 1 Moonlight ; शशिना सह राति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33 ; शशिनमुपपत्तेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; (the word is thus popularly derived:—को मोदते जना यस्या तेनासी कौमुदी नता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness ; स्वमस्य लोकस्य च मेघकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71 ; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34 ; cf. चादिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārttika. -4 The full moon day in Āsvinā. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particular y, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्कोऽमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांत-कौमुदी &c. -Oomp. —चारा the day of full moon in the month Āsvinā. -पतिः the moon. —मुखं appearance of moonlight ; R. 3. 1. —वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu ; कौमोदकी मोदयति रम चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव a. (वी f.) [कुरोरत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भक्षेयाः Me. 48. —वः 1 A descendant of Kuru ; मदनमि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15 ; Chāp. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (So कौरवक, कौरवाणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-अण्] 1 A descendant of Kuru ; कौरव्यवशाद्वेऽस्मिन् क एव शल-भार्यते Ve. 1. 19, 25 ; कौरव्ये कुतहस्तता पुनर्यते देवे यथा सोमिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of Kurus.

कौर्ष्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म a. [कूर्म-अण्] 1 Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatāra of Vishnu as a tortoise ; ('पुराण). —र्मा N. of a Kalpa.

कौल a. (ली f.) [कुले भवः अण् of. P. IV. 2. 26] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. —लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. —लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Śāktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Kārpr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद.

कौलकेय a. Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. —यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिन्यः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः 1 A bastard, son or daughter of disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक a. Made by or pertaining to a potter. —कं Earthenware porcelain.

कौलिक a. (की f.) [कुलादागतः टक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —कः 1 A weaver ; कौलिको विष्णुत्वेण राजा कस्य निषेधते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन a. [की पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक्त्] ; कुलादागतः खन् वा] Belonging to a noble family. —नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. —नं 1 An evil report, a scandal ; मालाधिकारतः किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3 ; तद्देव कौलीन-मिव प्रतिभाति V. 2 ; Me. 112 ; कौलीन-मार्माभयमाचक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct ; खयते तस्मिन् वितममि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the podenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth ; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कौलतः A king of the Kulūtas ; कौलतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलियक [कुल-दक्व] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to family. —का A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Śāktā sect.

कौवे (वे) र *a.* (री) *f.* [कुबेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera ; यानं सस्मार कौवेरं R. 15 45. —री 1 The north (the direction presided over by Kubera) ; तत्ता प्रतस्थे कौवेरि भास्वानिव रज्जुर्विशं B. 4. 66. —2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

कोश *a.* (सी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. —2 Made of Kusa grass. —इं An epithet of Kānyakubja.

कोशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् ष्यच् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. —2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness ; किमकोशलादुत प्रयोजनप्रेक्षितया Mn. 3. ; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कोशलं दुजि विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कोशलिकं A bribe.

कोशालिका, कोशाली 1 A present, an offering. —2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कोशलेयः [कोशल्याया अपत्यं उक्त्वा य-लोपः] An epithet of Rāma; son of Kausalyā.

कोशल्या [कोशलदेशे मया उप] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कोशलयायाम्निः [कोशल्याया अपत्यं क्तिञ्च] Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 99.

कोशांबी [कुशांबेन निष्ठा अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कोशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुश-उज्, कुशिक-अण् वा] 1 Incased, sheathed. —3 Coming from an owl. —3 Born of the family of Kusika. —4 Silken. —का 1 An epithet of विमशामित्र q. v. —2 An owl; U. 2. 29. —3 A lexicographer. —4 Marrow. —5 Bdelium. —6 An ichneumon. —7 A snake-catcher. —8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). —9 One who knows hidden treasures. —10 An epithet of Indra; N. 5. 64. —11 An epithet of Siva. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1. N. of a river in Behār. —2. N. of the goddess Durgā. —3. N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कोशिकी तादृ कथयते see S. D. 411 et. seq. also. —Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. —आमजः an epithet of Arjuna. —आसुधं rainbow. —कला The cocoa-nut tree. —विषः an epithet of Rāma.

कोशधान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कोशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कोशो (वे) य *a.* [कोशादुत्थितं उक्त्वा] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk; P. 1. 94. —2 A silken cloth in general;

Ms. 5. 120. —3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्नाभि कौशेयमुपा-त्तवानमयं गने पश्यमलं चकार Ru. 7. 7; विशुद्धं कौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Ra. 5. 8.

कौशेय *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kasaśas. —ल्यः A prince of the Kosalas. —ल्यः The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma. —Comp. —नवनः, —मातृ *m.* epithets of Rāma.

कोसिव *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. —2 Usurious.

कोसायं [कुसीद-अण्] 1 The practice of usury. —2 Sloth, indolence.

कोसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. —नं 1 The ashes of brass (used as a collyrium). —2 Pollen of flowers (पराग); Si. 7. 57.

कोसुंभ *a.* [कुसुंभ-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. —2 Dyed with safflower red. —माः Wild safflower.

कोसुतिकः [कसुया चरति उक्त्वा] 1 A cheat, knave. —2 A juggler.

कोस्तुमः [कुस्तुमी जलपिस्तत्र मयः अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 others jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast; सकोस्तुमं हृषयतीव कुण्डलं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. —2 A kind of oil. —3 A manner of joining the fingers. —Comp. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् *m.* —हृदयः epithets of Viṣṇu.

क्रय 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्रय 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. —2 To speak. —3 To shine.

कृण्व 1 A. (कृयेत) 1 To make a creaking sound. —2 To sink. —3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw; U. 4. 3. —चर The Keatka tree. —Comp. —छदा the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद् *m.*, —पादः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge. —2 A saw. —3 A poor man. —4 A disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-कृत् Up. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोरज्ञेयेण कलेन युज्यते R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतुमामपविद्धनमाय सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4; Ms. 7. 79 —2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —3 One of the ten Prajāpatia; M. 1. 35 —4 Intelligence, talent. —5 Power, ability. —6 Plan, design, purpose. —7 Resolution, determination. —8 Desire, will. —9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. —10 Deliberation, consultation. —11 Inspiration. —12 Enlightenment. —13 Offering, worship. —14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). —15 The month Aśāḍha. —16 Excess of fondness or liking. —17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos*; Zend

kratu]. —Comp. —उत्तमः the राज-स्य sacrifice. —कर्म *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. —दुह, —द्वि *m.* a demon, goblin. —रक्षसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Dakṣha's sacrifice). —पतिः the performer of a sacrifice. —पशुः a sacrificial horse —पुरुष, an epithet of Viṣṇu. —सुख *m.* a god, deity. —राज *m.* 1, the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराह Ms. 9. 260. —2, the राजस्य sacrifice. —राजः the राजस्य sacrifice.

क्रश 1 P. (क्रयति, क्रयित) To injure, hurt, kill (with gen. of person). —10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं 1 A slaughter. —2 Cutting

क्रथकोशिकाः (pl.) N. of a country अथर्ववेदे क्रथकोशिकान् R. 5. 39; M. 5. 2.

क्रद् 1 P. (क्रदति, चक्रद्, अक्रदति, क्रदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रदति दुःखं स्वपक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रदत्यतः कणमप्यारसी गणोऽयं V. 1. 3; चक्रद् विष्णु क्रुरीच भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3 28, 5. 5. —2 To call out to, call out piteously to anyone, (with acc.); क्रदत्यविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातृमातृ-सुतानयं Mark. P. —3 To cry out, exclaim. —4 To yell, howl. —5 To neigh (as a horse). —6 To roar. —7 To creak (as a wheel). —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. —2 To roar, rave. —3 To cause to weep.

क्रवः Ved. 1 Neighing. —2 A cry, calling out.

क्रदनः [क्रद् भावे लृट्] A cat. —न 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. —2 Mutual defiance. —3 Calling, inviting.

क्रदस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रदित *a.* [क्रद्-कृ] Wept, called or cried out. —नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; ह्य ततस्ति क्रदितमाकर्ष्य विष्णुः B. 9. 75. —2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. (कपेत्) 1 To pity. —2 To mourn. —3 Tolament. —4 To go. —5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्रमति, चक्रम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रम, क्रामि) 1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुविष्टं सूर्यं वाली ध्यवगतः क्रमः Rām.; गच्छमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2; 25. —2 To go to, approach. (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमन् Sat. Br. —3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं लोचनपंचाशदक्रम्य Rām. —4 To leap, jump; क्रमं वचं क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9, 5. 51. —5 To group, a-coud; क्राम-स्युच्चैर्भूतोऽयं वतेजः Si. 16. 83. —6 (a) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill;

क्रांता यथा वेतासि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामाद्रिधनपवृषीमनेकमन्त्रैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; विपतः सर्वोत्तमेनोर्वी क्रांता देवविद्यात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); एकाकरणाध्ययनाय क्रान्ते Sk., धर्माय क्रान्ते साधुः Vop.; द्युत्पत्तिराव-जितकोविदेषु नि रजनाय क्रमेण जहानां Vikr. 1. 16; इहारादसि लावितुमर्हन्माहानि पुनः। आशोकमानेकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमेण Dk. 107; क्रमेणैस्मिन्नाद्यानि, or क्रष्टु क्रमेण शुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसादि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न क्रमस्याक्रमताधिक्यं R. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.) -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. 1. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption,' 'energy or application,' and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम 'arrangement'). -Desid. क्रिमिष्यति, क्रिंषते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-माशकरणयोश्च] 1 A step, pace; शिबिक्ताः सागराः पूर्वमेदेन क्रमेणैकम लेखितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time; भाग्यक्रमा course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इष्टमन्त्र चित्तक्रमे कृतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तिक्यैर्यत्र क्रमः S. 7 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32 -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपदेशं सूचयि R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगतं पक्षोः कथंका Mā. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness. Bk. 2. 9. -10 C An undertaking, enterprise. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोट्येष क्रांता क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner or reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vi-

abgn. -Comp. -अनुसाराः, अन्वयाः regular order, due arrangement. -आगत, -आयान a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्वेगः an ox. -उग्र the sine of a planet, declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः 1 A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रामत्येन करेण ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -जं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमद्गतः ट्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रुत्तः क्रुत्तकः [कम्-उत्. संज्ञायाम् क्] The betel-nut tree; अस्त्रविज्ञानार्थक्रुत्तकः सद्यद्वात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः. क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते कैलिबनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदक-जालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रीत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम् q. v.). -तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -वृत्तिव a. omniscient.

क्रान्तिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -कक्ष, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -उग्र the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. -वृत्तः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वल्लयः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रातुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् n. Ved. Raw flesh, car- tion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion; स्पृष्ट-गतमपि क्रव्यमश्नन्ति Mā. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. kreas; L. caro]. -Comp. -अद्, -अद्, -अद् a. eating raw flesh;

Ms. 5. 131. (-म्.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh). -वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रान्त a. Made lean, emaciated. क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A lawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see कृमि. -Comp. -जं aloewood. -शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ माशे करमादौ वाञ्छ] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः, प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामिति तार्थक्रियैव Ms. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति B. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कथंविद्यात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. शब्द theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शुश्रूत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिचक्षो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीताक्रिया M. 4. cold remedies -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्वाज्ञाविशेषोऽयोः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रियाः प्राप्तिव्य V. Mayd. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implements. -Comp. -अश्रित a. practising ritual observances. -अपर्यः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task; क्रिया-पर्यं स्पृष्टा विज्ञात कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -अन्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्वेतत् बीजार्थ

यत्कीयते Ms. 9. 53. —अवसक्त *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. —इन्द्रियं see कर्मिन्द्रिय-कलापः 1. the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. —2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1. an agent, worker. —2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. —3 an agreement. —दोषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —द्वैत efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence —पटु *a.* dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पठ् *a.* verb. —पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. —प्राज्ञः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. —2. the employment of expedients or means. —3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् इव लक्षणं यत्नाः Ms. 10. 43. —यत्नाः necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. —विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषणं 1. an adverb. —2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world). —संक्रान्तिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19. —समभिधारा the repetition of any act; Si. 2. 43.

क्रियामत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावात्पुरुषा स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. —2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रिबि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. —2 Killing. —क्रि 1 A cistern, well. —2 A leather bag; a cloud (?). —3 N. of the country of राजाचार.

क्रो 9 U. (क्रोणात, क्रोणात, क्रत) 1 To buy, purchase; सवतः पण्यपण्यं क्रोतेयं कायकीस्त्वयः Sānti. 3. 1; क्रोणात् एव मज्जीमितमेव पण्यमप्यत्र चोदति नदत्तं पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रोणाति स्म प्राणमु-त्प्रेष्यतां Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. —2 To barter, exchange; क्र-विस्त्वहं मूर्ध्निपामेकं क्रोणासं पादं Mb. —3 To win. [of Pers. kharidan].

क्रो *a.* (At the end of a comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्रो मां अय] Buying, purchasing. —Comp. —आरोहः a market, fair. —क्रोत *a.* bought. —लक्ष्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृह सेनादिकं कोत्सा तुल्यस्थानास्तान् १ पत्र कारयते यत्पु-रुषेभ्यस्तुल्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयः

(du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयण [क्रो मां अय] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ट्] 1 A trader; dealer. —2 A purchaser.

क्रय *a.* [क्रि-य] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. क्रय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf Sk. on P. VI 1. 82).

क्रय (यि) क्रः 1 A purchaser. —2 A trader, merchant.

क्रित *p. p.* Bought; see क्रि. —तः One of the twelve kinds of sona recognised in Hindu Law : a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रोश्च तस्य विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. —Comp. —अ-ग्रहणः 'repenting a purchase', reacquisition, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रितक *a.* Got by purchase. —क्रः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रित above.

क्रयिः, —यि *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रतु *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रोड 1 P. (क्रोडान, क्रोडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; क्षान्तः क्रोडतः मारुद्धः Pt. 1 : एव क्रोडति कृपयं च घटकायाययसको विधः Mk. 10. 59 —2 To gamble, play at dice : बहुविधं यत् क्रोडतः Mk. 2 : नास्ते क्रोडितकना-चिजि Ms. 4. 74 : Y. 1. 138. —3 To jest, joke or trifle with : मदवस्तुनयम-दलमन कथं प्राप्तेम क्रोडति गी. 3 : क्रोडिष्यमि नावदेनयः V. 3 : एवमाडा-ग्रहणः क्रोडति भुविनीयेभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187 : Mk. 3. —With अन् (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself : मायनक इमानानि पश्य वृद्धान पक्षिणः Bk. 8. 10. —आ, —परि, —सं (Atm.) to play &c. : संक्रो-हते माणभयं कथयः Me. 67; but क्रोह् with सं is Parā. In the sense of 'making a noise' : स्वहामयना इव कण्ठीना मयारय संक्रोहति चक्रचक्रं N. 3. 50; संक्रोहति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रोड *a.* [क्रोड-य] Playing, sport- ing. —डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. —2 Jest, joke.

क्रोडकः 1 A player. —2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रोडन [क्रोड मां अय] 1 Playing, sporting. —2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रोडनका, —क, क्रोडनीय, —यक A play-thing, toy; S. 7.

क्रोड [क्रोड-मां अय] 1 Sport, pas- time, play, pleasure : तोयक्रोडानिरत-सुखनिरनानतिक्रमकृतिः Ms. 33, 61. —2 Jest, joke. —Comp. —आकृतं a sportive purpose. —उद्देशः play-ground. —कान-न, —वनं a pleasure grove, park. —क्रोडः false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. —क्रोडकं 1. wanton curiosity. —2. sport, play. —3. sexual intercourse. —गृह, —मंदिरं a pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, barlot. —मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation. —वेदमन् a pleasure-house. —दोलः, —पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure-mountain : क्रोडाशिला कनक-कदलीवेदनमक्षयः Ms. 77.

क्रोडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रोड *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up (as the Soma).

क्रुच् 1 P. (क्रुचति, क्रुचत) 1 To curve or make crooked. —2 To become or be crooked. —3 To be or to become small, shrink. —4 To make small, lessen. —5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A swan.

क्रुचः 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A kind of lute. —3 N. of the mountain क्रोच.

क्रुद 6 P. (क्रुडति, क्रुडित) 1 To sink, dive. —2 To be or become thick.

क्रुध 9 P. (उग्रनात) To kill, slay. क्रोथः Murder, killing.

क्रुध 4 P. (क्रुधति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger) : हरये क्रुधति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also : समं परि स क्रुद्धः, न मां पात क्रुद्धां गुरुः &c.

क्रुध *f.* Anger.

क्रुध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. —2 Fierce; cruel. —क्रुध Anger.

क्रुधिन *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [क्रुध-मां अय] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधासंभवायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधायाः क्रोधानला &c. —2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. —क्रोधा N. of a daughter of Dakṣha. —Comp. —इद्ध *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. —उज्जित *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. —क्रुत् *a.* angry. (—m.) the Supreme being. —ज *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices ; पशुव्यं साहसं दह इत्यादिपञ्चादृष्टं । वाग्-दञ्च वाक्च क्रोधः शोभायते गणोक्तः a Ms. 7.

48). —मूर्च्छित *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. —वश *a.* passionate, violent. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

क्रोधन *a.* [कृध्-यञ्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्गमनं कृतं तदेव क्रुते द्रोणायतिः क्रोधनः Vo. 3. 31. —नः *N.* of a son of Kausika. —ना *A.* passionate woman, vixen. —नं Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. —यं Injury.

क्रोधातु *a.* [कृध्-आल्] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [कृध्-णिन्] Passionate, angry. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. —2 A dog. कृध् 9 P. (कृध्नाति) 1 To embrace. —2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

क्रुसकः Ved. A piece of wood to catch the asorificial fire.

क्रु 1 P. (क्रोशति. कृह) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशत्यस्तं कापिण्डयः Bk. 6. 124. —2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतोव युक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

क्रुश्च *m.* A jackal.

क्रुह *p. p.* 1 Cried out. —2 Called out to. —3 Called at, abused. —हं 1 Crying, a cry, yell. —2 Weeping. —3 A noise, sound.

क्रोश [कृश-यञ्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. —2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशाथं प्रकृतिपुरासरणं गत्वा R. 13. 79; मसुद्रापुरा क्रोशो (*nom.*) or क्रोशयो (*loc.*). —Comp. —ताला, —ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. —न *A.* cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृन्-क् षातोः कृः cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसम्भारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ma. 10. 9. —2 Hard, rough. —3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. —4 Destructive, mischievous. —5 Wounded, hurt. —6 Bloody. —7 Raw. —8 Strong. —9 Inauspicious. —10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. —11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ma. 2. 33. —रः, —रं Boiled rice. —रः 1 A hawk. —2 A heron. —3 An uneven sign of the zodiac. —4 *N.* of a planet (Rahu or saturn). —रं 1 A wound. —2 Slaughter, cruelty. —3 Any horrible deed. —4 Any frightful appearance. —Comp. —आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (—तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. —आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices. —आशय *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). —2. of a cruel disposition. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a bloody act. —2. any hard labour. —कृत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. —क्रोह *a.* having con-

tive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). —रन् sulphur. —दृश *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. —2. mischievous, villainous. (—*m.*) *N.* of Saturn; also of Mars. —राविन् *m.* a raven. —लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रौञ्चः *N.* of a mountain; see क्रौञ्च.

क्रोहः [कृह् षनीमावे संज्ञायाम्] 1 A hog. —2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हन् तथापि जन्मविटपिकोहो मनो धावति Udt. —3 The chest, bosom, breast; क्रीडिकु to clasp to the bosom; क्रीडिकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धार्शव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकरूप कः क्रमा॥ Nag. 4; Bh. 2. 35. —4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोह *n.* —5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. —हं, —हः 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. —2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. —3 The breast of a horse. —4 The lap; U. 4. —Comp. —अंका, —अंशः, —पादः a tortoise. —पत्रं 1. marginal writing. —2. a postscript to a letter. —3. a supplement. —4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोडु *m.* (क्रो. *f.*) [कृध्-यञ् Up. 1. 69] 1 A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोह् and the weak ones optionally); so क्रोडक.

क्रौञ्चः [कृन् प्रजां जन्] 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहरक्रौञ्चनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्यनुसृकयति चतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. —2 *N.* of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārttikeya and Parasurāma); हंसद्वारं सुमुपतिपशोचस्यन्तं क्रौञ्चराशे Ms. 57. —Comp. —अदन्ते the fibres of the lotus, stalk of a lotus. (—न्ति) the seed of the lotus. —आतिः, —अरिः, —रिपुः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. of Parasurāma. —दारणः, —सदनः an epithet (1) of Kārttikeya (2) of Parasurāma. क्रौर्ये 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. —2 Terribleness.

क्रोशशक्तिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas —2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas (as a teacher).

क्रु 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt. —2 To turn round, revolve.

क्रुह 1. 1 P. (क्रुहति, क्रुवति) 1 To call out. —2 To cry, lament, weep. —II. 1 A. (क्रुहते or क्रुते) 1 To be confused. —2 To grieve.

क्रुम 1, 4 P. (क्रामति, क्राम्यति, क्रुति) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted

or depressed; न चक्राम न विषये Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. —2 To feel sorry, pine for; S. 6. —Caus. (क्रुमयति) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

क्रुमः क्रुमथः क्रुमथुः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion, विनोदितविनक्रुमाः कृतदचश्च जाबुनदैः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

क्रुति *p. p.* [क्रुम कृ] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्रुति R. 2. 13; Me. 18. 35; V. 2. 23. —2 Withered, faded; क्रुतो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नक्षैरपितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. —3 Lean, thin, emaciated. —4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

क्रुति *f.* [क्रुम-क्रिन्] Fatigue. —Comp. —धिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

क्रु 4 A. (क्रुयते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A. also.

क्रिद् 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रिन्) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रिदयत्पापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रिन् *a.* Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). —Comp. —अश्रु *a.* bleary-eyed. —वर्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. —हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

क्रुदा [क्रि-भावे यञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. —2 Running, discharge from a sore. —3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (= उपद्रु Malli.).

क्रुदक *a.* Wetting, moistening. —क्रा 1 Phlegm. —2 One of the fires in the body.

क्रुश्च *m.* The moon.

क्रुदन *a.* [क्रिद् गिच्-ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. —नः Phlegm. —नं 1 Wetting, moistening. —2 Trickling, oozing.

क्रुदुः 1 The moon. —2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (सन्धिपात).

क्रिद् 1 U. (क्रिदति) To lament.

क्रिद् *f.* Ved. The created world.

क्रिश् 1. 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रिश्यते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अयुपदेशग्रहणे नाति-क्रिश्यते चः शिष्या M. 1; नयः परार्थं क्रि-श्यति साक्षिणः पतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. —2 To torment, molest. —II. 9 P. (क्रिश्नाति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिश्नाति लक्ष्य-परिपालनशक्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमारोप्य-मानोपि क्रिश्नाति सुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. —2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्रिशित, क्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. —2 Afflicted, tormented. —3 Faded. —4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे बंधवा. —5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composi-

tion.-) -6 Put to shame. -7 Worn; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19. —† A contradictory statement. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्रिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेशः [क्लिष्टावे च] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमस्मात् क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; क्लेशः कलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -अपह *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. -कर *a.* causing pain or trouble. -क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble. क्लेशक *a.* [क्लिष्टुञ्च] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित *a.* Pained, distressed. क्लेशिन् *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering. -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लृप् 1 A. (क्लृप्ते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लृप् (च) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emaculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्लृप्तात् पालयित Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. -चः -चं (-चः, -चं) 3 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूर्धं केनिलं यस्य विद्रा चापु निमज्जति । मेद्रं चोन्माद्युकाशं हनिं क्लृप्ताः स उच्यते ॥ Kālyāṇa quoted in Dīyabhāṣa. -2 The neuter gender. क्लृप्यं (अयं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्लृप्यं पुंसो न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लृप्यं मा स्म रमा पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्लृ 1 A. (क्लृते) To move, go.

क्लृ 1 A. (क्लृते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

क्लृताकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्लृमं, क्लृमन् *n.* [कु गती मनिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

क्लृशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14. क *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क ते न्योयं यतनाः क च उ गहनः कौतुकरसाः U. 6. 33; क-क when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विस्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यप्रभो भंशः क चारुणविपदा मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6. S. 2.

18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of किम्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (*a*) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (*b*) With a following चिन्त् it means (1) in some places; परिगताः कश्चिद्विद्युदीकलभिदः सूच्यते एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Ra. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कश्चिद्विद्युतः कश्चिन् गोचरोऽर्थः कश्चित्-कश्चित् (*a*) in one place—in another place, here—here; कश्चिद्विद्यादायं कश्चिदपि च दाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (*b*) now—now (referring to time); कश्चित् पथा संचरते सुराणां कश्चित् वनानां पततां कश्चित्च R. 13. 19.

कय *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कण 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति योषयतीव हिंदिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाः हतः कणन् H. 2. 86; कणन्मणिनूपुरो Amar. 28; Ra. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कगः, कणनं, कणिनं, कणः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. -नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कणः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कणनं [कण्-कण्] Boiling, decocting. कणित *a.* [कण्-क] Boiled, decocted.

काया [कण्-करणे च] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -Comp. -उद्भव blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचिश्च *a.* (कचिश्च) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचिश्चः पाठः

केल् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षञ्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षजयति ते) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण (न) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यापतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to piece) ; (चतुः) रत्नं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणाः R. 11. 72; (with परा, -परि, -पि used in the same sense as क्षण-).

क्षणः, -णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अञ्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमुचितस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव हृद् R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment.

-2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' *i. e.* I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रदो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नस्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगत-क्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary,' 'temporary.' क्षणात्, -क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षेपः a momentary delay. -दृः an astrologer. (-दं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-दः) 1. night; क्षणाद्येव क्षणदापातिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. -करः, -पतिः the moon; Si. 6. 70. -चरः a night-walker, a demon; साङ्गुहवः प्रसुरवि क्षणदाचारात् R. 13. 75. -अर्धं night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -द्युतिः *f.* -प्रकाशः, -प्रभः lightning. -निः-श्वसाः the porpoise. -भंगुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -रागिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विद्युत् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतः A wound, sore. क्षणन Injuring, killing, wounding. क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्त्वाव्याप्यतादयस्य च] Momentary, transient; स्वमेव क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकरूप क्षणिका प्रतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षणित *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival. -नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p. p.* [क्षण-क] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तप्रतापितभुजः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 23; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते महारा निपतंर्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारनिवासाद्धातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 क्षारं क्षते पक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नखं Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril.

क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युदयः R. 2. 53. -**Comp.** -अरि a. victorious. -उदर-
dysentery. -कासः a cough pro-
duced by injury. -जं 1. blood; स
क्षिप्तमूलः क्षतजेन रोगः R. 7. 43; Vo.
2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -योनिः f. a
violated woman, a woman who is
no longer a virgin. -विस्त a. man-
gled, covered with cuts and wounds.
-वृत्तिः f. destitution, being deprived
of any means of support. -व्रतः a
student who has violated his vow
or religious engagements. -हरं alcoh-
wood.

क्षतिः f. [क्षण-क्तिन्] 1 Injury,
wound. -2 Destruction, cutting,
tearing down; विस्त्रयं क्रियतां वराहतं
विभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पर्वले S. 2. 6. -3.
(Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage;
हृत् क्षंजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः
S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, di-
minution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2.
24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्र m. [क्षत्रं संज्ञायाम् वृत्त्वं Up. 2.
91.] 1 One who cuts or carves any-
thing. -2 An attendant, a door-
keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer.
-4 A man born of a Śūdra man
and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10.
9. -5 The son of a female slave, (e.g.
बिदुर). -6 Brahṃā. -7 A fish. -8
One who fights from a chariot. -9 The
manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, -त्रं 1 Dominion, power, su-
premacy, might. -2 A man of
the Kshatriya caste, or the
Kshatriya tribe taken col-
lectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः
क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु खडा R. 2. 53;
11. 69, 71; अस्त्रायं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S.
1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -3 A man of the
warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U.
6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6.
16. -त्री 1 A woman of the mili-
tary caste. -2 The rank of a mem-
ber of the military caste. -3 Wealth.
-4 Water. -5 The body. -**Comp.**
-अंतका an epithet of Parasurāma.
-धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism.
-2. the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः
a governor, satrap. -वधुः 1. a Ksha-
triya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere
Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Ksha-
triya; (as a term of abuse); cf.
ब्रह्मवधु.

क्षत्रिय m. A man of the military
order.

क्षत्रिया [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापरं जातो
वा चः Tv.] A member of the military
or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वै-
श्ययो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4.
-य The rank or power of the Ksha-
triya class. -**Comp.** -धनः (जा) an
epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman
of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Ksha-
triya caste. -2 The wife of a Ksha-
triya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्र् 1 A. (क्षते) Ved. 1 To cut. -2
To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To
cover, protect.

क्षत्नं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing.
-2 Eating.

क्षत्नम् u. [क्षत् भक्षिणे मज्जि] 1 Water.
-2 Food.

क्षत् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast,
to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -**Caus.**
or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) To throw,
send, cast. -2 To miss.

क्षत् f. Ved. 1 Night. -2 A measure
of time. -3 Darkness. -4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. -जं
1 Defilement, impurity (अशीव). -2
Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणका A Bauddha or Jaina men-
dicant; नयक्षपणके देशे रजका किं करि-
ष्यति Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः
Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. -2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेटा क्षिण्णिच् अच्] 1 A
night; विगमयत्युक्षित एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4;
R. 2. 20; Me. 110. -2 Turmeric.
-**Comp.** -अटः 1. night-talker. -2.
a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटेः पृथु-
ग्लक्षेः Bk. 2. 30. -अक्षय night-blind-
ness. -करः, -नाथः 1. the moon. -2.
camphor. -वतः a dark cloud. -चरः
a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यते,
क्षम, चक्षाम, क्षति or क्षमि) 1 To permit,
allow, suffer; अतो वृषाश्चक्षमिरे समेतः
क्षारनलाम् न तद्गमनक्षय R. 7. 34;
12. 46. -2 To pardon, forgive (as
an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13;
क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निग्रस्य मे भवति नृमरीक्ष्यं
देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रा R. 14. 58. -3
To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15.
45. -4 To endure, put up with, suffer;
अपि क्षमतेऽसमदुःखजं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2;
नाज्ञाभगकरान् राजा क्षमते रश्मिस्तानपि H.
2. 107. -5 To oppose, resist. -6 To
be competent or able (to do any-
thing); क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षपात-
मरकादमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम्य pot. p. 1 To be borne or en-
dured. -2 Pardonable, fit to be
forgiven.

क्षंत a. [क्षम-वृच्] Patient, endur-
ing, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् f. Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम a. [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patient. -2
Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate,
competent, able (with gen., loc.,
inf. or in comp.); सलिलो हि यथाक्षं

रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि
रक्षणविधौ तपोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हव्यं
न त्वबलं विद्धि क्षमा R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम,
निमूलनक्षम &c. -4 Appropriate, fit,
proper, suitable; ततो यदुक्तमश्विनं न हि
तक्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकमक्षमं वेह
क्षमो धर्म इवाभितः R. 1. 13; S. 5.
27. -5 Fit for, capable of, suited
to; उपभोगक्षमं देशे V. 2; स्वपक्षम
साधयितु इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं
रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. -6 Bearable,
endurable. -7 Favourable, friendly.
-नं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Battle,
war. -मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय a. 1 To be borne, patient-
ly borne. -2 To be pardoned or
forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patience, for-
bearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च
मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22;
18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांत कालज्ञस्य
महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. -2 The earth. -3
An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp.** -जः
the planet Ma'a. -भुक्, -भुजः a king.

क्षमावत् क्षमान्वित क्षमादुक्त a. Patient,
indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's
pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमिन् a. (जी f.) क्षमिन् a. (जी f.)
1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving
nature; काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2.
43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. -2 Capable,
able.

क्षीत p. p. [क्षम क्] 1 Patient,
forbearing, enduring. -2 Forgiving.
-3 Borne, endured. -4 Friendly. -ता
N. of Siva. -तः The earth.

क्षान्तिः f. [क्षम-माने-क्तिन्] Pati-
ence, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्ति-
श्च दृष्टवेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्त a. [क्षम तृ वृद्धिश्च] Patient,
forbearing. -तुः A father.

क्षाम्य pot. p. 1 To be borne. -2 To
be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरति] (Used
transitively or intransitively) 1
To flow, glide. -2 To send or stream
forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74;
Bk. 9. 8. -3 To drop, trickle, ooze.
-4 To waste away, wane, perish.
-5 To become useless, have no
effect; यज्ञोद्धतेन क्षति तपः क्षरति
विरमयात् Ma. 4. 237. -6 To melt. -7
To slip from, be deprived of (with
abl.). -**Caus.** (क्षारयति ते) To accuse,
traduce (usually with aa). -**With**
-क्षि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. [क्षरति स्पन्दं मुचलि वा, क्षर-अच्]
1 Melting away. -2 Moveable. -3
Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थे-
क्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -रः A cloud.
-क्षर 1 Water. -2 The body. -3
Ignorance. -4 The Supreme Being.
-5 Cause and effect. -**Comp.** -ज

α. (also क्षरेजं) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाष्य α. mutable.

क्षरणं [क्ष-भवे लृट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring; अंगुली-क्षरणसंज्ञकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित p. p. Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षार α. [क्ष-उज्ज्वल वा ०] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दुर्जनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते सिद्धं &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —रं 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —Comp. —अच्छं sea-salt. —अंजनं an alkaline unguent. —अंशु n. an alkaline fluid. —उद्वा, —उद्वाकः, —उद्वाधिः, —समुद्रः the salt ocean. —कर्मन् 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —तेलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —त्रयं, त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —मृमिः f., —सलिका saline soil; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारमृमि माण्डवा यमदूतिका Udb. —मेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —अहं alkaline earth.

क्षारका [क्ष-ण्वल्] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washerman. —5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, —णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —णं 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure; of. आक्षार.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित α. 1 Distilled from saline matter. —2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षाल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ने, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्काङ्ग-मलीमसं नभः Sl. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. —2 To wipe away. —With वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल α. Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भवे लृट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). —2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित p. p. [क्षल्-क] 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. —2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैस्पर्ययति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षत्रः क्षत्रधुः See under क्षु.

क्षत्र α. (जी f) [क्षत्रय कर्म मावी वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो धर्मः अत्र द्वयं तद्वै ब्रह्मवैश्वस्य गुट्टयै U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. —2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them :—शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानधीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावश्च Bg. 18. 43.

क्षत्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षान्त &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षाम α. [क्षे कर्तरि क] 1 Scorched, singed. —2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोल-माननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायां भवनमधुना मद्यिगेन नूनं 80, 89. —3 Slight, little, small. —4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishnu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction.

—Comp. —आस्यं unwhole-some diet. क्षामन् α. [क्षे-मनिन्] Destructive.

—n. Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् α. Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. —2 To rule, govern, be master of. —II. 1, 5, 9 P. (क्षयति, क्षणति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तद्यशः शस्त्रभूता क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. —2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. —3 To kill, injure. —4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयित्ये Ud. S. 83. —III. 6 P. (क्षिपति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. —2 To inhabit. —3 To remain. —4 To go, move, approach. —Pass. (क्षीयते) To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रक्षिणमयं कायः क्षयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविपत्तिमूढमनसा मायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. —Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मधुः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. —2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यतनाश्च यमक्षये Ma. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयाकारायणस्य ह Mb. —2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; अनक्षये यद्यति जाटराग्निः Pt. 2. 170; 93

चन्द्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. —3 Destruction, end, termination; निज्ञाक्षये यति द्वियैव पांडुना Ra. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. —4 Pecuniary loss; Ma. 8. 401. —5 Fall (as of prices). —6 Removal. —7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). —8 Consumption. —9 A disease in general. —10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). —11 Family, race. —12 The house of Yama. —Comp. —क्षर (also क्षयकर) α. causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. —2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —उक्तिः f., —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संपद् f. total loss, ruin.

क्षरण α. Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. —2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् n. A dwelling place, habitation.

क्षयिन् α. (जी f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरभ्यर्षि क्षयिणि क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्क्षयि क्षयि R. 17. 71; Ma. 9. 314. —2 Consumptive. —3 Perishable, fragile. —m. The moon.

क्षयिष्णु α. 1 Wasting, decaying. —2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः f. 1 Abode. —2 Going. —3 Destruction. —4 Waste, loss.

क्षिन् α. 1 Ruling, a ruler. —2 Dwelling.

क्षित p. p. [क्षि-कर्मणि क] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. —2 Weakened. —3 Poor, miserable. —तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः f. [क्षि निवासि आधारे किन्] 1 The earth. —2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. —3 Loss, destruction. —4 The end of the world. —5 Wane. —6 A man (Ved.). —Comp. —अक्षितिः an epithet of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. —कणः dust. —कंपः an earth-quake. —क्षिन् m. a king, prince. —जः 1. a tree. —2. an earth-worm. —3. the planet Mars. —4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (—जं) horizon. (—जा) an epithet of Sītā. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brāhmana. —धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-ox; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —पुत्र m., —रक्षिन् m. a king; sovereign; R. 2. 51. 5. 76. 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. —पुत्रः 1. the planet

Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ
a. dwelling on the earth. -धृत् m. 1.
a mountain; सर्गशक्तिभूतां नथ V. 4.
27; (where it means 'a king' also);
Ki. 5. 20; Ra. 6. 26. -2. a king.
-मंडल the globe. -रंध्र a ditch,
hollow. -रुह m a tree. -वर्धनः m.
a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the
course of the earth', patient beha-
vionr. -स्थवासः a cave within the
earth, an underground hole.

शिरव m. Wind, air.

शीग p. p. [सिक्] 1 Thin, emaciat-
ed, waned, become lean, diminished,
worn away, expended; भार्यी शीणिषु
चित्तु (जानायात्) II. 1. 72; 80 शीण-
शरीर; शीणिषु पुण्ये मर्यादोक्तं विज्ञाति. -2
Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4
Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak.
-6 Wasted away, decreased, lost,
diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed;
अशीणभक्तिः शीणिषु नंदे Mn. 2. 21.
-8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp.
-वन्धः the moon on the wane. -यन
a. reduced to poverty, impoverish-
ed. -पाप a. one who is purified
after having suffered the conse-
quences of sin. -पुण्य a. one who
has enjoyed all his stock of merit,
and must work to acquire more in
another birth. -मधुर a. slender-
waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a
dilapidated house. (m.) a dove or,
pigeon. -विक्रांत a. destitute of
courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. deprived
of the means or support, out of
employ. -शक्ति, -बल a. weakened in
strength, subsided (as a disease);
Pt. 1. 235.

शिर 5 U. (शिराति-शिरुते, शित) To
kill, hurt, injure.

शिरः [शिर-रुक्] 1 A disease. -2
The sun. -3 A horn.

शिर 6 U. (but only P. when pre-
ceded by अवि, प्रति and अति), 4 P.
(शिराति-ने, शिराति, शित) 1 To throw,
cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let
go (with loc. or sometimes dat.)
मरुद्भ्य इति त्वं द्वारि शिरवस्त्वद्भ्य इत्यपि
Ma. 3. 88; शिरां वा क्षेत्रगत मयि Mb.;
R. 12. 95; with प्रति also. Bh. 3.
67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put,
on or upon, throw into; सुजमपि
शिरस्यंधः शिरां धुनोत्यहिंसां कया S. 7.
24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3
To fix on, attach to (as a blame);
धृत्य दोषात् शिरति II. 2. -4 To cast
or throw off, cast away, rid one-
self of; किं कर्मस्य भरयथा न वपुषि
शमं न शिरस्येयं यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5
(a) To take away, destroy; Mā. 1.
17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी
निष्ठशिरस्ययूथो युगाधिपः Si. 2. 53.

-6 To reject, diadalm. -7 To in-
sult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8.
312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -8 To
pour on, scatter, strow. -9 To
strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict;
Mā. 4. 8. -WITH पर्य to bind or
tie up, collect (as hair); (केशांतं)
पर्याश्रित्य काचिद्वारकं K. 7. 14.

शिर f. Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23.
3. 9. 27. 57.

शिर a. [शिर-क्] Throwing, striking,
hitting -पः 1 Throwing, casting.

-2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Send-
ing. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

शिरकः An archer, a warrior.

शिरणं [शिर-भावे वां क्यत्] 1 Send-
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,
abusing.

शिराणिः -णी f. 1 An ear. -2 A
priest. -3 A nut. -4 A weapon. -णिः
A stroke with a whip.

शिराणुः [शिर-अनुह] 1 An archer. -2
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

शिरण्य a. [शिर-क्यन्] 1 Fragrant,
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -प्युः 1
The body. -2 The spring season.

-3 A fragrant smell.

शिरपतिः (सितः) Ved. The arm.

शिर p. p. [शिर-क्] 1 Thrown,
scattered, buried, cast. -2 Abandon-
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,
mad; (see शिर). -शरा Night. -श्रं A
wound caused by shooting. -Comp.
-हृक्कः a mad dog. -चित्त a. dis-
traced in mind, absent-minded.
-देह a. prostrating the body, lying
down.

शिरि f. [शिर-किन्] 1 Throwing,
sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid-
den meaning (such as solving
riddles).

शिरु a. 1 Throwing casting. -2
Killing; रक्षोणं शिरु Bk. 2. 21; Si.
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

शिर a. [शिर-रुक्] (compar. शेरियम्;
superl. शेरिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow).
-2 Quick, speedy. -य 1 A measure
of time = $\frac{1}{15}$ of a Muhūrta. -2 The
part of the hand between the thumb
and the forefinger. -य ind. Quickly,
speedily, immediately; विनाशं व्रजति
शिरमामपात्रनिवांसि Ma. 3. 179;
Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -Comp.
-कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.
शिरः [शिर-वृक्] 1 Throwing, tossing,
casting, moving about, movement
(of limbs); कुवक्षेपावुम Me. 47;
युक्षेपमावुममपवेशां Kn. 3. 60. -2 A
throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching.
-4 Depression; striking down. -5
Transgressing. -6 Passing away
time; कालशिरः. -7 Delay, dilatori-
ness. -8 Insult, abuse; शिरं करोति

वेदं ह्यः Y. 2. 204; किं शिरः. -9 Disre-
spect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughti-
ness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke
(of an oar &c.). -13 Laying on (as
a paint &c.), besmearing. -14 (in
arith.) Addendum.

शिरक a. [शिर-वृक्] 1 A thrower, send-
er. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a
passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful.
-कः 1 A spurious or interpolated
passage. -2 An additive quantity.

शिरणं [शिर-वृत्] 1 Throwing, cast-
ing, sending, directing &c. -2 Spend-
ing (as time). -3 Omitting. -4
Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.
-3 A sling or any instrument with
which missiles are thrown.

शिरणीय a. [शिर-अनीय] To be
thrown or cast. -यं A sling, any
instrument for casting missiles,
stones &c.

शिरिमम् m. Great velocity, speed.

शिरु a. A thrower, caster, sender.

शिर्य a. To be thrown or cast &c.

शिर्या 1 Loss, destruction, waste,
decay. -2 An impropriety, offence
against established customs (आचार-
भेद); the following is an instance;
स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पद्मातिं ग-
मयति Sk.

शिर 1, 4 P. (शिरति or शिरयति)
To eject from the mouth, vomit,
spit out.

शिर 1 U. (शिरति-ने) To kill, in-
jure, hurt.

शिर 1 P. (शिरति) To sound in-
distinctly.

शिरजं [शिर-जम्] The whistling
of hollow reeds.

शिरण See under शिर.

शिर, शिरव See शिर, शिरव.

शिरः, रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि शिरमावृत्ते
तमिन्ना वज्रयत्पपः S. 6. 27. -2 The
milky juice or sap of trees, exuda-
tion; resin; ये तत्क्षारनसुतिमुरभयो वक्षिण
प्रवृत्ताः Ma. 107; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water.
-Comp. -अद्वा an infant, a sucking
child. -आद्यः the sea of milk. °जः 1.
the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar
produced at the churning of the sea.
-3. an epithet of Seaba. -4. a pearl.
°जं sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of
Lakshmt. -आहः the pine tree. -उब्धः
the sea of milk; शरीरवेल्लेव सफेनपुंजा
Kn. 7. 26. °तनयः, °नंदना the moon.
°तनया, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmt.
-उब्धि = शरीरव q. v. above.
-ऊर्ध्वः a wave of the sea
of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः rice
boiled with milk. -कंठः, कंठकः a
young child (having milk in the
throat); त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्य-
कं व्रते Mr. 4. 52, 5. 11. -जं 00-

agulated milk. —धात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —दुग्धः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, —निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीर-निधावि R. 1. 12. —धेनुः f. a milch oow. —नीर 1. water and milk. —2. milk-like water. —3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Ustnara. (—जं, —नं) drinking milk. (—णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —धृत a. supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —धारिः, —धारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः f. inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees स्वर्गाय, उदुंबर, अम्बर and मधुक. —2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —सधुवः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकय स्वकृतं य-दि पलायनं स्वय Ubd. —रिणः a. no-otious with milky juloe or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिकाः a precious stone. —स्वामिन् m. a commentator on the Amarkosa. —हिंदीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk. क्षीरिन् a. 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्याः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीर् 1, 4 P. [क्षीवति क्षीयते] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; धुवं जये यस्य जयामुतेन क्षोभः क्षमाभर्तुरभूकृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दुःशासनासुजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षीति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयति सरोयता निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि जुक्षुवे घृणाह्वय Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षुमावादी अ] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्षवक A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्षवधुः [क्षु-अधु] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्षु f., क्षुतं-ता, -तिः f. A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. —2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षु below.

क्षुर् 7 U. (क्षुणात्ते, क्षुत्ते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot). bruise, pound down; क्षुण्णि सपान् पातले Bk. 6. 36; तेनं स्वाशितपाक्षैरु पादवैततयाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.) —WITH प to crush, bruise, pound; मिश्रघनस्य पचुक्षोव गद्यायं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण p. p. [क्षु-क्त] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुदजनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146; अ? unusual; Mā. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुर् f. Grinding, crushing.

क्षुः Flour, meal.

क्षुव a. [क्षु-कर्तरि रङ्] (compar. क्षीयिष्; superl. क्षोदिङ्) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रेति नूनं शरणं प्र-पन्ने Ka. 1. 12 —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —क्षु 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —क्षु 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उप-सृष्टा इव क्षुद्विहितभवना K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —क्षु Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp.

—अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंशः the small cavity of the heart.

—उलूकः a small owl. —कुब्जः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone.

—कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. —चं-टिका 1. small bell. —2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood.

—जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gad-fly. —बुद्धि a. low minded, mean.

—रसः honey. —रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell.

—सुवर्णं low or bad gold, i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता-त्वं Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1. A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षुन्तु m. A pebble, implement for grinding.

क्षोद [क्षु-वच्] 1 Pounding, grinding. —2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. —3 Any ground substance, flour. —4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp. —क्षम a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् २. [क्षु-अवच्] Water. क्षोदित a. [क्षु-णिच् क] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् m. Minuteness, smallness. क्षुध 4 P. (क्षुयति, क्षुधेति) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध f., क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ma. 7. 134. 4. 187. —2 Food. —Comp. —अश्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29. —वि-पासित a. hungry and thirsty. —नि-वृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधाल a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुम् 1 A., 4, 9 P. (क्षोभते, क्षुम्यति, क्षुम्नाति, क्षुमित-क्षुभ) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाहृद् इव क्षुम्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady. —3 To tumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुम् f. Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुम a. [क्षु-क्] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाभयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. —2 Afraid —3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध p. p. 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. —2 Disturbed. —3 Afraid.

—क्षु 1 A churning stick; क्षोभेव मंदिर-क्षुब्धक्षुभितभोधिवर्णन Si. 2. 107. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [क्षु-वच्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभ, &c. —2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. —3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; क्षोक° U. 3. 29, स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमाभावः R. 7. 3; अर्थेद्विय-क्षोभमयुग्मनः पुनर्नक्षित्वावज्ञाजिह्वं Ka. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभास्त्वपिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 30.

क्षोभण [क्षु-णिच् लृट्] Agitating, disturbing. —णः 1 One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. —2 An epithet of (a) Viehqu, (b) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. —2 The indigo plant.

क्षुर 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. —2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरा [क्षु-क्] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ma. 9. 292. —2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. —3 The hoof of a cow or horse. —4 An arrow. —5 The

foot of a bedstead. -Oomp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिय the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भाई a razor-case. -धार a. as sharp as a razor. -यः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; १ क्षुरपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-apade. -मद्विन्, -हुंदिन् m. a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् m. A barber.

क्षुल a. Small, little. -Oomp. -ताता the younger brother of one's father; of. खुद.

क्षुलक a. 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. -कः A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-हृत्] 1 A field, ground, soil; यीयते बालिशस्यापि सखेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमस्यपानां Pt. 1. 191; Bb. 1. 77; Ms. 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रमचन-पिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्विषयः Me. 48; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्र-संभवात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो य विविष्यति क्षेत्रात्परवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -Oomp. -अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -आ-जीवः, -करः, -कृत् m. a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत a. geometrical. उच्चपतिः f. geometrical proof. -जा a. 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-जा) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. -जात a. b. gotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ a. 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. -2. the Supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of Siva. -6. a witness. (-ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2.

a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. -फलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः f. the division of a field. -वृत्तिः f. cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् a. = क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (-m.) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. -व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -स्थ a. residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक a. (की f.) [क्षेत्रमस्य इत्] Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् a. [क्षेत्र-इति] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -m. 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3. The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिष्व a. [क्षेत्र-व] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; हृदयेऽक्षेत्रिष्वे येन मरुपपातीति सोऽक्षेत्रिष्व Bk. 4. 32. -चं 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. -यः 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीक 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेत्र &c. See under क्षिः.

क्षेम a. [क्षि मृत् Up. 1. 138] 1 Con-fering happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धर्तारहा रणे हृद्यस्तत्र क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -मः, -मं 1 Peace, happiness, ease, well-being; वित्तवति क्षेम मदेवमातृकाभिराप तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैद्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचरानां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षमेण ब्रज बांधवात् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; of. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -मः A kind of perfume. -मा An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. -कर, -कार (also क्षेमंकर) a. propitiating, causing peace or security. क्षेमिन् a. (णी f.) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम् a. [क्षेमाय साधुयत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky,

prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -स्थः An epithet of Siva.

क्षे 1 P. [क्षायते, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेयं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्राणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षेपं Quickness, speediness.

क्षेप्य a. (यी f.) [क्षेपि संस्कृत इत्] Milky.

क्षोढः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी f. 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद् See under क्षुः.

क्षोम &c. See under क्षुः.

क्षोमः, -मं [क्षु-मृत्] A room on the top of a house. -मं Woven silk.

क्षोणिः, -णी f. See क्षोणिः. -Oomp. -माक्षीरः the ocean. -मुख m., -पतिः a king. -भूत् m., -धरः a mountain.

क्षोद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -द्रं 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षोद्रपल्लेखे R. 4. 63. -4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Oomp. -जं wax. -धातुः a kind of mineral substance (माक्षिक). -मेहः the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षोद्रेयं Wax.

क्षोम a. [क्षु-मृत् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. -मः, -मं 1 Silken cloth woven silk; क्षोमं केनचिद्विद्वदाद्भुतवर्णा मागहयमाचि-रुक्तं S. 4. 4; क्षोमांतरितमेखले (शंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. -मी Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. -री A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -With सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षुत a. [क्षु-कृत्] Whetted, sharpened.

क्षोत्र Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुं) क्ष्मा लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षे-पस्य भरवथा न वपुषि क्ष्मा न क्षिपत्येव-यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one' -Oomp. -जाः the planet Mars. -याः, -पतिः, -मुख m. a king; कवि क्षमापतिः Gīt. 1; दक्षानाथ

परि ह्मायाः Pt. 1. 155. —भृत् *m.* a king or mountain.

ह्मायू 1 A. (ह्मायते, ह्मायित) To shake, tremble; चह्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

ह्मील 1 P. (ह्मीलति) To wink, close the eyelids.

ह्विह्व 1 U. (ह्वेदति-ते, ह्वेद or ह्वेदित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, marmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

ह्विह्व 1 A., ह्विह्व 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. —2 To emit,

sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.; exude. —With प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

ह्विष्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. —2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

ह्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. —2 Wicked, depraved. —3 Difficult to be approached. —हः 1 Sound, noise. —2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषो ब्रूयो यद्वह्निद्वेडाविवेध्वरः । शिरसा श्लाघते पूषे परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. —3 Moistening. —4 Abandonment. —5 An inarticulate sound

—हा 1 The roaring of a lion. —2 A war-cry, war-whoop. —3 A bambo. ह्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling. —2 A hissing pronunciation.

ह्वेडितः-तं 1 Humming, murmuring. —2 A growl, roar. —3 The roaring of a lion. —4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

ह्वेल 1 P. (ह्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To play. —3 To go, move. —4 To shake, tremble.

ह्वेल, ह्वेलिका, ह्वेलितं, ह्वेल्यं Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं केसरोपर इषाकमिदं पवुतः Mk. 5. 2; यावादिः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72; Ms. 9. —2 Heaven. —3 Organ of sense. —4 A city. —5 A field. —6 A cypher. —7 A dot, an anusvāra. —8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. —9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव स्थोदादिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. —10 A wound. —11 Happiness, pleasure. —12 Talo. —13 Action. —14 Knowledge. —15 Brahman. —16 The glottis (in anatomy). —17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. —खा 1 A well, fountain. —2 A river. —Oomp —अः (खेटः) 1. a planet. —2. Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपमा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1. a meteor. —2. a planet. —उल्का the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुतलः N. of Siva. —कोल्क 'sky-meteor,' N. of the sun. —आदित्यः a form of the sun. —गः *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गच्छ] moving in the air. (—गः) 1. a bird; अपुनीत खगः स नैकधा तद्धं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. —2. air, wind; तमोतिथ यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्धनान्खगः Mb. —3. the sun. —4. a planet; *e. g.* आपोक्लिम यदि खगः स किंलुदारः Tv. —5. a grasshopper. —6. a deity. —7. an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garudā. —अंतका

a hawk, falcon. *अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. *आत्मनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. —2. an epithet of Viebhū. *ह्वः, *ह्वरः, *पतिः epithets of Garudā. *पती *f.* the earth. *स्थानं 1. the hollow of a tree. —2. a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गतिः *f.* 1. flight in the air. —2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—गः) a bird. (—खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere. *विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (—रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud. —3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a demon. —6. an aerial spirit. —7. a Gandharva or Vidyādhara. —8. a planet. —9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a sign of the zodiac. (—रि *i. e.* खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air (—मः) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a fire-fly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभो विद्युदुन्मेष इति Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —ध्रुवः a rocket; सुसुचुः खध्रुवान् Bk. 3. 5 —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse :—सद्योष्णमसि स्नातः शशङ्कगध्रुवरं । एष

व्यासुतो वाति सप्रपकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मृतिः an epithet of Siva. —--वारी *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —वासवः *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —वासा wind, air. —समृत्त्य, —संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खखख 1 P. (खखखति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खखखट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खखखरः A beggar's staff.

खगदः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् 1. 1, 9 P. (खचति, खचनाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To be born again. —3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p. p.* [खच-क] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतलीदखचितं विभ्रज्जटामंदलं S. 7. 11. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणिं, रत्नं; Māl. 8. 10.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज-अच्] 1 A churning-stick. —2 Agitating, churning. —3

ladle or spoon. —ज 1 A Churning-stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिकार A ladle or spoon.

खजर्प Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खज्ज 1 P. (खजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खजन् प्रभञ्जनजनः पथिकः विप्रासुः N. 11. 107.

खज्ज a. [खज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पाद्मेन खजः Sk.; Ma. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः —खलः the wag-tail.

खजक a. Limping, lame.

खजन्तः [खज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोद्वरखलितखजन्तयगमिष शरादि तद्वान् Gtt. 11; नेत्रे खजन्त-पञ्जने S. D.; एको हि खजन्तवरो नलिनो-बल्लरथः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रत the cohabitation of saints.

खजन्तः A wag-tail; (also खजनि-क in this sense).

खजरीटः, —टकाः, खजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ma. 5. 14 : Y. 1. 174; Amara. 99.

खद् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटावकः a spitting-box. —खावकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)किका A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाकः —शी The civet-cat.

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bedstead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा [खट्-अच्; cf. Up. 1. 150]

1 A bedstead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. —2. N. of Dilpa. —धर, धृत् an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आयत, —आरुढ a. 1. lying on bed. —2. low, vile. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टायति Den. P. To use as a couch. Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाकः, खट्टिका A small bedstead.

खट् See खट्.

खट् 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खट्टिका, खट्टि Chalk.

खट्टुः —हुः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खट्टुः [खट्-अङ्गन्] [Up. 1. 121]

1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्म-कारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परासृज्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; B. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —हुँ Iron. —Comp.

—आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्वः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धराः a swordman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; of. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horn. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —वचः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9. ad loc.

खट्टगारिः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधार.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खट्टिन् a. (—नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhino os. —2 An epithet of Siva.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खण्ड् 10 P. (खण्डयति, खण्डित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सोहादे शकटं खण्डितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, diabol; रजनीचरनायन खण्डितं तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. —3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; श्रीभिः कश्यपं न खण्डितं ध्रुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खण्ड a. [खण्ड-अच्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; देवकुलं Pt. 2. a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, delinquent. —हुँ 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; विषः काविमस्त्वहमेकं Mo. 30; काष्ठं, मोक्षं &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4 multitude, an assemblage, group; तद्वखण्डस्य K. 23; Māl. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —हुँ 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel. —हुँ 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खण्ड means 'partial', 'incomplete'). —Comp. —अञ्ज 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलि 1. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कषा a short tale. —कणः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —कौस्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined; खण्ड-कायं भवेत् कायस्यैकदेशस्यति च S. D. 564. —जः a kind of anger. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva; महे-स्वर्यं लीलाजनितजगतः खण्डपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानि जगत्सु खण्डपरशुर्वो हः खण्डयते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parasurāma. —3 of Bāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —पलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —संडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —सोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —विकारः sugar. —शकरं candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खण्डक a. [खण्ड-अच्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः —कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खण्डन a. [खण्ड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, anni-

hilating ; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Gt. 10 ; भवजखंडन 12. -न 1 Breaking or cutting. -2 Biting ; injuring, hurting ; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1 ; घटय भुजबंधनं जनय रत्नखंडनं Gt. 10 ; Ch. P. 12 ; बर्हिनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love) -4 Interrupting ; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argument) ; N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dissual.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken ; frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, लं A piece.

खंडशब्द *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments ; °कृत to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिका [खंड-अरत्यर्थे ठ्] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The armpit. -का 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tone (in music).

खंडित *p. p.* [खंड-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated. lost, decayed ; खंडितं च वचुनि Bh. 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned ; खंडित-युवतिदिलोपं Gt. 8 -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him ; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit ; R. 5. 67 ; Ms. 39. She is thus described :—पार्श्वमेति प्रियोयथा अन्यसंभोगविहिनः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरिरीर्षाकथायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned ; Mk. 2.

खंडित्वा *a.* [खंड-दिनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. -2 Divided. -नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

खट् 1 P. (खटति, खटित) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खटिरा [खट्-किरि] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu ; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. -Comp. -कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. -पत्रिका, -पत्री a sensitive plant. -सारः catechu.

खटिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनिते, खान ; *pass.* खन्यते or खानते) 1 To dig up, delve, excavate ; खनजाबुलि सिंह Pt. 3. 17 ; Ms. 2. 218 ; R. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [खन्-कु] 1 Digging, diving. -2 A digger, excavator. -का 1 A minor. -2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

खनिः, -नी *f.* [खन्-इत् वा ङीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels) ; R. 17. 66 ; 18. 22 ; Mu. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

खनित्वा *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इत्] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम *a.* Ved. produced by digging ; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dog up, excavated, bored ; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -सं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat ; Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -ता An artificial pond. -Comp. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. -क A moat, ditch.

खाति *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -Comp. -उदका the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निदर *f.*) [खन्-कु] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकाः, -क A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. -य A ditch, moat.

खपूरः 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. यदु, इलङ्ग, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict, R. 8. 9 ; स्मरः खरा खलः कातः K&V 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp edged ; बेहि खरनयनज्ञप्राप्तं Gt. 10. -7 Hot ; खराशुः &c. -8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass ; Ms. 2. 210 ; A. 115. 120. B. 370 ; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (*a*) Shrya, (*b*) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Ravana and slain by Rāma ; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -अब्दाङ्कुरका lapla lazuli. -कुशी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -कोजः, -कानः the francoline partridge,

-कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -बृह, -गेहं a stable for asses. -गस्र, -गस्र *a.* sharp-nosed. -बृहं a lotus. -वृला the opposite-leaved fig-tree. --दूषणः the thorn apple. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्र an iron vessel. -पादादयः the wood-apple. -पालः a wooden vessel. -प्रियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. --स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधम, -य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जंघा an epithet of Siva. -वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A pillow.

खर *a.* [खन्-कु खलतिदेशः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Liking for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -रः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिवरा कथा Sk.).

खर्जू 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जित] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour. खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattura tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जूः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Up. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -रि The date-tree ; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्व 1 P. [खर्वति] To bite, sting.

खर्वरः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar. pot sherd. -6 An umbrella. -रं = खर्वरी q. v.

खर्वरीका, खर्वरी A kind of collyrium.

खर्व [खर्वति, खर्वित] 1 To go, move-go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (बं) *a.* [खर्व् अच्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. --रः, -रं 1 A large number (10,000,000,000). -2 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. -Comp. -शाख a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -ट [खर्वटम्] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्वु (खु) जं The water-melon.

खल 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खला, लं [खल-अच्] 1 A threshing-floor ; Ms. 11. 17, 115 ; Y. 2. 282.

-2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. -लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain ; (also a.) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean ; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मंत्रोपाधवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāp. 26 ; विषधरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न सुभा चर्वति विद्वांसः । यद्यं न कुलद्वेषी स कुलद्वेषी पुनः पिबुनः ॥ Vās. ; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple.

[खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं व्यूतकारः Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -घास्य a. threshing-floor.

-पूः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -मृतिः quicksilver. -संस्थः keeping company with wicked man.

खलिन a. Having sediment. -m. N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः, -नं The bit of a bridle ; Si. 3. 60.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating ; Sānti. 1. 25.

-3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald ; युक्-खलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake ; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमयं पचति तिल-खलिमध्वनेऽध्वनाद्ये Bh. 2. 100.

खल ind. A particle implying :—

1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed ; मार्गे पद्मानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति S. 4. 14 ; अनुत्प्रेकाः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ; न खलु निजित्य रघुं कुली भवान् R. 3. 51.

-2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray') न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10 ; न खलु न खलु सुग्रे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. -3 Inquiry ; न खलु तामभिक्रुदो-युः V. 8. (= किं अभिक्रुदो युः) ; न खलु विदितस्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाण-क्यहतकेन Mu. 2 ; न खलु यस्या पिनाकिना गमिता सोपि सुहृता गति Ku. 4. 24. -4

Prohibition (with gerunds) ; निर्धो-रितोऽर्थे लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for) ; न विदोष्ये काठिना खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विशाद or dejection) ; विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वद्धीनं खलु देहिना सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् m. Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्य [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलुः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Chātaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench.

-ह्री Shooting pain in the extremities.

खलिका A frying-pan.

खलि (ली) ट a. Bald headed.

खल्लाट a. Bald, bald-headed ; खल्लाटो विषसेखरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90 ; Vikr. 18. 99.

खल् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खलः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (also written खल).

खलरिः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खल् 1 P. (खलति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खल्पः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab -2 N. of a country ; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसुचिः f. An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound) ; देशकरणखसुचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खसखसः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

खानजिकः Fried grain.

खाद (त्) ind. The sound made in clearing the throat ; खादु to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी f. A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [खट् वा इत्] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाङ्ग a. Relating to a rhinocerce.

खाडं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खाडवः Sugar candy. -चं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to

Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna.

-Comp. -प्रस्यः N. of a town.

खाडिकः, खाडिकः [खाड-उत् खड-उत्] A confectioner.

खातः खात्र See under खत्.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) 1 To eat, devour, feed ; to prey upon, bite ; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81 ; खादमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53 ; Bk. 6. 6 ; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101 ; 15. 35.

-2 To hurt.

खाद् a. Eating, devouring. -इः 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Food.

खादक a. (दिका f.) [खाद-ण्डल्] Eating, consuming. -कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदना [खादत मोदध्यामिति सततं य-त्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad ; cf. " Eat, drink and be merry " ; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता ; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादना [खाद-करणे -ल्युट्] A tooth. -नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादक a. (की f.) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य a. Eatable. -द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर a. (रि f.) [खदिरस्त्वेदं, अण्] Made of or coming from the Khadira tree ; खादिरं यूपं कुर्वीत ; Ms. 2. 45 -रः Catechu.

खारः, -रिः -री f. A measure of grain equal to 16 dropas. -रि A scar.

खारि (रि) क a. Equal to r sown with a kharī of grain.

खारिपच a. Cooking a Khārī by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खालस्य Morbid baldness.

खालिक a. Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (रि f.). -2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिद् 1 P. (खदति, खदत) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खिदित a. Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिदति, खिज्) To strike, press down, afflict. -11. 4, 7 A. (खियते, खिजे, खिज्) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted ; S. 5. 7 ; स पुरुषो यः खियते नैद्विषैः H. 2. 141 overpowered ; किं नाम मां यः खियते गुरुः Ve. 1 ; Sānti. 3. 7 ; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिन्न p. p [खिद्-क] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffer-

ing pain ; युद्ध खेदं खिले मयि भजति ना-
यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; अनंगनापत्रण-
खिलमानसः Gtt. 3. -2 Fatigued,
exhausted ; खिलः खिलः शिखरिषु पदं
न्यस्य गताति पत्र Me. 13, 38 ; तयोपि-
वारजालखिलहस्तार B. R. 11 ; Ch. P.
3, 20 ; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [खिद-भावे षत्] 1 Depression,
lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2
Fatigue, exhaustion ; अलसललितसु-
गन्धध्वजं जातखेदात् U. 1. 24 ; अध्व-
खेदं मयेयाः Me. 32 ; R. 18. 45. -3
Pain, torment ; Amaru. 33. -4 Dis-
tress, sorrow ; युद्धः खेदं खिले मयि भ-
जति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; Amaru.
53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -दा
Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं 1 Lassitude, languor. -2 Ex-
haustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, dis-
tress. -5 Poverty.

खेदिनः a. 1 Pained, distressed,
afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिनः a. 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2
Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खेदिनः 1 An ascetic. -2 A panper.
-3 The moon. -4 An epithet of
Indra.

खिन्नः [खिद दैव्ये रङ्] 1 A poor man,
a panper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः—लं [खिल-क] 1 A piece of
waste or uncultivated land, desert
or bare soil ; a desert, waste. -2 A
gap, vacant place. -3 An additional
hymn appended to the regular collec-
tion ; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement
in general. -5 A compendium. -6
Vacuity. -7 Remainder. —लः N. of
Brahmā and of Viahpa. [खिल is
often used in combination with ख
and कृ ; (1) खिलीकृ (a) to become
impassable, to be blocked up, be left
unfrequented ; खिलीकृते विमानानां तला-
पातभयात्पापे Kn. 2. 45. (b) to be
rendered impracticable or stopped ;
प्रजागराणि खिलीकृतस्तस्याः स्वप्न भगवतः S.
6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (a) to
obstruct, impede, make impassable,
block up ; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay
waste, devastate, put down or van-
quish completely ; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्र-
तिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.].

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece
of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुन् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुद् 10 P. (खोद्यति) To break in
pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुह 1 A. (खुहते) 1 To break in
pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर 6 P. (खुरति) To scratch, cut,
break in pieces.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर-क] 1 A hoof ; R. 1. 85, 2.
2 ; his. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume.

-3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-
stead. -Comp -आपाता, -क्षेपः a kick.

-गन्ध, -गन्ध a. flat-nosed. —पद्वी a
horse's foot-marks. —प्रः an arrow
with a semi-circular head ; see धुरप्र.
—ग्यासः prints of hoof ; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice
(as of arms, archery &c.) ; अश्वपयोग-
खुरलीकलहे गणानां Mr. 2. 34 ; दूरोत्पतन-
खुरलीकेलिजनितात् 5. 5.

खुराकः—का [खुर-आकर] An animal
in general.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An
iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खु) ई 1 A. (खु-खुदते) To play.

खुलु a. Small, little, mean, low ;
see खुद. -Comp. —तातः a father's
younger brother.

खुलुमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेद 10 P. (खेदयति &c.) To eat,
consume.

खेट a. [खे अटति, अट्-अच् ; खिद-अच्
वा] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1
A village, small town or hamlet. -2
Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarāma. -4
A horse. —टः,—टः 1 Hunting, chase.
-2 A shield. —टः 1 Grass. -2 Hide,
skin. (N. B. At the end of comp.
खेट expresses ' defectiveness ' or
' deterioration ' and may be rendered
by ' miserable ' ' low ' ' vile ' ,
' wretched ' &c. ; नगरखेटं a miserable
town.)

खेसुद See under ख.

खेटकः 1 A small village, hamlet.—का,
—क 1 A shield. -2 The club of Ba-
larāma.

खेदिनः m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2
A citizen.

खेदितातः,—लः A minstrel, whose
business it is to awaken the master
of the house with music and singing
(वेतालिक).

खे 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake,
move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3
To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, play-
ful ; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43. -2 Mov-
ing, shaking. —लः Sport, play, pas-
time. -Comp. —गति, —गमन a. having
a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime.
-3 A performance. —नी A piece of
man at chess &c.

खेलि f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow.
-3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun.
-6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait
upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खेलिक a. Supplementary, addi-
tional.

खौगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोद, -इ, -र, -ल 1 P. 1 To limp. -2
To be lame.

खोटिः f A cunning or shrewd
woman.

खोह a. Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) a. Limping, lame.

खोलः a. Lame. —लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-
hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4
Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (Atn. also in non-con-
jugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To
tell, declare, communicate (with dat.
of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be
named or called ; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be
known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यापयति ते)
1 To make known, proclaim ; Ms. 7.
201. -2 To tell, declare, relate ; Bh. 2.
69 ; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make re-
nowned, praise.

ख्यात p. p. [ख्या-क्त] : 1 Known ; R.
18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4
Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5
Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed,
discovered ; Pt. 1. 39. —ते 1 Com-
munication, mention. -2 Proclama-
tion. -Comp. —गईण a. notoriously
vile, infamous.

ख्यातस्य a. 1 To be styled or called.
-2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्याति f. [ख्या-क्ति] 1 Renown,
fame, reputation, glory, celebrity ;
Ms. 12. 36 ; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name,
title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4
Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge,
the faculty of discriminating objects
by appropriate designation ; Si. 4.
55. -6 Praise. -Comp. —कर, —जनक a.
glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declar-
ing. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indi-
cative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2
Confessing, avowing, publicly de-
claring ; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making re-
nowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Ganesa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गा, गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—काल्युने गगने केजे जलमिच्छति बर्बरः) 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अयोचदेनं गगनपृष्ठा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43 ; गगनमिच्छ नष्टतारं Pt. 5. 6 ; सौर्यं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1 ; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —Comp. —अग्रं the highest heaven. —अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —अद्यगा 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —अनु n. rain-water. —उल्लुकाः the planet Mars. —कुसुमं, पुष्पं ' sky-flower, ' i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility ; see खपुष्प. —गतिः 1. a deity. —2. a celestial being ; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रा) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —द्वजः 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —विहारिन् a. moving or ranging in the sky ; H. 1. 21. (-म.) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-म.) a celestial being ; Si. 4. 53. —सिंधुः f. an epithet of the Ganges. —स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. —स्वज्ञः 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गगन् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गङ्गा-गङ्ग ; Up. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India ; अयोधो गंगेयं पद्मपुष्पता स्तोत्रमथवा Bh. 2. 10 ; R. 2. 26 ; 13. 57 ; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 70. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santanu. She bore him eight

sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha : see भगीरथ and जह्नु also ; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. —Comp. —अंबु, -अंभस् n. 1. water of the Ganges. —2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the mouth of आश्विन). —अवतारः 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth ; भगीरथ इव दृष्टमंगवतारः K. 32 (where गं also means ' descent into the Ganges ' for ablution). —2. N. of a sacred place. —अष्टकं a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —उद्भवः the source of the Ganges. —क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Kosa on either of its banks. —खिन्नी Gangetic kito. —जः 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —वृत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. —द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —धराः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 The ocean. —पुरं N. of a town. —पुत्रा 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmana who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —भूत् m. 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —मयं the bed of the Ganges. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita. —सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —हवः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गङ्गाका, गङ्गिका The Ganges. गङ्गीभूत a. Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. —2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज्ज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar ; जगज्जुजाः Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk ; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्ज-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant ; कचाचितो विश्वगिवागजो गजो Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number ' eight '. —3 A measure of length, a gaja or yard (thus defined :—साधारणनरायुल्लं विशदयुल्लो गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —Comp. —अग्रणी m. 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of रेवत, the elephant of Indra. —अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —अपसदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —अश्विनः the religious fig-tree (अश्वय). (-नं) the root of a lotus. —अरिः 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —आजीवः ' one who gets his livelihood by elephants, ' an elephant-driver. —आननः, -आरयः epithets of Ganesa. —आयुर्वेदः science of the treatment of elephants. —आरोहः an elephant-driver. —आहं, -आह्वयं N. of Hastināpura. —ईदः 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant ; किं रुष्टासि गजैर्द्रुमद्वगमने S. Til. 7. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कंदः a large esculent root. —कूर्माक्षिन् m. N. of Garuḍa. —गतिः f. 1. a stately or majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —छाया a portion of time proper for a Śrāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun ; संहिकयो यदा भाद्रे यसते पर्वसंधिषु । गजच्छाया तु सा योक्ता आहं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥. —दग्र, -द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. —दंतः 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Ganesa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. —दन्त a. made of ivory. —दानं 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. —2. the gift of an elephant. —नासा the trunk of an elephant. —पतिः 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. —2. a very tall and stately elephant ; Si. 6. 55. —3. an excellent elephant. —पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाङ्गुलैश्च मुक्ते Bh. 2. 31. —पुटः a small hole in the ground

for fire. —गुरं N. of Hastināpura. —गंधनी, गंधिनी a stable for elephants. —भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. —भक्ष the gumolibanum tree. —मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. —मंडलिक, —मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. —मच्छलः a lion. —मुक्ता, —मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhās* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. —मुखः, —वक्त्रः, —वदन् epithets of Ganeśa. —मोहनः a lion. —यूयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. —योधिन् a fighting on an elephant. —राजः a lordly or noble elephant. —वीथिः —यी f. the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरस्; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरा गजवंशयमिधायते. —वज्रः a troop of elephants. —जिज्ञासा the science of elephants. —साहच्यं N. of Hastināpura. —स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter of. अवशोद्विषयचिन्तना इति स्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —गजता A multitude of elephants; Śi. 12-50.

गजवत् α. Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गंज् 1 P. (गजति) To sound, sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. —2 A treasury. —3 A cow-house. —4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. —5 Disrespect, contempt. —ज 1 A hut, bovel. —2 A tavern. —3 A drinking vessel. —4 A mine, jewel-mine. —जं 1 A mine. —2 A treasury.

गंजन α. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरणद्वय) Gt. 10; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12; नेत्रे संजनगंजने S. D. —2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविधरगंजन Gt. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop.

गङ्ग 1 P. (गङ्गति, गङ्गति) 1 To distil, draw out. —2 To run (as a liquid). —10 P. (गङ्गति) To cover, bide.

गङ्गः [गङ्ग-अङ्] 1 A screen. —2 A fence. —3 A ditch, moat. —4 An impediment. —5 A kind of gold-fish. —Oomp. —उर्यं, —देवजं, —लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गङ्ग.

गङ्गयंतः, गङ्गयितुः A cloud.

गङ्गिः [गङ्ग-इत्] 1 A young steer. —2 A lazy ox; गुणात्मिणं दौरत्यपादुरिधुयं नियुयते । असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वयंति गोगङ्गिः K. P. 10.

गङ्गु α. [गङ्ग-उङ्] Crooked, hump-backed. —ङ्गः 1 A hump on the back.

—2 A javelin. —3 A water-pot. —4 An earth-worm. —5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंगुष्ठं. —6; A goitre, excrescence on the neck. —7 A hump-backed person.

गङ्गुकः 1 A water-pot. —2 A finger-ring.

गङ्गुर-ल α. Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गङ्गिरः A cloud.

गङ्गोलः 1 A mouthful. —2 Raw sugar.

गङ्गुर-लः A sheep.

गङ्गुरिका [गङ्गुर मेवमुपवति इत्] 1 A line of sheep. —2 A continuous line, stream, current; *गङ्गाहः 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; cf. इति गङ्गुरिकाप्रवाहेणैव भेदः K. P. 8.

गङ्गुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणयिष्वाक, अजीगणत्-न, अजगणत्-न, गणयिद्, गणित) 1 To count, number, enumerate; लीला-कमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नामाकरं गणय गच्छसि यावदंतं S. 6. 11. —2 To calculate, compute; Śi. 6. 15; 15. 61. —3 To sum or add up, reckon. —4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं ह्येनापि गणयामि. —5 To class with or among, reckon among; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. —6 To take into account, give consideration to; चार्णी काणमुजीमजी-गणत् Malli. —7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; स्वया विना सुखमेतावदस्य गण्यत R. 6. 69, 5. 20; पातकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतरुं गणयति विहित-हृत्ताञ्जिकरं Git. 4. —8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) जाद्वं ह्यमिति गण्यते Bb. 2. 54. —9 To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रणयमगणयित्वा यन्ममापदृतस्य V. 4. 13. —10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महतिमपि क्लेशमजगिष्यत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थं न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Śānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. —WITH अधि 1 to praise. —2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [गणकर्मणि कर्त्तरि वा अच्] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; एणिगणगणना, भगणः &c. —2 A series, a class. —3 A body of followers or attendants. —4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganeśa a demigod of this troop; गणानां स्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कर्वि कर्षीनां &c.; गणा नमेवमस्यार्चयताः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40.

71; Mo. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. —5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. —6 A company, association. —7 A tribe, class. —8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). —9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). —10 A small body of troops (a sub division of अक्षैहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. —11 A number (in math.). —12 A foot (in prosody). —13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. भादिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with भू. —14 An epithet of Ganeśa. —Oomp. —अयणी m. N. of Ganeśa. —अचलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganeśa of Siva. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः 1. N. of Siva; Śi. 9. 27. —2. N. of Ganeśa. —3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. —अञ्जं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ma. 4. 209, 219. —अग्रवर्त α. one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ma. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). *जननी an epithet of Pārvatī. —रूपं red-lead. —ईशाना, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganeśa. —2. of Siva. —उरसाहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhīmasena. —कुत्व ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —हंस् n a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथि α. forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षित α. 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganeśa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them:—आदित्यविवस्वस्तुषिता मास्वानिदाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Ganeśa. —नायिकः an epithet of Durgā. —पतिः 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of Ganeśa. [He is the son of Siva and Pārvatī, or of Pārvatī only, for according to

one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartment; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantabāra &c.). There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahman.] -3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. -पर्वत see गणपल. -पाठः a collection of ganas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. -पीठं the breast, bosom. -पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पुर्षः the leader of a tribe or class. -मर्तु m. 1. an epithet of Siva; गणमर्तुश्चा Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. -भोजनं mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रिः a series of nights. -दुष्टं see गणच्छन्दस्. -ह्रासः, -ह्रासकः a species of perfume.

गणक a. [गण-पुल्ल] (गिका f.) Bought for a large sum. -का 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पाथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र सिद्ध वैद्योसि किं गणकज्ञाविहारोसि केनोपधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुं वा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुखिरपसी Subhāsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. -की The wife of an astrologer.

गणतः-स्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. -ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपमत्तेव नान्ययि संघट्टयिष्यते (मध्वः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; of. कथा); Me. 1^o 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Oomp. -गतिः f. = गणयति q. v. -पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणज्ञ ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः f. [गण-इत्] Counting. -m. One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः सहोऽस्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-टक्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणानुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकातरपविष्टेव लेट्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशय-वृषिमपेतवसु विषदालयादुपरविगणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित p. p. [गण-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises गटीमाजित or अन्तर्गणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं इति-शिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिव m. 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिन् a. (नी f.) Having a flock or troop (of anything); स्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीयूत a. 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गणेश a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of oomp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेश्वर 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटले Mā. 2. 5; तद्विषया-द्वोरुपगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Ra. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mā. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि बिस्कोरः Mu. 5. तद्वा गंडस्योपरि सिद्धिका संघृष्टा S. 2. -5 Goitre and other excresoences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e. g. राक्षसा-अपि नाम चा-णक्यबहुः -द्वौ. -जयतु. -रा. अतिसं-धातुं शक्यः स्यात्. -द्वौ. अमास्यः Mu. 4; 80 किमस्या न मेयो यदि पुनरस्यस्तु विरहाः. -द्वौ. द्वेव उपस्थितः U. 1. -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Oomp. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; मुकुटोपधानानि जयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः, -स्थले, -पाली, -पिथः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mā. 9. 31. -फलकं a broad ocheek; पृतसुगुणं-फलकं विष्णुचक्रसन्निधारणकमलैः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भिन्नाः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. a wall-like ocheek, 'an excellent'. a. broad and expansive ocheek; निर्धौतदामालगंडभिन्नाः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रज्ञातो गंडो गंडभिन्नि, see et seq. q.), 12. 102. -माला, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. -मूर्ख a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. -साह्रया N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थले, -स्थली 1. the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मध्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थली-शेषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड-स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Oomp. -वती = गंडकी q. v.

गडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Oomp. -पुत्रः, -शिला the Sallgrāma stone.

गंडालिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Urvā.

गन्धिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgā.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (दुः) *m. f.* 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडुः *f.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Oomp. -पदः a kind of worm. भव lead. -पदी a small गंडुपद.

गंडुल *a.* Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -वा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गज्या गंडूषजलं करेणुः (वही) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शकरो कर्करायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, -गति, &c. See under गम्.

गद्ग 1. 1 P. (गदति, गदति) 1 To speak articulately, speak, &c. relate; जगद्वायं गद्गयजं Si. 2. 69; बह्व जगद्पुरस्तादस्य मसा किलारं 11 39; छद्मिनरक्षा जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति &c.) To thunder.

गदा [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कापं प्राप्ते काले गदा यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पदमादयो R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. -द्वं A kind of poison. -Oomp. -अगदो (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अगजः an epithet of Krishna; Si. 2. 69. -अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, i. e. consumption. -अग्रः a olond. -अरातिः a drug, medicament. -गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयितु 1. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. -रुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15. -Oomp. -अग्रपाणि *a.* having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Vishnu. -धृत् *a.* a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त *a.* armed with a club.

गदित *p. p.* [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [गद्-इनि] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased -*m.* [गदा अस्वया इनि] An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्गद *a.* Stammering, stammering, faltering; तत्किं रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amarn. 53; गद्गदगल्लयुद्धद्विहीनाकरं को देहीति वदेत् Bb. 3. 8; सानं गद्गदपदं द्विपरित्युक्तं Git. 10. -दं *ind.* In a

faltering or stammering tone; बिललाप स बाष्पगद्गद R. 8. 43; *नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. -द्वं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Oomp. -ह्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -पदं inarticulate speech. -वाच् *f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर *a.* uttering stammering sounds. (-*s.*) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित *a.* Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य *pot. p.* [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण(न, -ल)कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjas.

गध 4 P. (गधति) To be mixed.

गघ्य *a.* Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गघ् 10 A. (गघ्यते) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गन्ध-पञ्चाद्यच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्ध्वः Me. 21; अपघ्नता इरितं हृष्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्राति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि सुखं; शालिनिर्घसगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आहृति 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaisesikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया संविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandalwood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -घं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Oomp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अग्रकर्ण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अदमन् *m.* sulphur. -अदकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind

according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आलुः the musk-rat. -आजोवः a vendor of perfumes. -आजोव *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; सजश्चोत्तमगंधाद्व्याः Mb. (-द्व्यः) the orange tree. (-द्व्यं) sandal-wood. -इंद्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन *m.* 'the agent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाग्राय न तिष्ठति प्रतिद्विपाः । स वे गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयावहः) ; Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तम spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a performer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधोतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satya-vati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका *musk*. -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधग. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तृप a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -वृक्ष *n.* aloewood. -द्व्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नारिका. -नारी the nose. -निलप a kind of jasmies. -पः N. of a class of Manea. -पत्रा, -पलाङ्गी a species of zedoary. -पलाङ्गिका turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पराणाः sulphur. -पिशाचिक the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-*स्प*) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना at kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -घ्युः the mango tree. -मार्त *f.* the earth. -मार्त *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-*n.*) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Rāvaṇa. (-*n.*) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fra-

grant forests. (-न्) the forest on this mountain. —मादनी spirituous liquor. —मादिनी lac. —मार्जरः the civet-cat. —मुखा, -मुषिका, -सूयी f. the musk-rat. —मृगः 1. the civet-cat. —2. the musk-deer. —मैथुनः a bull. —मोदुनः sulphur. —मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. —मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. —मृगः myrrh. —अमृगः turpentine. —राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. —2. sandal-wood. —लता the Priyanga creeper. —लोहपा 1. a bee. —2. a fly or gnat. —वः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिवदक्षिणं गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. —वहा the nose. —वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. —2. the musk-deer. —वाही the nose. —विह्वलः wheat. —वृक्षकः—वृक्षः the Śāla tree. —व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककूलः) —मुहिनी the musk-rat. —शेखरः musk. —सारः 1. sandal. —2. a kind of jasmine. —सुखी, —सूयी the musk-shrew. सोमं the white water-lily. —हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गन्ध-स्युद्ध] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. —2 Hurting, injury, killing. —3 Manifestation. —4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् a. Scented, fragrant. —नी 1 The earth. —2 Wine. —3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गन्धि a. (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गन्ध —धि n. A kind of perfume.

गन्धिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगन्धिक. —2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगन्धिकः a brother only in name. —कः 1 A seller of perfumes. —2 Sulphur.

गन्धिन् a. Having a smell, smelling. —m. A bug.

गन्धर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शीघ्रं वृद्धावमां गन्धर्वश्च जुषां गिरं Y. 1. 71. —2 A singer in general. —3 A boree. —4 The musk-deer. —5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. —6 The black cuckoo. —7 The sun. —8 A sage, pious man. —Comp. —नगरं, —पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. —राजा

Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. —विद्या the science of music. —विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमप्यप्यवकुलं स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं S. 4. 16. —वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rules.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. —2 Continued fragrance. —Comp. —गन्धः small cardamoms.

गन्धोली 1 A wasp. —2 Dried ginger.

गन्धः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. —2 The vulva.

गन्धस्तिः m. f. 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. —2 Ved. the shaft (of a car). —3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. —स्तिः The sun. —f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. —Comp. —करा, —पाणिः, —मालिन m. —हस्तः, —मत् m the sun. —नेमि N. of Vishnu.

गन्धस्तिम् m. The sun; घनस्पयायेन गन्धस्तिमानि R. 3. 37. —n. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गन्धोर [गच्छति जलमन्, गम् ईरन् मां तदिशश्च Up. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उत्तालस्त इमे गन्धोरपयसां पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. —2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). —3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). —4 Profound, sagacious. —5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. —6 Secret, mysterious. —7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. —Comp. —आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. —वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गन्धोरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. —2 A gong.

गन्धोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्यति, गतं, गतः desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिसे Atm. freq. जंगम्यते, जंगमीति or जंगति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छसि पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद्वसंस्तुतं चेत् S. 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. —2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उद्दिश्येनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. —3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यदागम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the son goes to (recoils on) the door, 4.

199; so धराणि मूर्धनां गम् &c. —4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); विनेषु गच्छन्तु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यशास्त्र-विनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छतां कालेन in the long run. —5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, -त्वं &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चाद्गमयतां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादां गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनुष्ये गता becomes released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. —6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गुरोः सुतः...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. —Caus. (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितां गतिं Kn. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. —2 To spend, pass (as time). —3 To make clear, explain, expound. —4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थे गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative'. —5 To send to. —6 To bring to a place (acc.). —7 To impart, grant, bestow. —8 To intend, mean.

गत p. p. [गम्-क] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सद्यश्चेन्न किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of looking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?'. —2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां राज्ञी. —3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. —4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. —5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; यासावप्रांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; स-क्षोगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यः; सर्वगत existing everywhere. —6 Fallen into, reduced to; e. g. आपद्गतः. —7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुन्तलगतमेव चिंतयति S. 5; भृगुगत्या चिंतया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यो सलीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. —8 Frequented, resorted to; सुदृढं Ku. 4. 24. —9 Known, celebrated. —10 Directed towards, belonging to. —11 Known, understood. —त 1 Motion, going; गतस्यपरि घनानां वारिमर्भोदताणां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. —2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. —3

An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first number or comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without'). -Comp. -अक्ष a. sightless, blind. -अवन् a. 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-f.) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-युक्तामात्रायाः)-अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a. doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Ma. 6. 5. -अंत a. one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ a. 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -प्राण a. expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Māl. 6. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि a. free from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् a. decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्त-वा 1. a woman past her child-bearing. -2. a barren woman. -उत्साह a. dispirited, dejected. ओजस् a. bereft of strength or energy. -कलम्व a. freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम a. refreshed. -क्षेतन a. deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिन, -दिवसः the past day, yesterday. -दिनं ind. yesterday. -प्रत्यागत a. returned after having gone away; Ma. 7. 186. -प्रभ a. bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -प्राण a. lifeless, dead. -प्राय a. almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राया रजनी. -भर्तृका 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रोषितभर्तृका). -लक्ष्मीक a. 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -वयस्, -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -वर्ष, -वर्षे the past year. -वैर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यय a. free from pain. -शैशव a. past childhood. -संग a. 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -सत्त्व a. 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -सखः an elephant out of rut. -सुहृ a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गत Going motion.

गति f. [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिविगलित Pt. 4. 78; अभिज्ञगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिद्वंति भेदां गतिमन्वसुहृदः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. -2 Access, entrance; मणो वज्र-समुत्कीर्णं स्वस्थेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -3 Scope, room; अक्षगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. -4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि चित्रा Mu. 7. 16. -5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठिया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. -6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गतस्य Dk. 103. -7 State, condition; दानं भोगे नाशस्तिस्त्रो गतयो भवन्ति विचतस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. -8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्यगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तक-स्थे द्वे गती स्त्रो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. -9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Ma. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अस्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 148. -10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. -11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ma. 1. 50. -12 A way, path. -13 A march, procession. -14 An event, issue, result. -15 The course of events, fate, fortune. -16 Course of asterisms. -17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. -18 A running wound or sore, fistula. -19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. -20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ma. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. -21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक्य). -22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् etc.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -23 Position of a child at birth. -Comp. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -ऊन a. impassable, desert. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गतिकं 1 Going, motion. -2 Course. -3 Condition. -4 Refuge, asylum. गतिमत् a. 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. -2 Having running sores, fistulous. गतिश्रृङ्गा 1 A series, succession. -2 A river. गतश्च a. (रि f.) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. -2 Transient perishable; गतश्चरश्चास्ति Ki. 2. 19; गतवर्षो योवन्-श्रियः 11. 12.

गतस्य pot. p. 1 To be gone, to be gone to or attained. -2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गन्तु [गम्-तृ] 1 A way, course. -2 A traveller.

गन्तु a. (त्री f.) 1 One that goes or moves. -2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गन्त्री A car drawn by oxen; (गन्त्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम a. [गम् भावाद् अर्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; ख-गम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम, &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. -2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. -3 The march of an assailant. -4 A road. -5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. -6 Superficiality, careless perusal. -7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युवैगना-गमः Ma. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. -8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका f.) [गम्-पठ्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमके पाण्डित्यैवैकस्ययोः Māl. 1. 7. -2 Convincing. -कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमयः 1 A traveller. -2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-लुट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; अर्णीभाराद्गमनमा Ma. 82; so गजैर्गमने S. Til. 7. -2 Going, motion considered as one of the five karmas by the Vaiseshikas. -3 Approaching, going to. -4 March of an assailant. -5 Undergoing, suffering. -6 Obtaining, attaining. -7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता S. 1. -2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. -3 Fit to be practised or observed. -4 Relating to sexual intercourse; सुखी Ma. 11. 102 (गर्भ); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् a. Intending to go; as in घामं गमी. -m. A passenger.

गम्य pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable. -2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. -3 Intended, implied, ment. -4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. -5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिक्रमां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यो रहसि याचति। नोपैति Mb. -6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो भद्राणां Bh. 1. 89. -गम्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभीरिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. [गम्भीर जलमय; गम्-इत्-निः शुणमयः] = गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Ma.

64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citrou. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिरद्वयेव यन्ता गंभीरवेदिना R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad. loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household; family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —ग्र N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री. f.) [गरित् गृकर्मदी अच्] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense). —4 A fatitious poison. —रः, —रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lakshā. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —ग्र *a.* 1. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —अः a kind of fish. —द् *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (—द्) poison. —वतः a peacock.

गरण [गृभावेऽल्युद्] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गरभः [गृभा अमच्] Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः, —लं [गरित् जीवनं, ग-अलच् T. v.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुचलप-दलश्रेणी कठे न सा गरलघृतिः Git. 3; गरलमिव कठयति मलयमभीरं 4; स्मरगरल-खेडनं मम शिरसि महनं 10. —2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. —Comp. —अरिः an emerald.

गरलिच् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गरलिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Māl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. —2 Improbance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. —3 Worth, excellence. —4 One, of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Śiva, by which he can make himself heavy of great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Heaviest. —2 Most important; (superl. of गृ *a.* q. v.)

गरियस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गृ *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसि H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य त-रुणी भार्या प्राणेश्योऽपि गरियसि H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गरुडः [गरुड्या इत्ये, शी-ड प्रथो तलोपः गृ-उच्च् Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. He is a son of Kaśyap

by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruṇa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival about the colour of उच्चैःश्वस् Kadru defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the Vehicle of Viṣṇu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body. —2 A building shap-pled like Garuda. —3 N. of a particular military array. —Comp. —अयजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —अञ्जितं, —अम्बन् *m.* —उत्तर्णि an emerald. —खजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —व्युहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गृ-गृ-वाजति Up. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird. —2 Eating, swallowing. —Comp. —येदिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्स्व *a.* Winged; गरुत्स्वदाशीविष-भीमदंशिनः R. 3. 57. —*m.* 1 Garuda. —2 A bird in general. —3 The fire.

गरुडा Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. —2 A bull. —3 An earth-worm. (pl.) The descendants of Garga. —4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool an eddy. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A churn. —रो A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जेन् हरिः सीमसि शैलकुञ्जे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृषा हि शूराः Rām.; हटो गर्जति चतित्वापतिलो दुषोधने वा शिखा Mk. 5. 6. —2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरे गर्जत तन्नाम निद्राः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वने मेघः Udb.

गर्जा [गर्ज-भावेऽल्युद्] 1 The roaring of elephants. —2 The rambling or thundering of clouds. —3 A (roaring) elephant. —4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, —ना [गर्ज-भावेऽल्युद्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. —2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. —3 Passion, wrath. —4 War, battle. —5 Revroach.

गर्जा, गर्जा The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज-क्त] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephants in rut.

गर्तः, —र्तः, र्तं [गृ-त्त् Up. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससस्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. —2 A grave. —र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. —2 A kind of disease. —3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. —4 Ved. A throne. —5 A chariot. —6 A table for playing at dice. —7 A house. —8 The post of an assembly room. —Comp. —अश्वयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्पृश्याः इत्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्ह 1 P., 10 U. (गर्हति, गर्हयति-ते) To sound roar.

गर्हभः (भी. f.) [गर्ह-अमच् Up. 3. 122] 1 An ass; in गर्हभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते लोडो वर्षे गर्हभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities : —अविश्रातं बहुद्वारं शीतोष्णं च न विदति । सतेतपस्तथा विषे श्रीणि शिखेत गर्हभात् ॥ Chān. 70. —2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. —2 An insect generated in oow-dung. —Comp. —जंढः, —डकः N. of two trees वृक्ष & विष्कली. —आह्वयः a white lotus. —गद्गः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्हभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ह्य = गृह्य q. v.

गर्ह्यः [गृह्य-वच् अच् वा] 1 Desiro, eagerness. —2 Greediness.

गर्हन, गर्हित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्हिन् *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवास्त्राभिषगर्हिन् Ms. 4. 28. —2 Following or pursuing (anything with eagerness).

गर्भः [गृ-भृच् Up. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pi. 1; पुनर्गन्धे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. —2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy, conception; नरपतिकुलसूत्र्ये गर्भमा-घत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भाभिवृद्धपराज-परस्या Kn. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. —3 The time of conception; गर्भाभिवृद्धये कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. —5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. —6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of', 'filled with', 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भमेषुः S. 3. 3; छुकं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; फेष्ट U. 3. 5, inwardly situated; अग्नि

गर्भी क्षमीनिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si 9. 62; Mā. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Me. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. -10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनस्कंठ). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas). One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः (also गर्भेऽंकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmāyaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it: -अंकोदरविष्टो यो रंगद्वारासुखदिमात् । अंकोदरः स गर्भकः सजीवः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवकातिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -असंजनं non-quickening of the foetus. -आगर् 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयाज्ञानमात्रद्वयमालः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. -2 One of the Samekārū or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आघातः miscarriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. ' born in the purple ') : a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पातिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from uneasable gestation. -उपघातिः f. formation of the embryo. -कर, -कार a. impregnating, procreative. -कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. -कोजः, -बः uterus. -केशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -सयः miscarriage. -गृह, -भवन, -वेष्टमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a

lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गत्य गर्भभवनान् Mā. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घाति a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. -च्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach). -दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -दुह a. (nom. sing. ' दुह-द् ') causing abortion. -धं Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धरणं, -धारण gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -दुह a. causing abortion. -परिजनः secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्मन् n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिरास्तेषु गर्भभर्मणि R. 3. 12. -संघः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; (fig) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. (-ण) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f. -वासः 1. the womb; Me. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शङ्कुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2 interior, internal. -स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; -चर्त गर्भस्रावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ma. 5. 65.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with. -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भित a Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भेष्टः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोमर्भिणी-प्रियवोलपमालभारिसेष्योपकंडविपिनवल-यो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Me. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं midwifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -दौर्द्वे the longings of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरण, -व्याकृतिः f. ' science of the progress of pregnancy ' (a particular head in medical works).

गर्भेष्ट a. 1 ' Contented in the womb, ' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्भत f 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्भ 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); को-धोऽप्यत्र न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुर्वधनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं Moba. M. 4. ; मुपेक्षानी यौवनगर्वं वदति M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपचरित्रादिप्रयुक्तामोक्षवर्जितानां परावहेलनं R. G.; or according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावधीविद्यासखलतादिना । अवज्ञासखिलासांगद्वर्षानाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [गर्व कर्त्तृ क, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तारं इत्थं वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1, 10 A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हेत, गर्हयंत, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विचमो हि दुर्गा प्राप्य देव गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ma. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -ण [गर्ह लृट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित p. p. [गर्ह-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य a. [गर्ह-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुप्युमे कुले Ma. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. (गलति, जगल, अगलीत्, गलितं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्ट K. 103; अश्वाकपोलमलगतितैः (अशुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2. To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्वस-नोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; पतोदा जगलः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्वालिम्ल Git.

2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्याह्नं Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289; विद्यां प्रसादगलितमिष चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). -Caus. or 10 U. (p. p. गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -Witu निस्सु to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पयं to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गल् भक्षणे वा° करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गले गले कस्तूरियं cf. अजगलस्तन; Bb. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin or the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उद्गवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओषः tumor in the throat. -कंबलः a bull's dewlap. -गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :- i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. -चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat. -द्वारं the mouth. -मेखला a necklace. -वर्त a. 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दुश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तास्तपास्विनः Pt. 3. v. l. -2. a parasite. -विदग्धिः tumor and abscess in the throat. -वराः a peacock. -गुण्डिका the uvula. -गुण्डी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a croceat-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्रः -हस्तिन a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् वा° डृक्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. 4 Falling down or off

गलनिका, गलेती 1 A small pitcher. -2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलित p. p [गल्-क्] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 United, got loose. -6 Emptied; leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवार्थार्थेषु द्यापः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -नखदंत a. one who has lost his claws and teeth. -दंत a. toothless. -नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind. -यौवन a. one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. -वयस्य a. being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird; (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गहिः, डस् लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गल्दः, -ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ 1 A (गल्भते, गल्भित) To, be bold or confident.

गल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given K. P. 7: -तांबूलभूतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पतिः मानुषः but cf. Bhavabhūti's use: -पातालपति-भल्लगल्लविबरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णव Māl. 5. 22). -Comp. -चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the 'cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sap-phito; see गल्बक below.

गल्लकः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहस्पते गल्लक-प्रमाणे कुन्ते जातः Mk. 8; गल्लकशत-परिवृतः &c.

गल्लकः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हति) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of, Divy comp.; पंचगवे five cows;

गवां ति cow-shaped). -Comp. -अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window; विलालनेत्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणं व-भूयः R. 7. 11.; कुबलयितगवाक्षां लोचने-रगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. -आलं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अक्षकः an air-hole. -अक्षित a. furnished with windows. -अयं a multitude of cows; (written as गोस्य, गोअयं and गवायं). -अवृत्तं pasture or meadow grass. -अवृत्नी 1. a pasture. -2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिका lac. -अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह a. of the value of a cow. -अदिकं cattle and sheep. -अञ्जना 1. a shoe maker. -2. an out-cast. -अश्वं bulls and horses. -आकृति a. cow-shaped. -आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. -इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an owner of cows. -उद्गः an excellent cow or bull. -राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयोर्विधेः Ku. 1. 56; Ra. 1. 23. --यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. --लं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowhard. -3 an epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालूकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, -गविष a. Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि a. Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. -छिः f. 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य a. [गवे हितं यद्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. -व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. -व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय a. Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु a. Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.

गद्य *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager. -4 Desirous of battle.

गद्यतः, ति: *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गद्येडुः, -धुः, -धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. -हुः A cloud.

गद्येरुकं Red chalk.

गद्येष् 1 A., 10 P. (गद्येष्ते, गद्येष्यति, गद्येष्ते) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेव यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवाग्यो गद्येष्ता Ks. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गद्येष्माणो महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गद्येष् *a.* Searching for. -ष्; Search, inquiry.

गद्येष्ण *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -2 Desirous of combat. -णं, -णा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गद्येष्ति *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गद् 10 U. (गद्यति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). 2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified; Māl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sānti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; Māl. 1. 30. -नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शिलितं Git. 7; Bv. 1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water. -ण The Supreme Being.

गहनीय *a.* Relating to a cave or thicket.

गहान् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गहं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गह्वर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) Deep, impervious. -रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern; गौराह्वरैर्गह्वरमाविश R. 2. 26, 46; Ra. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. -7 Hypocritism. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. -रा An harbour, bower. -री A

cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गह्वरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A., 3 P. (गति, जिगति) 1 To go, see ह. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise. sing. गां A song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंजु सितमंजु यामुनं कज्जलाममुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. -गः 1 An epithet of Bhishma. -2 Of Kārttikeya. -गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. -गी An epithet of Durgā.

गांगटः-ट्रेय A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं क्तिञ्] N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. -यः N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya. -यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाढवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (गी *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Ganesa. -त्यं 1 Worship of Ganesa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेक्षः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गांडि(डी)वः, -वं [गांडिरस्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववनं; गांडीव वंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. -2 A bow in general. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. -Ved -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 Way, course.

-11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गौत्रम्, गात्रिदम् वा, अण्; cf Up. 4. 168] 1 The body; or अपचिमतपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वाद्दर्शय S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; शुक्रपरि-तापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; Ma. 3. 209; 5. 109 -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth. -Comp. -अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं a shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कषणं *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी a towel. -यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोचिन् *m.* the polecat; (so called, because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संक्ष्व a small bird the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ गाथक See under गै.

गाथ 1 A. (गाथते, गाथित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाथितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाथ *a.* [गाथं भगवो वच्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाथाः पथश्चाश्चानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाथ. -धं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाथिः, गाथिन् *m.* [गाथ-इन्] N. of the father of Viśvāmitra; (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba.). -Comp. -जः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. -नगरः, -पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाथेयः An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गातुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गात्री A earriage drawn by oxen.

गादिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess Kāśī, wife of Svabhalka and mother of Akrūra. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārttikeya. (3) of Akrūra.

गादी The mother of Akrūra.

गांधर्व *a.* (गी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. -ईः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, गांधर्वः सप्तयागैः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -ई The art of the

Gandharvas, i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला चारुत्तस्य गंधर्वे श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —**श्री** 1 Speech. —**2** An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.** —**चित्त** a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —**शाला** a music saloon, concert-hall.

गंधर्व (वि)कः A singer.

गंधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). —**2** Red lead. —**3** N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhār. —**4** A native or a ruler of that country. —**र** Gum-myrh.

गंधारिः [गंधारस्यापत्यं इत्] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira].

गंधारेयः [गंधारी अत्यं दह्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गंधिकः [गंधो गंधश्च पण्यस्य दह्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. —**2** A scribe, clerk. —**कं** Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानी गंधिक पण्यं किमन्येः काचनार्थिको 1 Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् u. [गन्-गिन्] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैद्विज्ञगामी M. 5; सुवेज्ञगामी B. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुर्वन् Pt. 2. 5. अलसं Amaru 51.

—**2** Riding; हिाद् R. 4. 4. —**3** Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु वस्ती-गामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एव न R. 3. 49. —**4** Leading or going to, according to; चित्रकुट्टगामी मार्गः, कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. —**5** United with; सद्गुणभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. —**6** Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गामुक a Going, locomotive.

गाम्भीर्य [गम्भीर्यभावाः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deepness, depth, (of water, sound &c.). —**2** Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सद्गुण इव गाम्भीर्यं Rām.; Si. 1. 55, R. 3. 32.

गायः [गे मावे व्यञ्ज] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-युञ्ज] 1 A singer, musician; न गदा न बिदा न गायका Bh. 3. 27. —**2** An actor.

गायनः —**अं** A song or hymn,

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. —**2** N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: —तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —**अं** A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre. —**Comp.** —**बल्लभः** an epithet of Siva.

गायन्त्रि a. (गी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (गी f.) [गल्-युद्] A singer; तथैव तस्यैव गायनीकुतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —**अं** Singing, a song. —**2** Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गातित्रं Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (डी f.) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Coming from or relating to Garuda. —**डः**, —**डं** 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. —**2** A charm against (snake) poison संगृहीतगारुडन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —**3** A missile presided over by Garuda. —**4** A military array (यूद्ध) of the shape of Garuda. —**5** Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुमत a. (ती f.) [गर्हमात् अत्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —**अं** An emerald.

गार्ग a. Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

गार्ग a. Descended from Garga.

गार्दन् a. (भी f.) [गर्दन्स्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, a sinuine.

गार्द्व्य Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र a. (भी f.) [गृध्रस्य अण्] Derived from a vulture. —**अं** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). —**2** An arrow. —**Comp.** —**पक्षः**, **वासः** m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी f.) [गर्भे सत्तु अण्] **गार्भिक** (की f.) a 1 Uterine, fetal. —**2** Relating to generation Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिण —**पत्यं** [गर्भिणीनां सद्गुः भिक्षां अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यं [गृहपतेर्यदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना किञ्च संयुक्तं, संज्ञायाम्] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; of. Ma. 2. 231. —**2** The place where this

sacred fire is kept. —**स्य** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपथ a. (धी f.) [गृहपथस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —**पः** The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्य [गृहस्थस्य भावाः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —**2** Domestic affairs, household. —**3** The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह a. Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. —**2** Dropping. —**3** A flux.

गालनं [गल गिन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluida). —**2** Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. —**2** A kind of ebony. —**3** N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmītra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. [गल्-इत्] Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालिर्गालितो भवतो वयमपि तद्भावाद्वाल्किनिःसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. —**2** Distilled. —**3** Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोदित a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —**2** Sick, diseased. —**3** Foolish. —**सं** Examination.

गालोदय The seed of a lotus.

गालवर्णिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gāvalgāna.

गाह 1 A. [गाहने, जगाहे, अगाहिह, अगाह, गाहिं, गाहं, or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपातसलिलं सुनैर्दुस्तमिते S. 2. 6; गाहितस्येव पुण्यस्य गन्गामृतिमिव वृतां Bk. 22. 11, 14, 67. (Ag. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Kṇ. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —**2** To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्कानने जगाहे K. 58; ऊने न सख्यभक्तिको बन्धो तस्मिन्मन मोहति गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171 Ki. 13, 24. —**3** To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —**4** To be absorbed in (with loc.). —**5** To hide oneself in. —**6** To destroy. With से to enter, go to or into, penetrate into, समगाहिह चाचर Bk. 15. 59.

गाह p. p. [गाह-क] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —**2** Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढा तमसा भाव नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. —**3** Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढो गद्गद्भिः R. 16. 60, गाढा-

लिंगन Amarn. 36 a close embrace ; Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense ; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep ; उद्वेग excessively tormented ; U. 3. 31 ; Māl. 9. 12 ; गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्रासगाढप्रकाश S. Til. 12 ; Amarn. 72 ; so also गाढतमेन तप्त Me. 102. -ह ind. Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. -Comp. -अंगद a. having closely fitting armlets. -आलिंगन a close embrace. -कर्णः an attentive ear. -सुहि a. close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (-हिः) a sword.

गाह a. [गाह-वञ्] Diving into, bathing. -हः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह-ल्यट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into ; see गाह.

गाहितु a. 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिहुकः 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree ; see गेहुक.

गिरा. [गृ-क्विप् वा टाप्] Ved. Addressing, invoking. -f. (nom. sing. गी ; instr. dual गीर्वा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language ; वचस्ववसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमातमसुः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ; भवतीनां वृत्तयेव गिरा कृतमातिथ्ये S. 1 ; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मातृशा गिरः Ki. 1. 25 ; Si. 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. -Comp. -देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -पतिः, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man ; so गिरिज्ञः. -रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. -वा (वा) णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाणश्चेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. -कुसुम clove.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. [गृ-र-क्विप् Up. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. -रिः 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation ; पद्मपादः खनने मूढ गिरयो न पतन्ति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंप गिरवः S. 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Saṁnyāsins ; e. g. आनन्दगिरिः. -5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play (गेहुक). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat ; mouse

(written also गिरी in this sense). -Comp. -ईशः 1. a high mountain -2 an epithet of Siva. -3. the Himalāya mountain. -4 a term for the number 'eight'. -ईशः 1. an epithet of the Himalāya mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva ; सुतां गिरिशप्रतिसकमानसां Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. -कंदवः, -कंदवकः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -क्षणः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain-grove. -कूटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain ; किरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं विभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a. mountain born. (-जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5 iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pārvatī (the daughter of Himālaya). -2. the hill plantain (पंतकदली). -3. the Mallikā orepeper. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तेनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Ganesa. -वतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. -दुर्ग a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains ; वृद्धं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुंर Ma. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. -नदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. -ण्ड (नड्ड) a. enclosed by a mountain. -मंदिनी 1. N. of Pārvatī. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain) ; कलिङ्गगिरिर्नन्दिनीतटसुरमुमालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गित्तवः (नित्तवः) the declivity of a mountain. -पीलः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुणकं bitumen. -गृहः the top of a hill. -प्रताः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. -बांधवा an epithet of Siva. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. (-f.) a river (breaking through a mountain). -भू a. mountain-born. (-भू) f.) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pārvatī. -मल्लिक the Kuṭaja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -मृद् f. -मृद्वर्ष 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. -राज m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Himālaya mountain. -व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind of bird. -शृंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain. -वद् (-सद्) m. an epithet of Siva. -साधु n. table-land. -सारः 1. iron. -2. tin.

-3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुता the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरि कायति कै क] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ball for playing. -का A small mouse.

गिरि (रि) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरि कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी वाहुः इ ; गिरिस्थास्तीति लोमादिवात् शः P. III. 2. 15. Vārt.] An epithet of Siva, प्रत्याहताञ्चो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41 ; गिरिशसुचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल्ल 6 P. (गिलति, गिलितं) To swallow ; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ).

गिल a. [गिल-क्] Who or what swallows or devours ; e. g. तिमिगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ; see तिमिगिल. -लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. -Comp. -गिलः, -प्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलुडः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed. नि (ने) ण्युः [ने ण्यच् आहूणः] 1 A singer. -3 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāma-veda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [गै-क्] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.) : आर्ये साधु गतिं S. 1 ; चारण-इहगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said ; गीतश्रवणमर्थो गिरिसा Māl. 2 ; (see under गै also). -तं Singing a song ; तवास्मि गीतारणेण हारिणा प्रसभं वृतः S. 1. 5 ; गीतसुसादकारि मुगाणां K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञ a. versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of song or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-यः) N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda. -मोदिन् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theological doctrines ; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā ; गीतासुगीता कर्तव्या किमर्थेः शास्त्रवित्तैः । या स्वयं एवनाभय सुखप्रदाद्विनिःसृता quoted by Śrīdhara-rāvaṁin.

गीतिः *f.* [गै-भावे किन्] 1 A song ; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5 ; श्रुतिप्ल-रोमीतिरपि क्षेणेस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव *Ku.* 3. 40. -2 *N.* of a metre ; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *Sik.* 32.

गीथा 1 Song -2 Speech.

गु 1. 6 P. (गुवति, गुन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. -11. 1 A Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः, -लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle; bunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum (of trees &c.); अश्वोनिक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि *Git.* 11 ; *Ms.* 1. 48 ; *Si.* 6. 50 ; *Y.* 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धः, -ध) half of a cluster. -कण्ठः a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1. the vine -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुच्छ 1 P. (गोजति), often गुच्छ 1 P. (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुंजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz ; न बभूवदोऽसौ न गुंजत यः कलं *Bk.* 2. 19 ; *B.* 143 ; *14.* 2 ; *U.* 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; अपि दलदराविदं स्पंदमानं मर-दं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः *Bv.* 1. 5.

गुंजा 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose-gay ; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजन् Sounding lowly; humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry ; अंतर्विषमया (for ०यः) हेता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः गुंजाफलसमाकारा यो-विहः केन निर्मिताः *Pt.* 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां *Vikar.* 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1 1/2 grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Ganja* measuring about 2 grains -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum ; *Bk.* 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Ganja* plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring ; स्व-र्चदं दलदराविदं ते मरदं विदंतो विदधतु

गुंजितं मिलिंदाः *Bv.* 1. 15 ; न गुंजितं तव जहार यन्मनः *Bk.* 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोह-गुटिकाः क्षिपति *Mk.* 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्घोत-हारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः *R.* 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका *q. v.*

गुड 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses ; गुडधा-नाः *Sk.* ; गुडौदनः *V.* 1. 303 ; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् *Susr.* -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -तुणं, -दारः, -र *n.* sugar-cane. -त्वच् -चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* (दालचिनी *Mar.*). -धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas -विष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फलः the Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. -शृंगं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan preserved in molasses ; (*Mar.* सुरावज्).

गुडकः [गुडेन पलः बा० कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. -डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि *Bg.* 11. 7. (and in several other places of the *Gītā*). -2 An epithet of Siva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुडु (इ) ची *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* (*Mar.* गुडबेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-न, गुणिन) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad) ; सुगुण, दुःगुण. -2 (*a*) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence ; कतमे ते गुणाः *Māl.* 1 ; वसंति हि मेष्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि *Ki.* 8. 37 ; *R.* 1. 9, 22 ; साधुत्वे तस्यो गुणः *Pt.* 4. 108. (*b*) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually) ; *Pt.* 5 ; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20 ; *H.* 1. 52 ; *Mu.* 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result ; संभावनागुणमवेदि तमश्चराणां *S.* 7. 4 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः *Ki.* 10. 25, 6. 7. -5 (*a*) A single thread or string. (*b*) Thread, string, rope, cord ; मेखलागुणैः *Ku.* 4. 8 ; 5. 10 ; तुणैर्गुणत्व-मापक्षेपयति मत्तद्वृत्तिना *H.* 1. 35 ; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9. (where गुण also means ' a merit '). -6 The bow-string ; गुणकृत्वे धनुषो नियोजिता *Kn.* 4. 15, 29 ; कनकरिगतदिदृगसंयुतं *R.* 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument ; *Si.* 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general ; *Ms.* 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *pada'rthas* of the *Vaisesikas*, (the number of these properties is 24). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things ; (these are सत्त्व, रजः, and तमः) गुणत्रयविभागाय *Ku.* 2. 4 ; *Bg.* 14. 5 ; *R.* 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread ; *Pt.* 1. 221. -13 An object of sense ; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' fold ' or ' times ', usually at the end of comp. after numerals ; आहारो द्विगुणः क्षीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा बह्वगुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चादृगुणः स्मृतः *Chân.* 78 ; 80 त्रिगुणः शतगुणीभवति be-comes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, क् (short or long) and ल, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. -19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammata* thus defines गुणः—ये रससागिनो वनाः शौर्याय इवात्मनः उक्तपदैवतवसे स्वरूपलक्षितयो गुणाः *K. P.* 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagannātha* *Pāṇḍita*, *Dandin* and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammata*, however, recognises only three, and after discussing and criticizing the views of these, says : माधुर्यं ज्ञेयं प्रसादाख्याययस्ते न गुणदंश *K. P.* 8). -20 (In gram. and Min.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words ; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words ; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः, and हित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six :—1 संधि peace or alliance. -2 विग्रह

war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहे यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः (Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cock. -27 An epithet of Bṛhma; as in सुषिष्ठितोपि गुणवियः Vās. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient. (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (वाह्यव्यत्यय); they are eleven. -Comp -अग्र्य a principal quality; -वर्ति R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबन्धित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अन्तरं a different (higher) quality; गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -अश्वित, -उपपन्न, -युक्त -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, destruction. -आकरः 1 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2 N. of Śiva. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2 the Chitrakūṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओचः -घं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2 (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेतराश्वस्य सुप्तं वृद्धस्य वा, सुप्तं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bṛhma. -कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः f.

praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृह्यु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits; appreciative; ननु वक्तुविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतर-गुणग्रामाभोजरकुटोऽज्जलचन्द्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Glt. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलाक्षये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेयु गुणा भवति H. Pr. 47. -त्रय, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. 'आभासः life. -दोषः (du.) virtue and vice; कथा Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पद्मी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूतं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. -सहृत् n. superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राज्ञः an epithet of Śiva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāukhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit', a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण-जुह] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण-ट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिरुपदसेवके Glt. 7. -नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण-भावे युक् स्तार्ये क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः ज्ञाक्षं यत्तद्विद्याद्यते पुरः हेतुः परिचयरथेयं वक्तुगुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (अभिहितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; दृष्टि-द्राणां चित्तमणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गण-करणे अनियम्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The Possession of good qualities; गुणवत्तायै परप्रयोजन R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence; superiority. गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित p. p. [गुण-कर्माणि क] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् a. [गुण-इत्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण) ; गुणगुणि-नोरेवसंबन्धः. -नी A bow.

गुणीभूत a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinated. -3

Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp. -अग्र्य (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it:—अग्र्यं गुणीभूतव्यग्यं वाच्यदुत्तमे व्यग्ये। 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [गुण्य-यत्] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be envied. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुह्य 10 U. (गुह्यति-ते, गुहितं) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुह्यन् 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुह्यन्.

गुहितं *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded; ground, reduced to dust.

गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति, गुहितं) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुह्यः [गुह्य-अच्] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. 2 Pounding, grinding.

गुह्यकः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal.

गुह्यन् Concealing, covering, hiding. गुह्यिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुहितं *a.* 1 Pounded, ground -2 Covered with dust.

गुह्यः = गुह्य १०. v.

गुह्यका [गुह्य-स्वार्थादी कच्] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुह्य 1 A. (गोह्यते, गुहितं) To play.

गुह्यं The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. -Comp. -अकुलः piles.

-आकर्षः obstruction of the bowels. -उद्गच्छः piles. -ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. -कीलः, -कीलकः piles.

-ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. -प्रक्षः prolapsus ani. -चर्मन् *n.* the anus.

-स्तम्भः constipation.

गुह्य 1. 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुहितं) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. II. 9 P. (गुह्यति) To be angry. -III. 1 A. (गोह्यते) To play, sport.

गुहितं *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुह्यर *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुह्यद्रुः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुह्यद्रुः (द्रु) The Chātaka bird.

गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति) To lie.

गुह्यः A kind of grass.

गुह्य 1. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायितं or गुह्यं) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमवस्तः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिर्वाही 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यन् गानतित्यक्तिकस्याजेन गोपायते Amaru. 22; see गुह्य. -II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुह्यं) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with, able, some-times acc. also); पापाञ्जु-गुप्सते Sk.; किं त्वं मामजुगुप्सिताः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुह्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak -3 To conceal; तव गोपयते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कवि-रहस्य illustrates the roots in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमो चतुरब्धिर्धामा पापाञ्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स-देव। विदं न गोपयति यस्तु वगीयकेभ्यो धीरो-न गुह्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥)

गुह्यः 1 A king. -2 A protector.

गुह्य *p. p.* [गुह्य कर्मणि क] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7, 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. -सः 1 An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चन्द्रगुह्यः, सद्गुह्यः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmana; गुह्य, श्रुति or वृत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा शान्ता च भूभुजः। श्रुतिर्दत्तश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य कारयेत्). -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -ह, ind. Secretly, privately, apart. -सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments dast, present or future; वृत्तमुक्तगोपना बर्हिष्यमाणमुदरतोगोपना and वर्तमानमुदरता गोपना; see Kassamanjari 24. -Comp. -कथः a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -गतिः a spy, an emissary. -चर *a.* going secretly (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a spy, an emissary. -दानं a secret gift or present. -वेशः a disguisee.

गुह्यकः A preserver.

गुह्यः *f.* [गुह्य भवे क्तिन्] 1 Preserving, protection, संरक्षणं तु सर्वस्य गुह्यस्य Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; अस्त्रधारस्तु गोपयतिः K. 11.

-4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Ku. 6. 33. -7 Confinement, prison; सर-भस इव गुह्यस्फोटमकः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोपः (गो *f.*) [गुप-अच्] 1 One who guards of protecta; शालिगोह्यो जगुर्गोहः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, a base. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपन् [गुप भवे ल्युट्] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy, jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. -ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायन् Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपित्, गोपित् Protecting, preserving.

गोप्य *a.* (चोरी *f.*) [गुप्य क्तिन्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्मन् गोपति गृहमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. -म. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुह्य कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. -यः 1 A servant slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. -आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुह्यं or गुह्यं 6 P. (गुह्यति, गुह्यति) 1 To put, string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुह्यतिः शिरसि वेण्वी-भजनं Si. 14. 30; विश्वामित्रामगुण्यगौरव-गुह्यितानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (णि.) To write, compose.

गुह्यं (गुह्यं) कित *p. p.* Strung together, woven.

गुह्यः [गुह्य वच्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुह्यं अग्निनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker a mustachio.

गुह्यना [गुह्य क्तिन्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and

their acnae), good composition ; वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्प्रग्रन्थनर गुणना मतर.

गुरु I. 6 A. [गुते, गुर्त-गुर्ण] To make an effort or exertion.—II. 4 A. (p. p. गुर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. —2 To go.

गुरण [गुरु भावे लुट्] Effort, perseverance, anco.

गुरु *a.* (रु: or र्नी f.) [गृ कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जततो गुर्वी सखिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. —2 Great, large, long, extended. —3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु: दिवसेष्वेव गच्छत्सु Me. 83. —4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वापरितप्तं गुरुरराग्नाविक्रियेव V. 4. 15; Ko. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7. —5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कान्तविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. —6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. —7 Venerable, respectable. —8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). —9 Best, excellent. —10 Dear, beloved. —11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). —12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईदृ or त in तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके: &c.) —13 Irresistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. —14 Mighty, powerful. —15 Valuable, highly prized. —16 Grievous.—रुः 1 (a) A father; न केवलं तस्य गुरुकपायः शितावधूदेकधुर्वरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. —2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) ; शुश्रूषस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणा हविचारणीया R. 14. 46. —3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. —4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्युक्तरात्रौ च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically) a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमसौ प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34. —5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुपातां गुरवे निवेद्य 2 68. —6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुनेत्रसहजेण चोद्यमानस वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. —7 The planet Jupiter;

गुरुकाव्यानुगां विप्रश्वांश्चामीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. —8 The propounder of a new doctrine —9 The lunar asterism called गुरुषु.—10 N. of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsaka (called after him Prābhākara). —12 The Supreme spirit. —Comp. —अश्वर a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. —2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important (—र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुर्वधेमाहर्तुमहं यत्सिधे R. 5 17. —उत्तम *a.* highly revered (—मः) the Supreme soul. —कीरः worship; adoration —कार्य 1. serious or weighty affair. —2. the office of a spiritual teacher —कृत *a.* 1 worshipped. —2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. —क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional action —द्वः white mustard. —चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Māl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. —2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः, —तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). —2. one who defies his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —देवतः the constellation गुरु. —पत्रा the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. —2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the product of a guru's blessing; i. e. learning. —र्ष 1. the constellation गुरु. —2. a bow. —3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्न 1. topaz. —2. a gem brought from the Himalaya and the Indus. —लाघवं relative importance or value; S. 5. —वर्तिन्. —वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारि) who resides at his preceptor's house. —वारः, —वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. —व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himalaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की f.) 1 A little heavy. —2 Long (in prosody).

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. —2 N. of Vishnu.

गुरुतर, —त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. —2 Burden, trouble. —3 Dignity,

greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वच्छिन्नात्वेव भरं नयन्ति H. 2. 46; Si. 16. 27. —4 Respectability, venerableness. —5 The office of a teacher. —6 Importance. —7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गु)र्जरः 1 The district of Gujarath. —2 An inhabitant of Gujarath; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादजितं गुर्जरानां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सांमनार्थं बिलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, **गुर्वी** A pregnant woman; e. g. गुर्विणी नाडुगच्छति न स्पृहति रजस्वली.—र्वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्व Sec **गुर्व**

गुर्व 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. —2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. —2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. —2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, —गुलुछः A bunch or cluster; see **गुच्छ**.

गुरुकः The ankle; आगुरुककीर्णपण-मार्गगुरुषु Ku. 7. 55; गुलकावलंबिन K. 10.

गुलमः —लमं [गुड् मङ् उल्थलः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. —2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. —3 A fort. —4 The spleen. —5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. —6 A village police-station. —7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). —8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्ली 1 A cluster or clump of trees. —2 Jujube. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 A tent. —Comp. —केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केशः *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, —उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुलिम् *a.* (नी f.) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. —2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुम. —3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गु)वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुपित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह 1 U. (गुहति-ते, जुधद, जुधे, अ-गूहीत, अगूहिद, अगूह, अगुक्षन्त, गुह्यति-ते, वीक्ष्यति-ते, गुहितुं, गोह्नुं, गुह) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गुह्यं हति गुणान् प्रकीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुह्यं च द्रव्यं मानि Ma. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. —2 To cover with clothes.

गृहः [गृह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya; **गृह** इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śringāvera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Viṣṇu; also of Śiva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गृहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, **गृहानिबद्धमतिशब्दद्विषे** R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गृहाय Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित a. placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख a. 'cave-mouthed', wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गृहिनं A wood, thicket.

गृहिलं Wealth, property.

गृहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गृह्य pot. p. 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; **गृह्यं च गृहति** Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मोनं चैवास्मि गृह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. 2 A privacy, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Śiva. -क्षीपकः the fire-fly. -निषेदयः urino. -वृषयः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

गृह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; **गृह्यकस्ते यथाचं** Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गृह्य p. p. [गृह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ह्यं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंगिः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गृहोऽत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद्बर्णमामाद् हंसः सिंहो बर्णविषयमात्। गृहोऽस्मा बर्णविकृतेर्बर्णलोपात्-बोद्धः) the Supreme soul. -उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; **गृहे प्रत्यक्ष उत्पन्नो गृहजस्तु सन्तः स्मृतः** Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार -चारिन्

a. going about secretly. (-m.) a spy, secret emissary. -नीहः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. -पाद्, -पादः a snake. -पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -पुरुषकः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस् m. 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant ant.

गृह्यन् Concealing, hiding.

गृ 6 P. (गृहति) To void by stool.

गृः f. 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गृथ -थं eces, ordure.

गृन् a. Voided by stool (as ordure).

गृण = गृ १०. v.

गृरणे See गरण.

गृते (गृ) a. Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गृतिः f. Ved. Praise, approval.

गृदं (गृदं) 1 1 A. [गृ (गृ)ते] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -11. 10 P. (गृयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गृदः A jump.

गृधं 10 P. (गृधयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गृवाक See गृवाक.

गृवणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गृति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृजन् 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the Ga'nja. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृङि (डी) व A species of jackal.

गृत्स a. 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -स्तः The god of love.

गृथ 4 P. (गृथति, गृथ) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -Caus. (गृथयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

गृथु a. [गृथु] Lustful, libidinous. -गुः The god of love.

गृथु a. [गृथु] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृथुत्वाद्दे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृथयं, -धया [गृथ कर्मानि कृप्] Desire, greediness.

गृथ a. [गृथ-क] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृथो जरद्वयः 11. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. -पतिः, -राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jātāyu; अत्येवासीन्महति शिखरे गृथराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृथान Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृथिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kaśyapa and Tāmra.

गृथ a. Bad, wicked. -f. 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृथसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृथं Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृथिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृथीत a. Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृथिः f. [गृथति सकृद् गर्भं, ग्रहं कर्त्तुं किन् पृथो Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृदधृता गेः); आपीनभारोद्ग्रहणमयत्नात् गृथिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्सकृत् पठेती वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृथि सुदृशवत् करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासिवागृथिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -m. A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रहं गेहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्यै सुयवंध्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशपृष्ठिस्तानिर्काभिस्यः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपति-गृहात्तत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. 'कपातः 'a tame pigeon'; 'कार्याणि, कर्माणि 'household duties'; 'शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45. &c. -Comp. -अक्षः a loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईश

—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. —2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अभिनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽभिरुचिः Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अरुहं a kind of sour-gruel. —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (—ता) a guest. —आचारः 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, —वाटी, —वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कच्छपः = गृहश्मन् *q. v.* —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करणं 1. household affairs. —2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* 'a house-builder', a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household affairs. —2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; °शुद्धस्वयंशुहरयो हरिणक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासः Bb. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestino broils. —कारकः a house builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house builder. —2. a kind of wasp. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोषा, —गोषिका the small house-lizard. —चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. —2. family dissensions. —जः, —जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —वृहः setting a house on fire, incendiarianism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; दासां बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेहलीनं Mk. 1. 2. —जमनं wind. —नाशः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. —2 a sacrificer. —3. the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality.

—4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. —5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire —दन्ती Ved. 'the mistress of a house', the wife of the householder. —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. —2. a house-dog. —पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —प्रभुः a domestic ichneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °विपः a crane. °भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow; नीडारभैर्यहलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्राः Me. 23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भेजन् 1. breaking down or destroying a house. —2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. —2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —भगिः a lamp. —भाचिका *n.* bat. —भुगः a dog. —भेजः a multitude of houses. —भेष *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a household. (—यः) 1. a householder —2. a domestic sacrifice. —भेदिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brāhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहद्वारेभ्यते संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजापे गृहमधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. —नी the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यन्त्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयन्त्रपताकाभीरपौराद्वर्त्तिमिता Ku. 6. 41. —रधं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —विस्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः A house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्यदिताश्रीनां प्रत्यवायुहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहगार्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहगार्य given in शब्दहलत्रमे is not correct).

गृहवातु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard. गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house), न गृह गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते। गृहंतु गृहिणीहीनं कांता रादितिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यत्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder; गृहचंते गृहिणः कथं तु तनयानिबलदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Śānti. 2. 24, Pt. 6. 81.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S. 7. 20. गृह्य *a.* [गृह-ह्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य *q. v.* —2 Domestic. —3 Not master of oneself, dependent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village.' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird. —3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. —Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9 P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 to utter a sound; call out, invoke; नामाणि नाम गृणताममुत्तराय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; केचिद्धीताः प्रोजलसो गृणति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —With अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणेश्वरं विशाचैर्मसज्जोषितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

गर्णे *a.* [गृ कर्मणि क] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised.

गरीणि *f.* [गृ भावे-किन्] 1 Praised. —2 Frame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(डु)कः A bell for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेप् 1 A. : (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेक् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेप् 1 A. (गेवते) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेवच्.

गेहं [गे गनेशो गेवर्षो वा ईहः ईप्तिनी च Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नारि

विश्रुता जाता गेहे रोदिति तद्वति: Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहेश्चेहिन् *a.* 'bel-lowing at home only'; i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेद्वहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. गेहेनर्विन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमहिन् *a.* 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेयूरः 'a house-baro', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिश्चरि गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; महेहिन्याः पिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेहा *a.* Domestic, being in a house —1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति. जगौ, अगासीत्, गायति. गातुं, गीतं) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language) गीतश्रावयमगौरिमा Māl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वीतः S. 2. 14; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. (गाययति) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं बह्वर्णायामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung; what may be sung.

गातुं *a.* (त्री *f.*) [गै-गाने वृत्] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —*m.* 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गायः A song, singing.

गायक-पिकः [गै-यक्] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै-गाने वृत्] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. —2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot p.* [गै-करी नि-यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः सग्री P. 111. 4. 68. Sk. —2 To be sung. —या A song, singing, also the act of singing; गेये केन विनीतो वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अन्ता बाह्वयस्याहो गेयेव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेयः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेयुः [गै-इयुक्] A singer, an actor. गैर *a.* (रै *f.*) [गिते भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born. गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [गिते भवः उक्] Mountain-born. —कः, —क Red chalk; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरव *a.* [गिते भवः उक्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (Nom. गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). —2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunderbolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरा मित्रोर्वी R. 2. 3; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth: दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामासत्सारां रघुरप्यवेष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेकोऽनुगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 33. —3 Speech, words; रघोरुदारामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water (pl.). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौगोष्ठिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जघ्रव. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' (in math.). —7 The moon. —8 A singer. —9 A billion. —10 A cow sacrifice. —11 A house. —Comp. —कंदकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2 the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ear. (—कः) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger). —5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Śiva; अतिमार्कणनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. —6 a kind of deer. —7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा, —किराटिका the Śarika bird. —किलः, —कोलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृद्धिष्ठाकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तृषारस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. equint-eyed. —कुलोद्भव an epithet of Durgā. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —धुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खा a uail. —ग्रही a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोदुग्ग a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a

cow house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a moreel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, —घातकः, —घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting; dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसमगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power or range of; अनाकुमनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; 80 बुद्धिं, दृष्टिं, अवगच्छं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (—रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. (a) a district, department, province, sphere. (b) an abode, dwelling place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; अवगमोचरे तिष्ठेत् be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं वा to become visible. —4. scope, range in general; हतुर्गतिर्न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरंतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमणो U. 6. 26; Māl. 5. 24; अपि नास मनागवतीर्गोष्ठि रतिरमणवाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha: —उदहतेन क्षेत्रेन दशवर्षान् समततः । पंच चाप्यधिकान् द्योदितेन्द्रोर्ध्वं चोच्यते ॥ बसनः an epithet of Śiva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* barn in the earth (rice &c.). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जामरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. (—कः) a preparator of food, baker. —जात *a.* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [गो भूमिं नदते वै क] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रण माटरोऽस्मि Sk. ; 80 कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation; जगद् गोवत्सलिते च का न ते N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see 'स्खलित' below; मद्रौत्राकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्रातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase. —7. a forest. —8. a field. —9. a road. —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. 14. a

caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्र) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तुः, °कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज 'a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* An epithet of Indra; हवि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षयः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्वर मेखलायुगेकत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधन Ku. 4. 8. -द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) *N.* of the river Godāvari. -द्वत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्र) a crown (protecting the head). -दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. -दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अथस्य गोदानविधेरन्तरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलः U. 1; (Rām. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी *N.* of a river in the south. -दुग्ध *m.*, -दुग्धः 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वयः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरा a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुमा, -धुमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °धूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रुः a mountain. -नदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Śārāsa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. *N.* of a country. -नदीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the month of a cow. -नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of

land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नास a kind of gem -निष्यद्दः cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindāvana; °अथक्षः, °ईन्द्रः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °दलः the betel nut tree. °भङ्ग the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसा gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधुटी a young cowherdesa, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधुटी-डुकूलचोराय Bhāṣā P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2 myrrh. (-तिका) 1. a cowherdesa -2. protectress. (-पी) 1. a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesas of Vrindāvana, the companions of Kṛishṇa in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4. Nature, elementary nature. -पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. *N.* of Kṛishṇa. -7. *N.* of Siva. -8. *N.* of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पशुः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °धानी a cow-pen, cowshed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Kṛishṇa. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पिता a species of wagtail. -पिथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mā. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत (तार) 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. -भुक् *m.* a king. -धृत् *m.* a mountain. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मय *a.* granting cattle or cows. -मंडलं 1. the gobble. -2. a multitude of cows. -मत्तं = गच्छति *q. v.* -मतलिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मथः a cowherd. -महिषदा *N.* of one of the Mātṛis attending on Kārikēy. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अनुहुकुकेत धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. *N.* of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं [गोमुखवि मुखस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-ख) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मुत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Mall. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकस्वरत्वं यथेकांतरमर्थयोः । गोमुत्रिकेति तत्प्रादुर्भूतं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46.). -2. a form of calculation. -मुगः a kind of ox (गवयः). -मेदुः agem brought from the Himālayas and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदुकाः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेधः, -यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. -वानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जं *f.* wheat. -रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गो रसं तिरा Udb. °जं buttermilk -राजः an excellent bull. -राटिका, -राटी the Śārikā bird. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रत्तं the form of a cow. (-रः) *N.* of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow.

—लायु (गु.) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30.
 —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world.
 —लोभी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf.
 —आदिन् m. a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in ब्रह्मवर्ण the country about Mathurā ('This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity.') °धरः, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटः a cow-pen. —वासन a. covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, —विकर्तु m. 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse sacrifice having many cows. —विदुः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Krishna. —3. Brihaspati. —द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of रातुगुन. —विधु f., —विद्वत् cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —रीथिः f. N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisma भाद्रपद, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. —रीथि the price received for milk. —वृन्दे a drove of cattle. —वृन्दारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. °वृषजः an epithet of Siva. —वेद्यः a quack doctor. —वज्रः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् a. one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकुन् n. cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शालं —ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —श्री a kind of sandal. —वज्रपाद three pairs of kine. —वन्, —वा a. Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —वा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —दोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृशः a species of ox (गव्य). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोसिर्गः. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—स्त्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तम्भा, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —क a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् m. 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. गोदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हृत् (sometimes written हृत्) cow-

dung. —हित a. cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —n. Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय a. 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपलसक-लमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mn. 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्थाः 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2. gad fly. —छत्रं, —द्विष्ये a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् a. Rich in herds —m. i An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः ष्ट [गावास्तिष्ठंयन् वज्रं क वत्सम्] (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds. —ष्टः 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva. —ष्टः A purificatory आहुत ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °वचः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपहितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain bragger. गोष्ठेवेदिन् m. a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपदुः, गोष्ठेपगल्भी, —शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुवः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Krishna.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angirās, father of Satānanda and husband of Abalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Abalyā, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा (गुह्यते वेद्यते बाहुल्या करणे च) 1 A leatheren fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A einew chord.

गोधिः [गोधनं धीयते यस्मिन् आधार इत्] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधिरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्धः Brain; (also गोर्ध).

गोलः, ला लं [युद् अच् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Māl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globes. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; of. कुंढ. —2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 N. of the river Godāvarī. —Comp. —अव्यापः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara-chārya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [युद् ण्वुल् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Molasses. —7 Gum myrrh. —कं The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः —ग A mushroom.

गोष्टु 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः ष्टे f. 1 An assembly, meeting. —2 Society, association. —3 Conversation, chitabāt, discourse; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bb. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठिमनुभवति Pt. 2. —4 A multitude or collection. —5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. —6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. —2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गं जलं स्थिति सो क] 1 Gum myrrh. —2 Early morning, day-break. —3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. —2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिर The heel.

गोर्जिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गोडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्द-पुराण स्कन्द describes its position: —वैशः देशः समारभ्य धुवनेशातगः शिवे ॥ गोड-वेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ —2 A particular subdivision of Brāh-

mana. —डा: (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —दी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गौडी पेढी च माधवी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ma. 11. 95. —2 One of the Rāgipis. —3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three; गौडी being another name for पुरुषा वृत्ति; ओजःप्रकाशकस्ते: (वर्णः) तु पुरुषा (i. e. गौडी) K. P. 7; आजः-प्रकाशकवर्णैर्वैध आढ्यरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. —हं Sweetmeats.

गौडिक a. Relating to molasses. —कः Sugar-cane. —कं Rum.

गौण a. (जी. f.) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. —2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); गौणे कर्मणि दुहादेः प्रधाने नीडुकुवद्वा Sk. —3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). —4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणालक्षणा. —5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. —6 Attributive. —Comp. —पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक a. 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्व and तमस्व). —2 Having qualities. —3 Subordinate. —4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipā, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —Comp. —स-भवार the river Godāvari.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of Droṇa. —2 An epithet of the Godāvari. —3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. —5 Turmeric. —6 A kind of yellow pigment. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 N. of the river Gomati.

गौधमीन A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्द An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gāpi or herdsman's wife.

गौपुच्छ a. Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक a. Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौतियः The son of a Vaiśya woman.

गौर a. (रा or सी. f.) 1 White; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुहकोः R. 2. 35; हि-रवृक्षानन्देद्गौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52; Rā. 6. —2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौरोचनभ्रिपनितातगौरै Ku. 7. 17; R. 6 65; गौरांगि भवै न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. —3 Reddish. —4 Shining, brilliant. —5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The white colour. —2 The yellowish colour. —3 The reddish colour. —4 White mustard. —5 The moon. —6 A kind of buffalo. —7 A kind of deer —8 The planet Jupiter. —9 N. of Chaitanya. —र 1 The filament of a lotus. —2 Saffron. —3 Gold. —Comp. —अंगः N. of (1) Viṣṇu. (2) Kṛishṇa. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —खरः a wild monkey. —सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव a. [गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); जघन° S. 3. 8; सुरेन्द्रमात्राभितगर्भगौरवान् R. 3. 11. —2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 18. 39; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U. 6 7. —3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यमव्ययि ते गुरुस्तिरत्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71; प्रयोजनावक्षितया प्रभुणा प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाभितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. —4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोटुर्ध्वं गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; Ma. 2. 145. —5 Cumbrousness. —6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). —7 Depth (as of meaning); यद्धार्यतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour. —हंसित a. praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. —2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-नाथ. —2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. —3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, unaid. —4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. —5 The earth. —6 Turmeric. —7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गौरीचन). —8 The wife of Varuṇa —9 The Mallikā creeper. —10 The Tulasi plant. —11 The Manjishthā plant. —12 Speech. —Comp. —कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of Śiva —गुरुः the Himālaya mountain; गौरीगुरोर्द्वारमात्रविश R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. —जः N. of Kārttikeya. (—ज) talc. —पटः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Śiva,

symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kārttikeya. ललितं a yellow ornament. —सुतः 1. N. of कालिकेय. —2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरतापिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. —2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक a. (की. f.) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौशीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक a. Possessing a thousand cows.

गिधः f. Ved. Eating, consuming.

गना Ved. A woman.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. —2 To be wicked. —3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. —2 Stringing together. —3 Composing, writing; (—ना also in those two senses).

ग्रथन [ग्रंथ क्त्वं नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. [ग्रंथ संदर्भे क्त्वं नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. —2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वणः कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वररेव Si. 2. 72. —3 Arranged, classed. —4 Thickened, coagulated. —5 Knotty. —6 Hardened. —7 Hurt, injured. —8 Seized, taken possession of. —9 Overcome. —तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ 1, 9 P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथति, ग्रंथयति, also ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. —2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. —3 To wind round. —4 To write, compose; ग्रथनामि काव्यशक्तिं विततार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. —5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथनं चारुचिदुक्तिकरं पद्मवंकपा K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ संदर्भे भावे षङ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). —2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रंथारम्भे ग्रंथ-कृतं ग्रंथसमाप्तिः &c. —3 Wealth, property. —4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anuṣṭubh metre —Comp. —रुद्रं. m. —कारः —कृतं m. a writer, an author; ग्रंथारम्भे सञ्चितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. —कूटी, —कूटी 1. a library. —2. a studio.

—विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अन्वयः).

ग्रन्थनं, -ना [ग्रन्थ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. —2 Composing, writing.

ग्रन्थिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मासग्रन्थी कनककलाशवित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20 ; so मेदो-ग्रन्थिः. —2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपहितवस्त्रमग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ma. 2. 43 ; Bh. 1. 57. —3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् वारिद्यं परकरगतग्रन्थिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11 —4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. —5 A joint of the body. —6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. —7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीर्ग्रन्थिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ma. 9. 277 ; Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —तर्जनी, -र्जनी 1 N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रन्थिर्गन्धगुणास्तेषु Vikr. 1. 17. —2 a kind of perfume. —ग्रन्थनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. —2. tying a knot. —3. a ligament. —मूलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रन्थिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta. —3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रन्थेत See ग्रन्थित.

ग्रन्थिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रन्थिनः भेदा ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —2 Learned, well-read. —3 Relating to books.

ग्रन्थिम्तु a. Kontty, tied by a knot ; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रन्थिल a. [ग्रन्थिर्विद्येतस्य सिष्मां लृङ्] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. —2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस्त 1. 1 A. [ग्रस्ते, ग्रस्त 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कुरुक्षेत्रं संक्षिप्य ग्रस्ते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. —2 To seize. —3 To eclipse ; द्रविण ग्रस्ते दिनेश्वरनिशप्रणेश्वरी भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाद्युग्रस्ते तन्मदिनः स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. —4 To slur over words. —5 To destroy. —With सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. 11. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. —2 Seizing. —3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. —4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु a. Accustomed to swallow. —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्] Eaten, devoured. —2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रहं, विपद्, जरा U. 6. 39. —3 Slurred ; युक्त U. 5. 13 ; आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. —4 Eclipsed. —5 Taken. seized. —स्ते A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. —(Comp. —अस्ते the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रसः [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्] 1 A monthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful ; Ma. 3. 133 ; 6. 28 ; Y. 3. 55. —2 Food, nourishment. —3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. —4 The morsel bitten. —5 The act of swallowing. —6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. —7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. —8 An eclipse. —Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing ; i. e. bare subsistence. —शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह 1, 9 U. (In Vedio literature ग्रहः ; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत, caus. ग्राहयति ; desid. (अग्रुहति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch bold of, lay bold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्ग्रहः पादाद् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती बाजी बलगासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363 ; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. —2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; वज्रानमेव धृत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124 ; 9. 162. —3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; बन्दिग्रहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34. —4 To arrest, stop, catch ; Bg. 6. 35. —5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-इदमया मया V. 4 ; इदमेव गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमिष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. —6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् Chāṇ 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. —7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्योन् परिचर्यया सुहृद्मेहाशुभावा हि नितांतमधिनिः Si. 1. 17. 33. —8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) as in पिशाचगृहीतः, वेतालगृहीतः. —9 To assume, take ; युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. —10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. —11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि सृष्टिद्वयाद्विना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ;

पहिासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यत चचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. —12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense) ; ज्यानिनादुस्य गृह्णीत तयोः R. 11. 15. —13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. —14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्राधिकारिभ्य गृह्यतेऽनंतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यद्वि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यो वेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. —16 To buy, purchase ; यितया मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. —17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. —18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णाणि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. —19 To consoive. —20 To observe (as a fast). —21 To eclipse. —22 To undertake, undergo, begin. —23 To take up, draw (water). —24 To stop, intercept. —25 To withdraw, draw back. —26 To include. —27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. —2 To give away in marriage ; Ku. 1. 52. —3 To teach, make one acquainted with. —4 To make one take, deliver over to. —5 To become familiar with. —With अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अग्नि to seize forcibly. —11. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहीत, ग्राहयति-ते, To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ग्रह कर्मणि-क्] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. —3 Received, accepted. —4 Robbed. —5 Collected. —6 Agreed, promised. —7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. —8 Worn (see ग्रह). —Comp. —अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense ; अग्रहीतार्थं आवाह्य S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —विश्रु 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. —2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सुं ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतन् a. Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.) ; गृहीतो बद्धवनेषु Dk. 120.

ग्रहा a. 1 To be taken or received —2 To be seized. —3 To be observed

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient.—ह्रः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह-अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रुधुः कच-ग्रहः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing; अंगुलीग्रिभिर्देस्य छेद्वेत्त्यमे हे Ma. 9. 277; so गोयहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipses; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नवः ॥) नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुख-चंद्रेण भावता ॥ शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीय सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं स्वेषामभिर्दोहेण कुर्वतः Ma. 8. 271; Amara. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; ग्रान Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. —अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (—नं) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधारा, —आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. —आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; रवेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. —ईशः the sun. —कङ्कालः an epithet of Rāhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चित्तकः an astrologer. —दृशः the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. —निग्रहो (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमिः the moon. —रतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1. oppression caused by a

planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयो-ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91; H. 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. —युधः the sun. —भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. —भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. —मंडलं, —ली the circle of the planets. —यज्ञः, —यगः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. —युतिः conjunction of planets. —युद्धं opposition of planets. —राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विषः an astrologer. —शान्तिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगाटकं triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह भावे ल्यट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽनुचिः Ma. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचार्यग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्या-स्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरं N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखे-नेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28. -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रियग्रहणगुर्भिर्ग-जितैर्नतयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, —णी f. 1 An imaginary or- gan supposed to lie between the stom- ach and the intestines. -2 The intestines or that part of the aliment- ary canal where the bile assists dig- estion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhoea, dysentery -Comp. —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रसत्ताद ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. -2 To be taken

up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतु a. (त्री f.) [ग्रह-वृत् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-ग्रहीतु q. v. -2 Perceiver, observant -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्रह a. (ही f.) [ग्रह भावे घञ्] Seiz- ing, clutching; taking, holding, re- ceiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्रहावती Bh. 3. 45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -11 Beginning, undertaking. —ही A female crocodile.

ग्रह ind. (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; बन्दीग्रहं ग्रहीता V. 1.

ग्रहक a. (हिका f.) [ग्रह ण्यल्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्रहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feel- ing; Māl. 1. 41.

ग्रहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A awoon.

ग्रहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्रहिण a. [ग्रह णिनि] 1 Seizing, tak- ing, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attract- ing, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observ- ing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. —m. The wood- apple tree. —णी Adverse fate (प्रति- कूलाः).

ग्रहक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्रह्य a. [ग्रह-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह. -2 To be under- stood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4 To be received in a hospitable man- ner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. —ह्य A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रह-मन् आदेशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदं कुलस्यापि ग्राम- स्याथं कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थं स्वा- र्थार्थं वृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of any- thing); o. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19. 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in mu- sic. -Comp. —अधिहता, —अव्यक्षः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ma. 4. 116, 11. 79. —अंतरं another village. —अंतिक the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (—यं) space near a village. —आचारः a village custom. —अधानं hunting. —उपाध्या-

यः the village priest. —कूटकः 1. 'the village-post', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —काम *a.* 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sūdra. —गृह्य *a.* being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घतः plundering a village. —योषिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —वर्षा sexual intercourse ; (श्रीसंयोगः). —वैश्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (*-f.*) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —गुह्यः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, —यजिन् *m.* 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. —2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुटनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —बडः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ *a.* 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village ; कतिपयग्रामटिकार्थेऽन-कुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Rural, rustic. —2 (In music) Chromatic. —3 Rudo. —कः 1 The headman of a village ; Ms. 7. 116, 118. —2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. —2 Libidinous. —*m.* 1 A villager, peasant. —2 The head of a village. —जी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ग्रामे भवः खल्] 1 Vulgar, rude. —2 Chronotic. —3 Belonging to a village. —गः 1 A villager ; ग्रामीण-वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चैव वृत्तीनामुपरि स्थ-लोकयन् Si. 12. 37 ; Amaru. 11. —2 A dog. —3 A crow. —4 A hog.

ग्रामिय *a.* Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Village-born, rustic. —यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to or used in a village ; Ms. 6. 3 ; 7. 120. —2 Living in a village, rural, rustic ; अल्पव्ययेन सुन्दरि ग्राम्यजनो मिह-मश्नाति Chand. M. 1. —3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). —4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). —5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word) ; सुबन्ने देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्ते R. G. or कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574. are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. —6 Indecent, obscene. —7 Relating to asexual pleasures. —8 Relating to a musical scale. —म्यः 1. A tame hog. —2 The first two signs of the zodiac, Aries and Taurus. —म्यः The Indigo plant. —म्यं 1 A rustic speech. —2 Food prepared in a village. —3 Sexual intercourse. —4 Acceptance. —Oomp. —अश्वः an ass. —कर्मन् *n.* 1 the occupation of a villager. —2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. —2. sexual intercourse, copulation. —3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —यशुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि *a.* boorish, clownish, ignorant. —मृगः a dog. —बल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. —मुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. —*m.* 1 A stone or rock ; किं हि नामैतद्वृत्तिमज्ज-स्थलायुनि ग्रावाणः संभवत इति Mv. 1 ; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य इदम् U. 1. 28 ; Si. 4. 23. —2 A mountain. —3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरधन्या, गू-वनिष् नि० Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck ; ग्रीवाभंगभिरानि सुहृद्वपुषति स्वंदने दृष्टवृद्धिः S. 1. 7. —Oomp. —धंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् *a.* Long-necked, handsome-necked. —*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [गृस्ते रसात् ; गृस्-गनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —गः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the mouths of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha ; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; R. 16. 51 ; Bv. 1. 35. —2 Heat, warmth. —ग्रीमी The स्वमल्लि-का plant. —Oomp. —कालीन *a.* per-

taining to summer. —उद्गवा, —जाः —भवा the Navamallikā creeper (double jasmine).

गुह्य 1 P. (गोचरि) 1 To steal, rob. —2 To go.

ग्रेव (वी *f.*), ग्रेवेय (यी *f.*) *a.* [ग्रीवायां भवः ; अण् ढङ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck ; Si. 18. 10. —व, —व 1 A collar or necklace. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant ; नाम्नसत् करिणां ग्रेवंत्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेव्यकं [ग्रीवायां बहुवचनकारः, ढङ्] 1 A neck-ornament ; *e. g.* अस्माकं सखि वाससी न कश्चिरे ग्रेव्यकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्म, ग्रेष्मिक *a.* Relating to summer.

ग्रेष्मक *a.* (ष्मिका *f.*) 1 Sown in summer. —2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लस्ते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लह-यति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. —2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. —2 A stake, wager, bet ; स्वा-स्तुक्षीमभिरणग्लहामदीयन् Si. 8. 32. —3 A die. —4 Gambling, playing. —5 A dice-box. —6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. —7 A chess-man.

ग्लुह् 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक) 1 To go, move. —2 To steal, rob. —3 To take away, deprive of ; बहुनामग्लुहत् प्राणा-मलोचिञ्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30

ग्लुह् 1 P. (ग्लुचति) 1 To rob. —2 To go.

ग्लेष 1 A. (ग्लेषते) 1 To be poor or miserable. —2 To shake, tremble. —3 To move or go.

ग्लेव 1 A (ग्लेवते) To serve, wor-ship.

ग्लेष 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). —2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. —3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected ; Bk. 19. 17, G. 12. —4 To wane, fade, faint away. —Caus. (ग्लन्नापयति, but ग्लन्नापयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up ; S. 3. 18 ; Ku. 3. 49. —2, To tire out, exhaust. —3 To injure, trouble, hurt. —4 To enaciate, waste ; Ku. 5. 29 ; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. —2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ग्ले कर्तरि क] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

-2 Sick, ill. —नं 1 Exhaustion. -2 Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ग्लै मावे नि] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue ; मनश्च ग्लानिः सूच्यति Ms. 1. 53 ; अंगग्लानिं सुरत-

जानितां Me. 70, 31 ; Sānti. 4. 4. -2 Decay, decline ; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती S. 2. 30 ; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3

Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लान्ति *a.* [ग्लै-स्तु] Languid, wearied. ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor, -3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying ; as in घणिव, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. -2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घञ् *A.* (घञते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. -2 To flow, stream.

घर्घ् 1 *A.* (घर्घते) 1 To laugh. -2 To laugh at, deride.

घट् 1 *A.* (घटते, जघटे, अघटित, घटितुं, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.) ; द्युतितां ब्रातुमलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40 ; अंगदेन समं योजुमघटित 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23 ; 20. 24 ; 22. 31. -2 To happen, take place, be possible ; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाजमभिमत् मर्वायैः कृत्यं घटेत् सहदो यवि तस्कुतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected ; कस्यापरस्योद्भूतयैः प्रसूनैर्वादित्रलघटिते भटस्य N. 22. 22 ; उभयथापि घटते Ve. 3 ; प्रसीदेति न्यामिदमसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. -3 To be united with ; Māl. 2. 8. -4 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together ; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिनिः Si. 9. 81 ; अनेन भैमीं घटयिष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46 ; कृष्या संधिं भीमो निघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10 ; Bk. 11. 11. -2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on ; घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसाज्ज पयोधरो Ratn. 3. 9 ; घटय जघने कांक्षीं Gīt. 12. -3 To accomplish, bring about, effect ; तदर्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14 ; (अभिमत्) आनीय झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7 ; Bk. 2. 120. -4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make ; एवमभिधाय वेनतेयं...अघटयत् Pt. 1 ; कांते कायं घटितं बाहुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; घटय मुज-बधनं Gīt. 10. -5 To prompt, impel ; स्नेहीषो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. -6 To rub touch. 7 To exert

oneself for. -8 To move, agitate. -II. 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -3 To shine.

घटः [घट् अच्] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधायपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. -2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). -3 An elephant's frontal sinns. -4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. -5 A measure equal to 20 droppas. -6 A part of a column. -7 A border. -8 A peculiar form of a temple. -Comp. —आदेवः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. —उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊध्व *f.* (forming घटोघ्नी) a cow with a full udder ; माः कोदिशः स्वर्णयता घटोघ्नीः R. 2. 49. —कर्पूरः 1. N. of a poet. -2. a piece of a broken jar, pot-aherd ; जीयिष्य येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै बह्वेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. —कारः, —कुत् *m.* a potter. —ग्रहः a water bearer. —दासी a procuress ; cf. कुम्भदासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घट्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for ; एते सत्पुरुषाः वारार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य-ये Bh. 2. 74. -2 Bringing about, accomplishing. -3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. -2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. -3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना [घट्-ल्यट्] 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Happening, occurring. -3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting ; as in अघटितघटना. -4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination ; तत्तेन तत्तमयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16 ; देहद्वयार्थ-घटनाराचितं K. 239 ; U. 3. 13. -5 Making, forming, shaping. -6 Motion. -7 Strife, hostility ; Pt. 1. 159. -8 (ना) A troop of elephants.

घटा [घट् मावे अङ्] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. -2 A number, troop, assemblage ; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111 ; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64. -3 A troop of elephants assembled for material purposes. -4 An assembly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति टच्] A waterman. —कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel ; नार्यः इमंज्ञान-घटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192 ; एष क्रीडाति कूपर्यत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mlk. 10. 59. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā of the day. -4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क] 1 United, joined, connected ; Māl. 10. 23. -2 Planned, devised. -3 Happened. -4 Effected, produced. -5 Made or composed of.

घटित् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधूम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —मः A potter.

घटिधूप *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā or time of the day. -Comp. —कारः a potter. —ग्रहः, ग्रह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यंत्रं 1. a machine

for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; sec अवधु -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the Ghatikās or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिडिम्बा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas of the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट्ट 1 A. (घट्टते), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about: as in वायुघटिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विजटननखघटितेव वीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट-घट्ट] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. 'प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जाविन m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe; (बैद्यायां रजकाजातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घट्टन Shaking, moving.

घट्टना [घट्ट-युञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टित a. [घट्ट कर्मणि क] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घृण् 8 U. (घणोति, घणते) To shine. **घट्ट** 1. 10 P. (घटति, घटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घ Shining, splendid. -टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. -फलका a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घट्-अञ्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगार a belfry. -फलका, -क a shield furnished with small bells. -ताट्टा a bellman. -नाट्टः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road: (दशधन्वन्तरी राजमार्गे घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṣīlya). -2 N. of Mallinātha's commentary on the Kīrātārjunīyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारवि-काव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमार्गनिष्ये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घटिन् a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell -m. An epithet of Siva.

घंटुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घंटः A bee.

घन a [हन् घृती अप् घनोदेशश्च Tv.] 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; सजात-श्च घनाघनः Māl. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति सुघने कुचयुगलगेन युगमद्वय-रूपिते Git. 7; अयुच्युतं भवति युक् द्वौ घनकुचयुगे शशिवदनासौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amuru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Māl. 1. 32; निवृत्ति U. 6. 11. -नः 1 A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनचरित्रकलापो निःसप्तलोऽयं जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cule of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नः रुद्रयः ये repealed in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रय्यो रुद्रय्यो नमो नमो रुद्रय्यो ये ये रुद्रय्यो नमो नमो रुद्रय्यो ये. —न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. -अस्थयः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn (शरद्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgā. -अंशु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजन-मियः शिवे Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गजितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -जंवाल thick mire —ज्वाल lightning. -तलः a kind of bird (सारंग). —तोलः the Chātaka bird. —घातुः lymph. —ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. —नाभिः smoke

(being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud; Me. 5). —नी-ह्वारः thick hoar-frost or mist. —पट्ट the cube root. —पट्टी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामदिधन-पट्टीमनेकसरूपैः Ki. 5. 34. —पीपेडा a peacock. —फल (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. —मूल cube root (in math.). —रसा 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n). —वर the face. —वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). —वर्तमन् n. the sky; घनवर्तम सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. —वह्निका, —वह्नी lightning. —वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. —वाधिः the sky. —शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. —वातः a kind of pumpkin gourd. —वाहना 1. Siva. -2. Indra. —रयाम a. dark like a cloud, deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. —सम-यः the rainy season. —सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार & Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. —स्वनः -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. —हस्तसरूपा the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

घनीय 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. —नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxication. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घञ् 1 A. (घन्ते) To go, move.

घृ 10 P. (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टः A grinding stone.

घर्घर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्घरवा परे-स्मशानं सरित् Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). —रा 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा, -री 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5

A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (n. also).

वर्षरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

वर्षरिते The grunting of a hog.

वर्षे 1 P. (वर्षति) To go.

वर्मः a. [वर्ति अंगात्; वृ सिके कर्तरी मू] नि° गुणः Up.1. 146] Hot. -र्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वासहार्यशुक्रमाजगम वर्मः निषावेनामिषोपदेष्टु R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauld; ron, boiler. -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 a hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice -10 Milk (of cows). -Comp -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंशु, अंशुस् n., -उदक, -जल sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Mā. 9. 17, 1. 37. -वर्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -उदः cessation of heat. -दीपितः the sun. R. 11. 64. -दुध, -दुह् f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. -युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. -रश्मिः f. the sun. -2 heat, radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sāy.); perspiring with heat. (B. and R.).

वश् 1. 2 P. (वसति, वासति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

वसः The eater, devourer.

वसिः Ved. Food.

वश्मर a. [वस्-कमरच्] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दाशानलो वश्मरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; हृदयसुतचम्-वश्मरो द्रोणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36.

वस a. [वस्-रच्] Hurtful, injurious. -सः 1 A day; वसो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुमदीर्घं Subhāsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron.

वासः [वस् कर्मणि वच्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasturegrass; वासाभावात् Pt. 5; वासमुह्यं परागवे द्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदः, -स्थान a pasture. -कूदं hay-rick.

वासा [वस् वां इण्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

वाटः, -टा [वद् अच्] The back of the neck. -टः 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

वाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhātūra plant.

वातः [हृन् निच् वच्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्यावात S. 3. 13; नयनशर-

वात Git. 19; so पाणिनिवातः, शिरोवात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः सखलु रिपु-वातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 14; पशुवातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by 'inauspicious'; 'दिवसः'). -Comp. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

वातक a. [हृन्-निच् प्वल्] Killing, destroying; a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

वातन a. [हृन्-निच्-भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. -न 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

वातिः [हृन्-निच्-इण्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -f. A bird-net.

वातिन् a. (नी f.) [इण् निच् निनि] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). -3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

वातुक a. (की f.) [हृन्-निच्-उक्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

वात्य a. [हृन्-निच्-प्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

घाराः See under घृ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन निर्वृतः-उच्] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him "विद्वेष्वन्थो बहुलीभवन्ति".

घासः See under घस्.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घृत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुद् 1. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve -II. 1 A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः, -टी f. घुटिका; -का The ankle.

घुह 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent, defend.

घुण 1. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घृणति, घृणि-त) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः [घृण-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. -Comp. -अश-

र-लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुंटा, घुंटाकः, -घुंटिका The ankle.

घुटिकं Cow dung found in woods.

घुह A large black bee.

घुर 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुरुरा-यितपुरीघोरोघुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुरुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7.

घुरुर 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुरुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound.

घुरुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुरुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुर 1. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति, ते, घोषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाद्वे तासां दु-व्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिवेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव हिंदि-मः करिणो हस्तिपकाश्चः कृणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष a. Sounding.

घुषित a. [घृष्-क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घृष्-भावे षच्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; ६० रथं, तूर्यं, शंखं, &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्तिग्धमभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Ramour, report. -5 A herdsmen; द्वैयंगहीन-मादाय घोषहृद्वातुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गगाय घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.). The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A goat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Siva -घं Bell-metal घोषकः [घोष स्वर्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् *a.* 1 Making a sound, sound-
ing. -2 Sonant. -ती *A* lute.

घोषणं, -ण [घृष् भाव ल्युट्] 1 Proclama-
tion, declaring or speaking aloud,
public announcement; व्याघातो जय-
घोषणादिषु बलादसमलानां कृतः Mu. 3.
26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud,
making a great noise.

घोषयितुः 1 *A* crier, bard, herald. -2
A Brāhmaṇa. -3 *A* cuckoo. -4 *A*
captive.

घुसणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मधुण-
घुसणालिपेनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घुकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः *a*
crow. -नादिनी the Ganges.

घुत्कारः Hooting; Mā. 5. 19; U.
2. 29.

घृ 4 *A.* (घृयते) To kill, hort.

घूर्ण 1 *A.*, 6 *P.* [घूर्णते- घूर्णति, घूर्णित]
To roll about, move to and fro,
whirl, turn round, shake, reel,
stagger; योषितामातिमदेन जघूर्णविभ्रमा-
तिशयपूर्वा बह्वृषि Si. 10. 32; भगवत्के-
चिदघूर्णितुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si.
11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां
Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाबिलासमदितो-
न्मल्लमदाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus.
(घूर्णयति) To cause to shake, reel
or roll about; नयनान्यरणानि घूर्णयन्
Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89;
(with prepositions like आ, वि the
root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and
fro. -र्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp.
-वायुः *a* whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [घूर्ण-भावे ल्युट्] Shaking,
reeling, whirling or turning round,
revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9.
घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादशनादिद्वत् S. D

घृतिः [भवे-इत्] Rolling, revolving.
घृ 1 *P.* (घृति-घृत्) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 *U.* (वारयतिने, वारित) To sprinkle
over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 *P.* (जिघृति)
1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 *U.*
(घृणाति, घृणते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To
ahino.

घारः [घृ-घृत्] Sprinkling, wetting.
घृत *a.* [घृ-क] 1 Sprinkled. -2
Illuminated. -त 1 Ghee, clarified but-
ter; (सपिबिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं
भवेत् Sāy.). -2 Butter. -3 Water.
-Comp. -अवः, -अविस् *m.* blazing,
fire. -अवनिः the spot on the sacrifi-
cial post which is smeared with ghee.
-आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an obla-
tion of ghee. -आहः 1 the Sarala tree.
-2 turpentine. -उदः 'ocean of ghee',
one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः
boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुस्य
a stream of ghee. -कशेः 1. fire. -2
one whose locks are unctuous.
-दीधितिः fire. -धारा *a* continuous
stream of ghee. -निर्णिज *a.* shin-

ing. (-*m.*) fire. -पदे an epithet
of the goddess Ilā. -पशुः *a* sacri-
ficial victim represented by ghee.
-पूरः, -वरः *a* kind of sweetmeat; also.
-पूर्वकः -घृच् *a.* accompanied with
ghee. -घृट *a.* having a shining
body. -प्रतीकाः, -प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसक्तः fire.
-मंडः the scum of melted butter.
-योनिः fire. -लेखनी *a* ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली *A* cock-roach.

घृष् 1. 8 *P.* (घृणाति, घृण) To shine,
burn. -II. 1 *A.* (घृणते) To seize.

घृण 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine.
-3 *A* day.

घृणा [घृ-न्] 1 Compassion, pity,
tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे
घृणां वनिता सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11.
17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust,
aversion, contempt; तत्प्राज तोषं
परघृष्टघृष्टे घृणां च धीणाकणिते वितेने N.
3. 60; 1. 10; R. 11. 65. -3 Re-
proach, censure. -Comp. -अविः
m. fire.

घृणात्तु *a.* Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [घृ-नि लिङ्गभावाः] 1 Dis-
pleasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat,
sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3
The sun. -4 *A* wave. -*n.* Water.
-Comp. -निधिः the sun. (*f.*) the
Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* 1 Merciful, tender-hearted,
kind; Pt. 1 424. -2 Censorious,
abusive.

घृताक्षी *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding
in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3
Shining. -*f.* 1 Night. -2 *N.* of
Sarasvati. -3 *N.* of an *apsaras*; N.
2. 109 (the following are the prin-
cipal nymphs of Indra's heaven;
घृताक्षी मेनका रमा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा । सु-
केशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽस्मरसौधुरैः) -Comp.
-गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृत् 1 *P.* (घृति, घृट) 1 To rub,
strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुण्डल-
घृटमारयं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2
To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To
crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-
राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175.
-4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष
q. v.)

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grind-
ing.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. -कः *A* polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. -ण 1
Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding,
pounding. -णः Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brush-
ed.

घृट *a.* [कर्मणि-क] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्विप्] *A* hog. -*f.* 1
Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2
Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः *A* hog.

घोषः Intermediate space.

घोटः, -घोटकः *A* horse. -Comp.

-अरिः *a* buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका *A* mare, horse in
general; आदीकसेण करिघोटीपदातिजुषि
वादीमुषि सितिजुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण(न)सः *A* sort of reptile.
घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोक्तं मुखं
Mk. 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse,
snout (of a hog) ; दुर्बुरायमाणघोर-
घोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* *a* hog.

घोंटा 1 The jujube tree. -2 The
betelnut tree. -3 *A* timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घृ-अच् Up. 5. 64] 1
Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful;
शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुधे विद्वतेति तां R.
12. 39; or तत्किं कर्मणि घोरं मां निशो-
यसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशं
U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Vio-
lent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venera-
ble, awful, sublime. -रः *N.* of
Siva. -रा Night. -र 1 Horror,
awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venera-
bleness. -4 Magic formulae and
charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. -आ-
कृति, -दशन *a.* frightful in appear-
ance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl.
-घुष्य bell-metal. -घोरतरः Siva.
-घुष्य brass. -रासनः, रासिन्, -वाशनः,
-वाशिन् *m.* *a* jackal. -रूपः an epithet
of Siva.

घोलः, -ले Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु सस्नेहमजलं मयिते
घोलमुच्यते Susr.).

घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at
the end of comp.) Killing, destroy-
ing, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः,
बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving
one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न,
&c.

घ्नसः Ved. *A* day.

घ्रा 1 *P.* (जिघ्रति, जघ्री, अघ्रात्-अघ्रा-
सीत्, घ्रात घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at,
perceive by smell; स्युश्चापि गजो हति
जिघ्रक्षपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99.
-2 To kiss. -Caus. (घ्रायति) To cause
to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions
like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added
to this root without any material
change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोष्णः
Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रती R. 1. 43;
see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13.
70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क] Smelt. -णः,
-ण 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The
nose (also *n.*). -ण 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन दूकरा हति Ma. 3.

241. -2 Odour, scent. -3 The nose; बुद्धिद्वियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनारवग्राह्यानि Sān. K. 26; Ku. 3. 47, Rā 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. -चक्षुः a. 'having nose for the eyes,' blind (who smells out his

way). -तर्पण a grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-ञ्) fragrance, odour. -पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात p. p. Smelled, smelled at.

घ्रातव्य a. To be smelled at. -घ्य Odour.

घ्रातिः f. 1 The act of smelling; घ्रातिरध्वयमद्ययोः Ms 11. 68. -2 Smell. -3 The nose.

घ्रेय a. To be smelled at. -यं Smell, odour.

ड.

(No word in general use begins with this letter)

डः 1 An object of sense. -2 Desire, wish. 3 An epithet of Siva.

डु 1 A (डवते) To sound

च.

च a. 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. -चः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. -ind. A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence); मनो निद्राशुल्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलन कात्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयमधानैः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3. 116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शीतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव); अतीतः पथानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मननसयोः G. M.; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावोश्च दृढशे स तेः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्); जीवितुं चेच्छसे (इच्छसे चेद्) मृद हेतुं मे गदतः शृङ्ग Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) शुण्ण Bh. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is often used expletively (पादपूर्णांशे); भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides

the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाचय joining a subordinate fact with a principal one; भो भिक्षामत गां चानय; see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination; as पाणो च पादौ च पाणिपाद. -3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection; as हस्तश्च न्यग्रोधश्च हस्तन्यग्रोधौ. -4 सङ्घ चय aggregation; as पचति च पठति च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand-on the other hand', 'though-yet', to denote antithesis; न सुलभा सकलेन्दुमुखी च सा किमपि चेदमनेगविचेष्टिते V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रायुर्वन्वंतं ब्रह्मणे चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; 11, 50, 81; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Māl. 9. 39.

चक् 1 U. (चकते-ते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contended or satisfied. -2 To repel, resist. 3 To shine.

चकित a. [चक् कर्तरि क] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भयं, साध्वस; Ms. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; स्वाध्यायुसररचकित हरिणीव चास्ति Mk. 1. 17; Amaru.

46; Ms. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा Git. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. -तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear. -तं ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितशुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11; सभयचकितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2.P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-स्ते, चकासां चकार, अचकासीत्, चकास्ति) 1 To shine, be bright; गङ्गाश्चङ्कि चकास्ति नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चकास्ते चारुचमूर चर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातुकाश्चैराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकास्ते Ki. 1. 17. -Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -WITH वि to shine, be bright.

चकासित a. Shining, splendid, bright.

चकोरः [चक्-वृत्ते ओरन् Up. 1. 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नपानमदालसेन वयुषा सत्ताश्चकोरान्गनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Git. 10. (चकोरकः also.)

चक् 10 P. (चक्यति) 1 To suffer. -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चक्रल *a.* Round, circular.

चक्रसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ धर्त्ये क नि० द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्र-वत्परिवर्तते दुःस्थानि च सुस्थानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile, weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 whirlpool, -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac. 18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convoluted or spiral marks of the शालग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. -कः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1. a gender having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-नी) a goose. (-न) a parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *ai'nara*. -अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree. -आकार, आकृति *a.* circular, round. -आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः the ruddy goose. -ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of Vishnu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. -गड्डुः a round pillow. -गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the *Asoka* tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी *f.* a. rampart, an entrenchment -चर *a.* moving in a circle. (-रः) a juggler. -चारिन् *m.* a chariot. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -जीवकः, -जिविन *m.* a potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place. -दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu ; चक्रधरभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. -धरती the Gandakt river. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2. a pyritic ore of

iron -नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचेर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्र-नेमिकमेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -पालः 1. the governor of a province. -2. an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. -फलं a kind of discus. -बधुः, -बाधवः the sur. -बालः, -डः, -बालः, -डः, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74 ; प्रकटयति किमुच्चैरविषां चक्र-वाल Retn. 4. 16 ; Mv. 6. 4 ; Mu. 3. 21 ; K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. -बालधिः a dog. -भृत् *m.* 1. one who holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone; आराधय चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नेहि-खितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -भ्रातिः *f.* revolution of wheels ; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -मुषलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. -यानं a wheel-carriage. -रदः a hog. -वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिश्च Ak.) : पुत्रमेवं गुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाग्रहि S. 1. 12 ; तत्र तन्वि कुचावेतो नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी । आसमुद्रक्षितिशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करमदः ॥ Udb. (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपद्वाः किल महाशय-चक्रवर्तिं विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. -वाकः (की *f.*) the ruddy goose : दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमि-वेका Me. 83. -बधु the sun. -वाटः 1. a limit, bonnoary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. an epithet of Vishnu -साहवः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति के क] Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य मत्तु मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. -*m.* 1 An oilman.

-2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus bearer. -का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य इति] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (सूचक). -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu ; Si. 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. 10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिकु 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow ; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रिवत् *m.* An ass ; Si. 5. 6.

चक्षु 2 A. (च्छे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses.) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्षु-लुट् नह्यादेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्ष् अस्ति न ह्यादेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati -*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस्, *a.* [चक्ष् कर्णे उस्ति Un 2. 118] Seeing. -*n.* 1 The eye ; दृश्यं तस्मिन् न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9 ; कृष्णसारे ददचक्षुः S. 1. 6 ; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नय-चक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight ; look, vision, the faculty of sight ; चक्षुराद्युच्चैव प्रहयिते Ms. 4. 41. 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. -Comp -गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. -ग्रहणे morbid affection of the eye. -हविर् the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -बधः blinding the sight ; Vā. 67. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -रामः (चक्षुः रामः) 1. redness in the eyes. -2. 'eye-love', love or liking by an expressed by an exchange of glances

पुरश्चुरागस्तद्वृ मनसोऽन्यतरता Māl. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः काकिलेषु न परकलनेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1. also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तेषु कपोलेषु II. 1; Ms. 2. 198. —2. an object of sight, any visible object. —3. the horizon. —अवत् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरासीत्समस्ता द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. —2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य a. [चक्षुषि हितः यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si 8. 57. —2 Good for the eyes. —3 Produced from the eye. —व्यः-व्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्रुणः, -रः 1 A tree. —2 A carriage. —3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चक्रमणं a. [क्रम् यङ् ल्युट् यङो लृक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. —2 Going slowly or crookedly. —3 Moving or going about, walking; चिक्रं चक्रमणं रात्रौ Chān. 97; चक्रे स चक्रमणं चक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. —4 Going slowly or tortuously. —5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग a. 1 Handsome, beautiful. —2 Clever. —3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् m. Beauty.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चति) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चञ्चत्तच्चञ्चदध्मन्तां U. 5. 3; Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चच्चञ्च Nāg. 4; चञ्चगराग Git. 1. —2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विप्रीदति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति ताव Git. 4. —3 To leap, jump. —4 To go, move.

चञ्चः [चञ्च-अञ्] 1 A basket. —2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (चञ्चगुलं मातृ). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). —2 A straw-man, doll. —3 A puppet of grass or reed. —4 A contemptuous epithet of man.

चञ्चरक a. 1 Leaping; jumping. —2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चञ्चरिन् m. The large black bee; करी वरीवरीति चेद् दिशं सरीवरीति कां । स्थिरीवरीकरीति चञ्च चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरी, -चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; चुलुकपति मवीयां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. 9. ; कुंदलताया विमुक्तमकरं रसाया अति चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयरुद्धमेमभर-भञ्जनकातरभावमेतः ॥ Vb. 1 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. [चञ्च-अलङ्, चञ्च गतिं लालिला-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वेन भर्तृहरि-णीशिशुचञ्चलानीं Cn. P. 27; चञ्चलकुंडल Git. 7; Amaru. 79. —2 (fig.) inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघ-वितानमध्याविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 64; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —लः 1 The wind. —2 A lover. —3 A libertine. —लः 1 Lightning. —2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चु a. [चञ्च-उञ्] 1 Celebrated; renowned, known. —2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु); ओडेन रामो रामैश्चञ्चुचन-चञ्चुना Si. 2. 14; see चञ्चु. —चुः A deer. —चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. —Comp. —चुटः, -ट the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुटे चपलरति चकोर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोच चञ्चु-पुटमोहदा विहायसा तेन विहर्य भूयः N. 3. 99; स्थलिसञ्चुपुटेन पक्ष्मि 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. —भृत्, -भृत् m. a bird. —सूचिः the tailor bird.

चञ्चुका A beak, bill.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चदति, चदति) 1 To break, fall off, separate. —2 To rain. —3 To cover. —11. 10 U. (चादयेति-ने) 1 To kill, injure. —2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. —2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. —2 Falling off in small pieces.

चट्टः, -ट्ट n. [चट्ट-उञ्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. —2 A scream. —3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —ट्टुः The belly.

चट्टल a. [चट्ट-उलङ्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमेक्षत जनश्चट्टलामयाव Si. 5. 6; त्रासातिमात्रचट्टलेः स्मरतः सु-नेत्रेः R. 9. 58; चट्टलकरोद्धतमेक्षिता-नि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10. 13. —2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.); किं लब्धं चट्टल रव्यह नयता सा-भाग्यमेतां वृक्षां Amaru. 14; चट्टलप्रणय दृष्टितेन 71. —3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चट्टलचाटुपदचार सुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं Git. 10. —लः Lightning.

चट्टलोल, चट्टलोल a. 1 Tremulous. —2 Lovely, beautiful. —3 Talking a sweet words.

चट्टचटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c. चट्टचायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चट्टचायनं Crackling

चण 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. —2 To go. —3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण a. (At the end of comp.). Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; as अक्षरचणः —णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पतितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रकं भंक्तुं Pt. 1. 132. —Comp. —अम्लं sour pease, —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent; impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधनेनरपरधचंडाद् युरो-कुशाडुपतिमाद् विभोपे R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. —2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. —3 Active, quick. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Mischievous, evil. —6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. —2 Siva. —3 Skanda. —4 The tamarind tree. —ड 1 Heat, warmth. —2 Passion, wrath. —adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. —Comp. —अंशुः, -चोधिनिः, -भातुः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —हुंदा a form of Durgā; (= चांशुडा q. v.). —सृगः a wild animal. —वि. क्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् a. Violent, warm. —ती N. of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडे हंतुमशुद्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामबधूयपादपतिं जातानुतपेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. —डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. —2 Hurt, injury. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; पुण्यं यायाश्चिभुवनशुरोर्धम चंडी-श्वरस्य Me. 33. —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडि f., चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. —2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडी 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -क A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. [चंड आलव्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कूर-कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. —लः 1 A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Śūdra father and a Brāhmaṇa mother. —2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडालः किमयं हि-जातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Me. 5. 131; 10.

12, 16; 11. 176. —Comp. —बल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —2 N. of Durgā.

चंडुः [चंड-उत्] 1 A rat, mouse. —2 A small monkey.

चट् 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg, request. —2 To go. —Caus. (चातयति-ते) 1 To cause to hide. —2 To scare, terrify.

चतित a. (Ved. चत्) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातन a. Driving away, removing. —न 1 Tormenting, afflicting. —2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर Num. a. [चत्-उत् Un. 5. 58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः m.; चतस्रः f.; चत्वारि n.) 4; चत्वारो वयसुर्विजः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्ये कीमार्तं यौवने वार्धके चेति; चत्वारि श्रेणा त्रयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासान् गम्य चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. —ind. Four times. [of. Zend chathru; Gr. tessares; L. quatuor]. [In comp. the *च* of चतुर is changed to a visarga (*ch*) which in some cases becomes *sh*, *ch* or *sh* or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. —Comp. —अंश a fourth part. —अंग a. having 4 members, quadripartite. (—ग) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीवलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subbāsh. —2. a sort of obess. —अग्नि a. having four parts. (—नी) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुल 1. the four fingers of the hand. —2. four fingers broad. —अंत a. bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसप्तली S. 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीति a. eighty-fourth. —अशीति a. or f. eighty-four. —अश्र, —अश्र a. (for अश्रि सि) 1. four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. —2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चतुरस्र तस्याश्चतुरस्रशोभिषयुः Ku. 1. 32. (—अश्र, —अश्र) 1. a square. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a. period of four days. —आतमन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —आननः —मुखः an epithet of Brāhmā, इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. —आश्रम the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhman. —उत्तर a. increased by four. —उत्तण the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुर्वर्ण) a. heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square,

quadrangular. (—गः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. —2. a tortoise. —गदः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; चत्वारिंशत्तम forty-fourth. —गवत्त (चतुर्गवत्त) a. ninety, fourth, or with ninety-four added. —चतुर्गवत्तं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four.' —दंतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश a fourteenth. —दशन a. fourteen. 'रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपरिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्रेष्ठमा गायः कामदुष्यः सुरेश्वरगजो रत्नादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तश्लो विषे हरिपुत्रः शंखोऽध्वने चांशुषे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुपुः सदा मंगलं ॥). 'विंशति (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—वदंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रे युराणं). मीमांसा तन्मपि च पता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः, —लं a royal litter. —द्वार 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. —2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four. —पंच a. (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् f. (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (—थ also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39. 9. 264. (—थः) a Brāhman. —पद a. (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. —2. consisting of four limbs. (—दः) a quadruped. (—दी) a stanza of four lines; परं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. —पाद्-द (चतुष्पाद्-द) a. 1. quadruped. —2. consisting of four members or parts. (—म.) 1. a quadruped. —2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्व the four sides of a square. —पाद्ः an epithet of Viṣṇu. (—पु n.) a square. —भृत् the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भाजः N. of Viṣṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. —2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (—जः) 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 16. 3. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. a square. (—जः) a square. —मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the

bright half of a month to the 11th day in the bright half of kārtik). —मुख a. having four faces. (—खः) an epithet of Brāhmā; रक्तः सर्वे चतुर्मुखः R. 10. 22. (—खः) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. —2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brāhmā. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. —2. four principal colours. —वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. —2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (—वः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Viṣṇu. (—हं) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुर्दशालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्दशाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालनिर्ममं प्रवेश Mk. 3. 7. —वटि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. —2. N. for the Rīgveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. °कलः (pl.) the sixty-four erte. —सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. —सप्तं an unguent of four things, (saṇḍal, agallochum, saffron and musk). —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, —ण a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होत्रकं the four priests taken collectively. चतुर्थ a. (थी f.) [चतुर्थां राण इड युक् च] The fourth. —थः The fourth letter of any class. —थे A quarter, a fourth part. —Comp. —अंश a. receiving a fourth part. (—शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhman's religious life, Sannyāsa. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्ष a. eating the fourth meal. —भाज a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —यिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The dative case (iu

gram.). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्था *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुर्गुण *a.* [चतुर्वयं चत्वारोऽयं वा यस्य वा क्व] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुर्गुणं च पंचगुणं च शतं सन् Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —वक्त्रं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —वक्त्रं 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुर्विंशिका The number 'four.'

चतुष्टय *a.* (यी. f.) [चत्वारोऽयं वा विधा अस्य तस्य] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयसमीरिता। प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. —यं 1 A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थार्थं किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. -2 A square. -3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चतुर *a.* [चत्-उत्-] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव हूति Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15. 44; मुगयाऽजहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वचः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —रः 1 A round pillow. -2 Crooked gait. -3 An elephant's stable. —रं 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. -2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [चत्-श्च-त् Up. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. -2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु अष्टिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. -3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. -4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. -2 Kusa grass. -3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चदति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [चद-किरि-] 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 An elephant. -4 A snake.

चन् 1, 6. P. [चनति-] 1 To sound, -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. -2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. -2 To eat. -3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *a.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क्व, कदा, कुत; to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note. Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चन्द् 1 P. [चंदति, चंदित] 1 To shine. -2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चन्दः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.

चन्दकः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of fish.

चन्दनः-नं [चन्दयतात्-स्यु] 1 Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाया शु-रुचन्दनैधमे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चन्दनं शुचौ पिबेयं यति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चन्दनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चन्दनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमयञ्च चन्दनं न प्रवेदति 1. 41. -2 Anything most excellent of its kind. -Comp. —अ-चलः, -गिरिः, अदिः the Malaya mountain. —उदकं sandal water —पुष्पं clovea. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. -2. a kind of alkali (वज्रसार).

चन्दनिक *a.* Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

चन्दनीया *a.* Kind of yellow pigment (गोरौचना).

चन्दिरः [Up. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. -2 The moon; अति च मानससमृद्धिनिधिं यशो विमलशारदचन्दिरचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113; शुक्लं शुभं चन्दिरं चिरमिव चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चन्द्र *a.* [चंद्-णिच्-] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold) -2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा मल्लादनाञ्चद्रः R. 4. 12; इत-चन्द्रा तमसैव कोऽसौ 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चन्द्रश्चांडालवर्मनि H. 1. 61; शुक्लं, वन्दनं &c.; पर्याप्तचन्द्रेव शरत्त्रिषारम् Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see below). -2 The moon, as a planet. -3 Camphor; विलेपनस्यार्थिकचन्द्रभागताविभावनं चापललाप पांडुरां N. 1. 51. -4 The eye in a peacock's tail. -5 Water. -6 Gold (*n.* also). -7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. -8 A spot similar to the moon. -9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. -10 A reddish kind of pearl. -11 The fifth lunar mansion. -12 The

number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चन्द्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचन्द्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). —द्रा 1 Small cardamoms. -2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -3 An awning, a canopy. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. Vishnu. -2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः, the half moon; Pt. 4. °चूडामणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आ-तपः 1. moon-light. -2. awning. -3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मजः, —औरसः, —जः, —जाता, —तनयः, —नन्दना, —पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. (नः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. —आपदिः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. -2. awning. -3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (-या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपलः the moon-stone. —कला 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चन्द्रकलामिवावनचरिं देवात्समासाद्य मे Māl. 5. 28. -2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, —मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मादुद्धते चन्द्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru. 57; Bh. 1. 21, Māl. 1. 24. (-तः, -तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal wood. —कांत 1. a night. -2. the wife of the moon. -3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moon-light, (*n.*) silver. —श्रवः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible —ग्रहे the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °रथः a deceased progenitor, the Manca. —गोलिका moonlight. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चंचला a small fish. —चूडः, —मौलिः, —शेखरः, —चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्यपालम्पत चन्द्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. —द्वाराः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣha and married to the moon. धुतिः sandal-wood. —(*f.*) moon-light. —नामन् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar. —पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70; Māl. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बालः 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. —चिह्नः the sign for the nasal (°)

—भस्म *n.* camphor. —भाग N. of a river in the south. —भासः a sword ; see चंद्रहास —भूति *n.* silver. —मणि the moon-stone. —मण्डल 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2 the lunar sphere —3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiast. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, लोह, लोहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —चंद्र *a.* moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण *q. v.* —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1. a room on the top (of a house &c.) ; विद्युतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिधुनुस्वराः करोति R. 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone ; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवा N. of Budha or Mercury. —(वर) small cardamoms. सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Rāvana ; हे पाणयः किमिति बाण्ड्य चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. —3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudharmika. [He was born under the Māla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe ; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horses.] —(सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock ; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस *m.* 1 The moon ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलाग्र ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. —2 A mouth. —3 Stomach.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight ; इतः स्मृतिः का खलु चांद्रिकाया यद्विधिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116 ; R. 19. 36 ; कायुकेः कुभीलकेश्य (परिहृष्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated ; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिक ; cf. कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhāga. —6 The Mallikā creeper. —Comp —अंजु ज the white lotus opening at moon-rise. —द्रावः the moon-stone —पायिन् the Chakora bird.

चांद्रिग *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possesses aig gold. —2 Having the moon. —*m.*

The planet Mercury (son of the moon.)

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barbar. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चंद्र 1. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चपयतिने) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट *q. v.*

चपल *a.* [चु-भृदयागतौ कल उपधकार-स्वाकारः Tv. ; cf. Up. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous ; कल्पभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering ; Śānti. 2. 12 ; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary नलिनीदलगत-जालमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Mōha M. 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile ; (गर्त) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash ; cf. चपल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Chātaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुषमं रतिपतिभृगुकानने Gīt. 7. —2 An unchaate or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakehmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; Si. 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the finger extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand ; खड्गिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकं ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. (चमति, चांत) 1 To drink, sip, drink off ; चवानं मधु मायवीकं Bk. 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry ; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवित्वेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16 ; तदपेक्षया चाचर्ययेव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* 1 Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम-अच् Up. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara —री 1 A shoot, sprout (भंजरी). —2 The female Chamara ; यस्याप्यर्धं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यञ्जने-

श्मर्यः Ku. 1. 13, 48 ; Si. 4. 60 ; Me. 53. —Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छा) a squirrel.

चमरिकाः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमस्वरिन्, चम-अच् Tv.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c)

चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चमूः *f.* [चम-ऊ Up. 1. 81] 1 An army (in general) ; पश्यैतां पांडुपुत्रा-नामाचर्य महतीं चमू Bg. 1. 3 ; राक्षसीनां चमूनां Me. 43 ; गजवती जयतीव्रहया चमूः R. 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander ; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer ; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणं Si. 1. 8.

चंपू 10 U. (चंपयतिने) To go, move.

चंपः [चंप-अच्] The Kovidāra tree. —य The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चंप-ण्डल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree ; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपक-दामनोरी Ch. P. 1. —2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. —Comp. —माला 1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. —2 a garland of Champaka flowers. —3 a kind of metre (see App.). —रमा a species of plantain.

चंपकातुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhāgalsapura.

चंपातुः = चंपकातु *q. v.*

चंपूः *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse ; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्वमिधी-यते S. D. 569 ; for instance भोजव्यू, नलच्यू, भारतच्यू &c.

चंय 1 P. (चंयति) To go, move.

चम्रिग *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमस्वर्य) ; Rv. 1. 56. 1.

चय 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चवार, चवारीत् चरति, चरति or sometimes चरिषे) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander ;

नडाशिका हरिणशिक्षाये मंदमंदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर्च may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कपयश्चेद्वारतरं रामस्येव मनोरथः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act; रचयति रेखाः मलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person), चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze; सुचिरं हि चरतः शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be defused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. -Caus. (चरयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf. L. *curro*.]

चर a. (रि. f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking; grazing &c.; धनोरप्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9. -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.). -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable; see चराचर below; Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तचरः, अध्यापकचरः late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karapa in astrology. -8 The Karapas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. 10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. -अचर a 1. moveable and immovable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुत्रि राधारतं गतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-त्) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63. 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. -2. The sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-रि) a young woman. -द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुत्रः a mediator. -भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac; i. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरतः The wag-tail.

चरण-ञ् [चर्-कणे ल्युट्] 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एव स्थस्यते चारयेन Ve. 3. 38; आरत्या कामममचरोति चरणं त्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas; e. g. चरणसुरवः Mv. 1, Māl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -ञः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -ञ् 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.) -Comp. -असृतं, -उद्धृतं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आसकं वनं trampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रन्थिः m., -पर्वन् n. the ankle. -ज्यासः a foot-step. -पः a tree. -वतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Ms. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. -युष्मत्, -सेवा 1 prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चराणिः A man (मनुष्य); Bv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living, -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [चर अमच Up. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back; वृद्धं तु चरमं मनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -न् ind. At last, at the end. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -कमाधृत m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old, aged; Māl. 6. 2.

चरि [चर्-इत्] An animal.

चरित p. p. [चर् कर्मणि क्] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Perfumed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved; S. 5. 16. -न् 1 Going, moving, course -2 Acting, do-

ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; तर्कं खलुरय चरितं महाकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्पणीति प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; दीर्घोक्तसम्बन्धचरितं लिखति S. 7. 5; so दूष्ककुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराज्ययोर्दुर्लभं चरितार्थं विभक्तं R. 12. 87; चरितार्थं भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense. -Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit; Ku. 4. 45. 'ता the attainment of the desired object; S. 5.

चरितव्य pot. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर्-इत्] 1 Behaviour, habit conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures. -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -बन्धकः a friendly pledge.

चरिण्यु a. [चर्-इण्यच्] Moveable active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरित्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य a. [चर्-कर्मणि यत्] To be gone; to be practised &c. -र्च 1 Going about, moving, walking about; driving or going in a carriage; रथं U. 5. -2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्य. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance, Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्य, तपचर्य. -5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading; visiting. -ई 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [चर्-उत्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes; अनवसायी निवर्तनपक्व ओदनश्चरति याजिकाः (it is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरु; of. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.). -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. -चेलिन् m. N. of Siva. -रथाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्कतिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्य 1 P. (चर्चिन्) To go or move.

चर्च I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित) To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. -2 To discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चा [चर्च-अच्] Considering, deliberation.

चर्चक a. [चर्च-कृत्] Repeating. **चर्चन** [चर्च-ल्युट्] 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, **चर्चरी** [चर्च-वा० अन् गीत० स्त्री] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). -3 The recitation of scholars. -4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery. -7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony. -9 Alternate recitation of a poem by two persons.

चर्चरीक: 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or curling of the hair.

चर्चा, **चर्चिका** 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading, perusal. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चामरचय K. 157; श्रीसंखचर्चा विष Gt. 9. -5 An epithet of the goddess Durgā.

चर्चा f. [चर्च-भावे इत्] 1 Repetition -2 Investigation (विचारणा).

चर्चिक 1 Anointing the body. -2 An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चन्दनचर्चितनीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Gt. 1; Rs. 2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, investigated. -3 Sought, desired. -त Anointing, smearing.

चर्चस m. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera.

चर्चन a. Ved. Stringing together. -न A hook, or pin.

चर्च a. 1 To be strung or tied. -2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्पट [चर्प-अट्] 1 The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended; of. चपेट -2 A quantity of bubbles or specks.

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (पिठकभेद).

चर्ह 1 P. (चर्हति) 1 To go, move. -2 To eat.

चर्हट: A kind of cucumber.

चर्हटी 1 Noiae of meniment. -2 Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् n. [चर्मन्ति Un. 4. 144] 1 Skin (of the body). -2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense of touch. -5 A shield; Si. 18. 21. -Comp. -अंतः a piece or strap of leather. -अभस्र n. lymph. -अवकतर्तन working in leather. -अवकातिन्, -अवकर्तु m, a shoe-maker. -कारः, -कारिन्, -कुत्त m. 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2. a mixed caste (from a Chāṇḍāla woman and a fisherman). -कारकः a worker in leather. -कीलः, -लं a wart. -चटकः, -का, -चटिका, -चटी a bat. -चित्रकं white leprosy. -ज 1. hair. -2. blood. -तरंगः a wrinkle. -तिल a. covered with pimples. -बुधः -नलिका, -नालिका a whip. -वर्ल -दूषिका a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease. -द्रुमः, -द्रुक्षः the Bhūrja tree. -पट्टिका a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat. -पटुका a leather-shoe. -प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl. -प्रसेवकः, -प्रसेविका a bellows. -बंधः a leather band or strap. -मुंडा an epithet of Durgā. -यष्टिः f. a whip. -वसनः 'clad in skin, N. of Siva. -बाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -संभवा large cardamome. -सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern. -पय Leather-work.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern.

चर्महः, -चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a [चर्म-इत्] Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् a. (जी f.) [चर्म-इति] 1 Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern. -m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. -2 Plantain. -3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्मा See under चर्.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लागलं गाढरतं चर्चिमारुध्यमानं Pt. 4; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरेहरहर्जपांतरं चर्चते Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up. -3 To relish, taste.

चर्चण, -णा [चर्च-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Chewing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्चणं वा स्वामिसे विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com. = चर्चणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्याधर्मभेदादात्मनोऽसमुद्रव इत्युक्तकारः); ६०; also; निष्पत्त्या चर्चणस्यास्य निष्पात्तिरूपचारतः 58.

चर्चा [चर्च-अच्] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्च m.). -2 Chewing.

चर्चित p. p. [चर्च-कर्मणि-क] Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्चण (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless reiteration. -पत्रं a spitting pot.

चर्च्य pot. p. [चर्च-कर्मणि-ण्यत्-यत् वा] To be chewed, chewable. -चर्च Solid food, such as requires mastication.

चर्चाणि a. [चर्च-अणि अदिश्र चः Tv.] Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving, moveable. -3 Swift, active. -णिः A man. -f. A disloyal woman (चर्चनी).

चल I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, च-चाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir; छिन्नाश्वेलुः क्षणं भुजा Bk. 14. 40; सप-क्षोद्विचिवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. -2 (a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदुत्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन शङ्खिमात् Chāp.; 32; चचाल बाला स्तनाभिस्रवल्कला Kn. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चलेश्वरीपरमिहाः Ku. 6. 92 v. 1. -3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; हुनेरपि यतस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन द्वादिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नयास जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 361. -Caus. (च-चालयति, चलित, चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir. R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from; चाणक्ये चलित-ताधिकारविमुखे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead away from. -4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -5 To disturb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईशते Si. 15. 40. -II. 6. P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [चल-अच्] 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.) चलापांगो दुर्दुः सुशसि S. 1. 24; चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दृष्टितारश्चनचस्थितं वृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जने Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाभितेपु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चलं जीविजयौवनं Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confused. -लः 1 Trembling, shaking agitation. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The supreme being. -लः 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning. -3 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल a. 1. moveable and immovable. -2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory (= अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलौ Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचल = चंचल Malli.) कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (—लः) a crow. -आतंकः rheumatism -आत्मन् n. inconstant, fickle-minded. -हृदिय a. 1. sensitive. -2 sensual. -इषुः one whose arrow

flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. —कणः the true distance of a planet from the earth. —चंचुः the Chakora bird. —चित्त a. fickle-minded. —दलः, पत्रः the Asvattha tree. —संघिः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन *a.* [चल भावे लुट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. —नः 1 A foot. —2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T.S.; हस्त, जातु &c.; तरल-दृग्गंचलचलनमनोहरध्वनजानितरितारां Git. 11. —2 Tearing or leaving off. —3 Roaming, wandering. —नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women —2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायाम् कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women. —निका Silken fringes.

चलित *p. p.* [चल-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. —2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः —3 Attained. —4 Known, understood. —5 Removed, displaced. (*fee* चल). —ते 1 Shaking, moving. —2 Going, walking. —3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नाट्यमन्तरंग M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उच्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मीयते कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. —2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. चुलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चर् 1. 1 U. (चरति-ते) To eat. —II. 1 P. (चरति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चर्कः —कं [चर्-करणे कुन्] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; चरुतेः शिरस्यैश्वर्यकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49; सुखं लालाङ्गिर्न पिबति चर्कं सा-सवनिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57; Māl. 5. 18. —कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. —2 Honey.

चरतिः [चर् भावे अति] 1 Eating. —2 Killing. —3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चरालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. —2 An iron ring at the base of the post. —3 A hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति-ते) 1 To be woked. —2 To cheat, deceive. —3 To be proud or haughty. —4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lucre.

चाक्र *a.* (की. f.) [चक्रेण निवर्तनं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). —2 Circular. —3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक *a.* (की. f.) [चक्रेण चरति-उच्] 1 See चाक्र above. 2 Relating to a

company or circle. —कः 1 A potter. —2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165 (= तैलिक according to Mit. ; शकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A proclaimer. —4 A bird, chorister. —5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय *a.* (चक्र-उच्) Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष *a.* (की. f.) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुः सू. अण्] 1 Depending on or produced from sight. —2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. —3 visible, to be seen. —यः N. of the sixth Manu. —ई Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं (चंचल-व्यञ्ज) 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-देशे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटाः = प्रतारका विश्वास ये परधनमपहरति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैः A young sparrow.

चाटुः — *n.* [चट्-उण्] 1 Pleading or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); मियः मियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विराचित-चाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितमणिपातं Git. 11; Amara. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sānti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts; Māl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1 flattering or coaxing language. —2. service. —उल्लोल, —कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly flatterer; शिशवातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —वटुः *a.* jeater, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —ज्ञतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुस-तेरुचकूलं Git. 2; गजयुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुज्ञतेश्च युक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleading or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चाणक्यमयनक्षेत्रखञ्ज] Fit for or sown with the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विशगुप्य, कीदृशः see कीदृश्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, —सूदन N. of Krishna.

चांई Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली. f.) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An outcast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरपरा Bh. 3. 56; Ma. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. —2 N. of Durgā.

चातकः (की. f.) [चत् याचने कर्तरि पृष्ठ] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; दृष्ट्वा एव पतति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोर्विद्वः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनन्दना 1. the rainy season. —2. cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री. f.) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —रः A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्दृष्टचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिस्तेन विन्यायते अण्] Four caste in playlog at dice. —क्षः A small round pillow.

चतुरर्थिकः [चतुर्थ अर्थेयं विहितः उच्.] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की. f.) [चतुर्थ आश्रमेयं विहितः उच्.] चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (नी. f.) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरी रथचर्या वेत्ति उच्.] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थकः, चातुर्थिक *a.* (की. f.) [चतुर्थ अक्षि मयः उच्. वृज् वा] Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —का A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाहिक *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —जः A demon (Sk.) चतुर्दशो दश्यते इति)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अन्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भातिक a. Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास a. [चतुर् मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सि 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टे). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक a. (सिका f.) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्ये [चतुर् मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ष्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्य [चतुरस्य भावः षष्] 1 Skill cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भूचातुर्य Bb. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य a. [चातुर्वर्ण्यश्च] Snit-ed to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —वर्त्त 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य a. (स्त्री) Knowing the four Vedas. —चै The four Vedas; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्य Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र a. Conducted by the four priests. —त्र 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कण्डिक a. Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय a. [चतुष्टयं वेदि, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय. **चात्रं** [चाय् कत्रे ण्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Up. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass (वर्ध).

चांदनिक a. (स्त्री f.) [चंदनेन संबन्धः] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. —2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र a. (स्त्री f.) [चंद्रस्येव अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; शुक्र-चांद्रादुष्णं चित्रचंद्रमभिधत्ता अथर्व Si. 2. 2. —चंद्रः 1 A lunar month. —2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). —3 The moon-stone. —चंद्रं 1 The vow called

चांद्रायण q. v. —2 Fresh ginger. —3 The lunar mansion called चंद्रशीर्ष. —क्षी Moonlight. —0omp. —आरुय fresh ginger. —भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. —मासः a lunar month. —व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रिक Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस a. (स्त्री f.) [चंद्रमस इव अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोद्वा चांद्रमसीव लेखः Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पक्षगुणाच्च शुक्ले पक्षाभिता चांद्रमसीमभिल्या 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. —सि N. of the wife of Brihaspati. —सं 1 The constellation मृगशिरस् —2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायना, -रि [चंद्रमसोऽयं किञ्च] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायण [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञाया जत्वम् संज्ञायार्थं दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 et seq. and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक a. (स्त्री f.) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये बहति रणधुरां को भयस्वारकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' —2 The rain-bow. —3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. —4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापिन् a. [चापोऽयस्य इति] Armed with a bow. —m. 1 N. of Siva. —2 The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

चापल, -ल्य [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे षष्] 1 Quick motion; swiftness. —2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. —3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; किञ्च चापलं U. 4; तदुक्तं कर्ममागः चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तसुखसिद्धिं चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. —4 Restiveness (as of a horse); युना युना स्तननिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. —5 Beldness; Ku. 5. 40. —6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रि 1 चमयोः विकारः तत्पुच्छ-विमितत्वात् (also -रा-सि sometimes) A chowrie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of stream-

er on the heads of horses); व्याधूय-ते निधुलतरभिर्मंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव धूपतेः शान्तिप्रभं छत्रमु-भे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रवन्तस्मिवाचलं हय-शिरस्यायामवच्छामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. —0omp. —ग्राही, -ग्राहिन् m. a person who carries a chowrie. —ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chowrie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणिता-मरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. —पुष्प-कः 1. the betel-nut tree. —2. the Ketaka plant. —3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a chowrie.

चामरिन् m. [चामर-इनि] A horse. **चामीकर** [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. —2 The Dhātūra plant. —0omp. —प्रत्यय a. like gold.

चायुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived —यमाचंडं च मुंडं च गुह्यं त्वमुपागतम् । चायुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भवियसि ॥).

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. —2 The Nāgakesara tree. —च 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. —2 Gold. —3 The Dhātūra plant; (m. also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाप्यं Food.

चाय 1U. [चायति ते] 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्ष्णीयप्रमदाश्चायिरे विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेषुः Si. 12. 51. —2 To worship, honour.

चायनीय a. To be worshipped.

चायितु a. Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु a. [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर षष्, अण्] 1 Going, walk-ing, gait, wandering about; संहल-चारशीला V. 5. 2; कीडाशैले यवि च विचरेत् पादचारण नीति Me. 60 walk on foot. —2 Motion, course, pro-gression; संगलचार, शनिचार, राहु &c. —3 A spy, scout, secret emis-sary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. —4 Performing, prac-tising. —5 A prison. —6 A bond, fetter. —र An artificial poison. —0omp. —अंतरिन् a. spy. —ईक्षणा, —चक्षुस् m. ' using spies as eyes ' a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their med-dlum; चारचक्षुर्महिपतिः Ms. 9. 256; of. Kāmandaka. —गावः पश्यति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām. —यस्मात्पश्यन्ति इरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्वाधिपा ॥

चारेण तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥
-चण, -चुचु a. graceful in gait of
graceful carriage. -ज्या the sine of
the ascensional difference. -पथः a
place where two roads meet. -भटः a
valorous man, warrior. -भट्टी courage.
-चायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक a. [चारयति चर-णिच्-प्रत्ययः]
Acting, doing, proceeding. -कः 1
A spy. -2 A herdman. -3 A leader,
driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom,
cavalier. -6 A prisoner ; निगदितचरणा
चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond,
fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A
wandering Brahmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्ति चर-णिच्-लुट्] 1
A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wander-
ing actor or singer, a dancer, mimic,
bard ; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial
singer, heavenly chorister ; S. 2. 14.
-4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy.
-Comp. -दाराः female dancers,
actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ a. Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित a. 1 Caused to go. -2 Dis-
tilled &c.

चारितार्थ्ये Attainment of an ob-
ject, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर-णिच्-उप. 4. 171 ; चरि-
त्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारि-
त्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner
of acting. -2 Good name or character,
reputation, probity, uprightness, good
conduct ; अद्वैत नामधेयस्यामि चारित्र्यश-
कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25 ; चारित्र्यविहीन आ-
दयोपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. -3 Chasti-
ty, purity of life (of women). -4
Disposition, temperament. -5 Pecul-
iar observance or practice. -6
Hereditary observance. -त्रा The
tamarind tree. -Comp. -कवच a.
clad in the armour of chastity. -दे-
वता the presiding deity of virtue or
chastity ; U. 7.

चारित्र्य a. (at the end of comp.)
1 Walking, going, moving, being,
living ; पाद°, युग°. -2 Acting, proceed-
ing, doing. -3 Living or feeding on.
-m. A foot-soldier.

चारु a. (रु or री f.) [चरति चित्ते चर-
उण्, cf. Up. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, wel-
come, beloved, esteemed, dear (with
dat. or loc.) ; वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः.
-2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, ele-
gant, pretty ; मिये चारुशिले मुंच मयि
मानमनिदानं Git. 10 ; सर्वं मिये चारुतरं
बसंते Bg. 6. 2 ; चकासतं चारुचमूह-
चर्मेणा Si. 1. 8 ; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet
of Brihaspati. -रु n. Saffron. -Comp.
-अंगी a beautifully formed woman
-अण a. handsome-nosed. -दुर्जन
a. good-looking, lovely. -धारा, धारा,

-रावा Sachi, Indira's wife. -नेत्र,
-लोचन a. having beautiful eyes.
(-नेत्रः, -नः) a deer. -पुटः a partic-
ular time in music. -फल a vine,
grape. -लोचना a woman with lovely
eyes. -वक्त्र a having a beautiful
face. -वधेना a woman. -वता a
female who fasts for a whole month.
-शिला 1. a jewel, gem. -2 a beautiful
slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely
disposition or character. -हासिन् a.
sweet-smiling.

चाचिक a. Conversant with the
repetition (of the Veda).

चाचिक्यं 1 Perfuming the per-
son, smearing with sandal &c. -2
An unguent.

चार्म a. (र्मी f.) [चर्मणा परितुतः अण्]
1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather
(as a car). -3 Shielded, provided
with a shield.

चार्मण a. (र्णी f.) Covered with skin
or leather. -णं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A
multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक a. (की f.) [चर्मणा निर्वृतः ङङ्]
Made of leather ; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A num-
ber of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसमतो वाको वाक्ये
यस्य, पूर्वाः Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical
philosopher (said to have been a
pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded
the grossest form of atheism
or materialism (for a summary of
the doctrines of Chārvāka, see
Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Rākshasa
described in the Mahābhārata, as
a friend of Duryodhana and an
enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [when
Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in
triumph, he assumed the form of a
Brahmana and reviled him and the
assembled Brahmanas but he was
soon detected, and the real Bra-
hmanas, filled with fury, are said
to have killed him on the spot. He
also tried to deceive Yudhishtira
at the end of the great war by tell-
ing him that Bhīma was slain by
Duryodhana ; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2
Moon-light. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splen-
dour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the
wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण्] 1 The thatch or
roof of a house. -5 The blue jay. -3
Being moveable.

चालक A roative elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच्-भावे लुट्] 1 Caus-
ing to move, shaking, wagging (as
a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular
action. -4 Causing to pass through
a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A
sieve, strainer.

चालनीय a. 1 To be moved. -2 To be
loosened or shaken ; also चाल्य in
the same sense.

चायः, -सः [चय् भक्षणं स्वार्थे णिच् अच्]
The blue jay Māl G. 5 ; Y. 1. 175.

चि 1 S U. (चिनोति, चिनुत, चिकाय-
चिचाय, चिच्य-ये, अचंचित्, अचेद, चतु, चित ;
caus. चाययति, चाययति, also चययति,
चययति, desid. चिचीषति, चिकीषति) 1
To collect, gather, accumulate (said
to govern two accusatives being a
द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very
rare in classical literature) ; वृक्षं पु-
ष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for
oneself, acquire, gain ; चिचीषतां जन्म-
वतामलक्ष्मीं भूतिं Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv.
3. 4. -3 To search, look out for ;
Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place
in a line ; पर्वतानि च भूमावचेपुत्रान-
रोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay,
cover or fill with, see चित्. -pass.
To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive,
prosper ; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-
फलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222. bears fruit ; चीयते
बालिशस्यापि सत्येव्यपतिता कृषिः Mn. 1.
3 ; राजहंसं तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न
चायचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति)
Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2.
To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be
intent upon. -4 To seek for, search,
investigate, make inquiries, search
through. -III. 1 A. (चयेति) 1 To detest,
hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on.
-IV. 1 U. (चयतिने) 1 To fear.
dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2
To respect, honour. -3 To observe ;
cf. चाय

चयः [चि अच्] 1 An assemblage,
collection, multitude, heap, mass ;
चयस्त्विवानित्ययधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ;
मुदा चयः U. 2. 7. a lump of clay ;
कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair ;
so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 ; कुसुमचयः, तु-
षारीचय &c. -2 A mound of earth
raised to form the foundation of a
building. -3 A mound of earth
raised from the ditch of a fort.
-4 A rampart. -5 The gate of
a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A
pile of buildings, any edifice.
-8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or
covering. -10 Arranging or keeping
the sacred fire ; cf. अग्निचय -11 The
amount by which each term in-
creases, the common increase or
difference of the terms (in a pro-
gression).

चयनं [चि-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of
collecting (especially flowers &c.).
-2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the
sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित p.p. [चि-क्] 1 Collected, piled
up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded
accumulated. -3 Gotten, acquired. -4

Covered with, full of ; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or laid with. —तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre ; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चित्तं Kn. 5. 35 ; चिताधिराहणं R. 8. 57 ; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap, assemblage, multitude.—Comp.—अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडक a pyre.

चितिः/ [चि-आधारे-क्ति] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular aides. -6 The understanding. -m. The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 Pile, stack.—2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित a. [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चिकितान a. [चित् ज्ञाने कान्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु a. [चित् उर वेदे द्विषम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्सन् m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्सत् a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्सित् a. Knowing, conversant with ; making known.

चिकित्सकः [चित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्डुल] A physician, doctor ; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 102.

चिकित्सनं Healding, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [चित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (in the system of medicine) The therapeutics, one of the six sections (or *śāstras*) of medicine.

चिकित्सित a. [चित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. —नं Healing, curing.

चिकित्ति a. Flat-nosed.

चिकित्तः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक a. [कृ-सन् ण्डुल] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्ष्यत a. Wished, desired, proposed.—नं Design, intention, purpose

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for ; Bg. 1. 23 ; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head ; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद...कुसुमानि Git. 12 ; सो घनचयचिकुरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. —Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः, —निकरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —मारः, —हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक् 10 U. (चिक्रयति ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्क a. Flat-nosed.—कः The musk-rat. —का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel nut.

चिक्रण a. (णा or णी f.) [चिक् -किप् चिक् त कणति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy.—2 Slippery.—3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy ; लघु परित्रायतामेना भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्युदीतैलचिक्रणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णः An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्रणा, -णी 1 The betel nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रिणः = चिक्रण q. v.

चिक्रिः [चिक् बा० इर] A mouse.

चिक्रिन् Moisture ; freshness.—दः The moon.

चिखलः Mud, mire.

चिगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिहः A sort of gourd.

चिचिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद 1 P, 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति ते) To tread forth or cut (as a servant).

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतन) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe ; नेयूनचेतकस्यते Bk. 17. 16 ; चित्ते रामसत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62 ; 15. 38 ; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of ; परैरेव्याहृतमागमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154 ; काद्वैरीरसभरेण समस एव मनो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea

be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् f. [चित् संपदा० भावे क्तिप्] 1 Thought, perception. -2 Intelligence, intellect understanding ; Bh. 2. 1 ; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman.—Comp.—आत्मन् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit.—आत्मकं consciousness.—आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements).—उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit.—वनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman.—प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking.—रूपः a. 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (—पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being.—शक्तिः f. mental power, intellectual capacity.—स्वस्वत्वे the Supreme Spirit.—ind. 1 A particle added to चि and its derivatives (such as कर्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to inapt to them an indefinite sense ; —कुत्रचित् somewhere ; —केचिद् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त p. p. [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —त् 1 Observing, attending. -2. (a) Thought, thinking, attention ; (b) desire, intention, aim ; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57 ; अनेकचित्तविभ्रतं 16. 16. -3 The mind ; वदोसो दुर्बलः परसरति मच्चित्तकरिणाः Sānti. 1. 22 ; सो चलचित्तं and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty.—Comp.—अनुचक्षित् a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारिन्, —आकर्षिन्, —हारिन् a. 1. heart-stealing, attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. —आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्वेकः pride, arrogance. —ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. —उत्कृति, —समुच्चतिः f. 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance.—कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated.—चारिन् a. acting according to the will of another. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —युः, —योनि 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love ; चित्तयोनिरभवपुनर्नवः R. 19. 46. सोयं प्रतिद्विषिदः खलः चित्तकामा Mā.

1. 20. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. —नाज्ञः loss of conscience. —निर्वृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness. —प्रसाधित् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. प्रसम *a.* composed, tranquil. (—मः) tranquillity of heart. —प्रसक्तता joy, pleasure. —भेदः 1. difference of view. —2. inconsistency, inconstancy. —मोहः infatuation of the mind —रागः affection, passion, desire. —विकारः change of thought or feeling. —विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. —विह्वल, —विघ्नः abhorration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. —विश्लेषः breach of friendship. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्मभिप्रायसंभवेति ह्यनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वयते S. 2. —2. thinking, imagining. —3. inward purpose, emotion. —4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. —वेदना affliction, anxiety. —वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. —संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. —हारित् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable. चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. —2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चिन्ति *f.* [चित् भवे किन्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. —2 Understanding, wisdom. —3 Devotion. —4 Intention, aim, purpose. —5 A wise person. —6 Fame, celebrity (ह्यति). चिन्ति *a.* Ved Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. —2 What thinks or feels, sentient. —की N. of a plant (हृत्की).

चेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चित् ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. —2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient being, a man —2 Soul, mind. —3 The supreme soul. —4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness; शुद्धकयति मदीयं चेतनं चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mā. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनं प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. —2 Understanding, intelligence; पाश्चिमाद्यभिनीयामात्मसादमिव चेतन R. 17. 1. —3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. —4 Wisdom, reflection. —न 1 Appearance. —2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुर्] 1 Consciousness, sense. —2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. —3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bb. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुते

चेतः S. 1. 34. —4 Will. —Comp. —जन्मन्, —भवः, —भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. —2. the god of love. —विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच् ; चिद्गुण्य Up. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. —2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. —3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable; Mā. 1. 4. —4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. —5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. —6 Perceptible, visible. —7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. —8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opposite). —9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). —चः 1 The variegated colour. —2 A form of Yama. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 = चित्रगुप्त *q. v.* below. —च 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पित सत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रकृता कान्ता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. —2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. —3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. —4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —5 Heaven, sky. —6 A spot. —7 The white or spotted leprosy. —8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of Kāvya (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमर्थयोरुत्तरं रस्यते K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्रादिपुत्रेनाय नृपिशाखशब्दे । गोत्रासिनि जित्वा गोत्राते ते नमो नमः ॥ —9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. —10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. —च 1 ind. Oh! how a strange, what a wonder! चित्रं यद्विरो नाम व्याकरणमध्ये द्यते Sk. —Comp. —अक्षी, —नेत्रा, —लोचनं a kind of bird commonly called Śārikā. —अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (—गः) 1. a kind of snake. —2. N. of Arjuna. (—न) 1. vermilion. —2. yellow orpiment. —अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (—दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhravāna. —अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. —अक्षं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. —अपूपः a kind of cake. —अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. —आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. —आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयतं steel. —आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture;

V. 1. 4. v. 1. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable of eloquent discourse; जयति ते एवमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिः संभविसूत्रेषु Vikr. 1. 10 —2 a voice from heaven. —3. a surprising tale. —ओदन्ः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. —कंठः a pigeon. —कथारूपः telling agreeable or charming stories. —कंचलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's boning. —2. a variegated carpet. —कर 1. a painter —2 an actor. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. —2. ornamenting, decorating. —3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. —4. magic. (—मः) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. —2. a painter. —विद् *m.* 1. a painter. —2. a magician. —वायः 1. a tiger in general. —2. a leopard or panther. —कारा 1. a painter. —2 N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतिरपि गांधिका चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). —कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prāvāga; R. 12. 15, 13 47, U. 1 —कृत् *a.* astonishing, surprising. (—मः) a painter. —कोलः a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षेत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग, —गत *a.* 1. —painted, drawn in a picture. 2. coloured, variegated. —गध yellow orpiment. —गुप्तः One of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृह a painted room. —जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —मंडलं a medicinal plant said to possess antelmintic virtues. —रत्न *m.* the Bhārja tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्षः the francoline partridge. —पटः, —टः 1. a painting, a picture. —2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पद *a.* 1. divided into various parts. —2. full of graceful expressions. —पदा the bird called Śārikā. —पिच्छकः a peacock. —पुष्कः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a sparrow. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. —कलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. —वर्धः a peacock. —बाहु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (—उः) 1. fire. —2. the ann; (चित्रभासुर्बिभर्षीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ च्छा K. P. 2, given as an instance of one of the modes of अजन). —3. N. of Bhairava. —4. the Arka plant. —5. Siva. —6. an epithet of the Asvins. —7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a.* painted. —मंडलः a kind of snake. —मुगः the spotted antelope. —मेखरः a peacock. —योधित् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (—मः) an epithet of Arjuna —रयः 1. the sun. —2. N

of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni: अत्र मुनेस्तनय-श्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भाट्टगामधिको ह्युणः बांडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. —लिखनं painting. —लिखित a. 1. painted. —2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख a. of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलखे ध्रुवौ Git. 10. (—खा) 1. a portrait, picture. —2. N. of a friend and companion of Usha, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her place]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिक a painter's brush. —इडास the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. —वाजः a cock. —चित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated. —2. multi-form —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंडिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: —मनीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. —जः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस m. —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ a. painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. —2 Bravo, powerful. —कः 1 A painter. —2 A tiger in general. —3 A small hunting leopard. —4 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —2 A particular manner of fighting. —3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. —2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. —लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अ] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोर्व R. 1. 46. —2 A kind of snake. —3 Worldly illusion, unreality. —Comp. —अटारः 1. the moon. —2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मया the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women: —पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शशिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Rati-

manjari thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रुचिरसजा नातिस्व नि न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमहनासा स्निग्ध नीलोत्पलाक्षी ॥ वनकटिनकुवाहया सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणधिविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥.

चित्रित a. Variegated, spotted. —2 Painted.

चित्रिन् a. (जी f.) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. —2 Variegated. —3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. —2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, —कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्राकृत a. Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरान्तरभावश्चित्रीयते जीवलेकः Mr. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. —2 To wonder.

चित्र्य a. To be honoured or worshipped.

चिन्त 10 U. (चिन्तयति, चिन्तित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, (ponder over); तद्गुत्वा पिंगलकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चिन्तय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. —2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चिन्तं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. —3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिन्तयिष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. —4 To call to mind, remember. —5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोट्युपायश्चिन्तयतां H. 1. —6 To regard as, esteem. —7 To weigh, discriminate. —8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिन्तक a. [चिन्त-ण्वल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.); आदेव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चिन्तनं, —ना [चिन्त-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टाचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. —2 Thought, reflection. —3 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता [चिन्त-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. —2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचिन्तः 12. —3 Reflection, consideration. —4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानांतेः सूयताश्वासतापकुत् S. D. 201. —Comp. —आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् n. anxiety. —पर a. thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीते इतं चिन्तामणिमेया Sānti. 1. 12; अपि चिन्तामणिश्चातपरिभ्रममेव ते Māl. 10. 22.; तदेकलब्धे इदं मेऽस्ति लब्धे चिन्ता न चिन्तामणिमप्यनर्थं N. 3.

81, 1. 145. —2. N. of Brāhma—वेदमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तित a. 1 Thought, reflected. —2 Devised, found out. —तं 1 Reflection, thought. —2 Care, attention.

चिन्तितः f., चिन्तिया (onsideration, reflection, thought).

चिन्त्य pot. p. [चिन्त कर्माणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. —2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. —3 Conceivable, comprehensible. —4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदंस्कृतालंकारवे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्तिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपद a. Flat-nosed. —दा Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिड a. See चिपद. —Comp. ग्रीव a. short-necked. —नास, —नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिडकः, —चिपुदः Flattened rice.

चिप्यः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः

चिर a. [चिर-ल्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविहः, चिरकालः, चिरमित्रं &c. —र A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियञ्चिरेणार्थपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; गीतारिमे ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru 3; चिरास्तुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63. 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न यतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरेकुर्यात् Sat. Br. —Comp. —आयुस् a. long-lived. (—m.) a god. —आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. —उत्थ a. existing for a long time. —कार, —कारिक, —करिन्, —क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कालः a long time. —कालिक, —कालीन a. 1. of long standing, old, long continued. —2. chronic (as a disease). —जात a. born long ago, old. —जीविन् a. long-lived. (—m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्वासी हनुमन्श्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सः स्ते चिरजीविनः ॥ —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. a crow. —4. N. of two plants जीवक and शाकभलि. —पाकिन् a. ripening late. —गुण्या the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् m. an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.

उजित *a.* having lodged for a long time. —विशेषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. —सूता, —सूतिका *a.* cow that has borne many calves. —सेवक: an old servant. —रघ, —स्थायि-
न, स्थित *a.* lasting long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. —व: an epithet of Kāma.

चिरंटी, चिरिटी [चिरण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्गुहं अट् पुषो Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. —2 A young woman (in general).

चिरन्त *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिरन्त] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरन्त *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरे भवार्थं टुल्लु नुद च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तसे सुनिमासनं सुनिश्चरन्तस्तावद्-भित्त्यवीकशित् Si. 1. 15; चिरन्तः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरायति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायति भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रबोरो विनादः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरि: A parrot.

चिरि 5P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint.

चिभटि: A sort of cucumber.

चिल्ल 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. —2 A fire-fly. —3 Lightning.

चिल्ल 1. P. (चिलति, चिल्लति) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. —2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिल्ल-अच्] Blear eyed. —लु: 1 A bleared or sore eye. —2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; बध्मभट्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English " From the frying-pan into the fire. " —Comp. —आभा: a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिबि: The chin.

चिबिट = चिबिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिह्नण q. v.

चिहुर = चिहुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. (चिह्यति-ते) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्न 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूप-चिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. —2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2.

22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. —3 A sign of the zodiac. —4 Stamp, print, impression; पद° —5 Aim, direction. —Comp. —कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. —2. striking, wounding, killing. —3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2 85; 1. 319; दिवा चिरेयुः कार्यार्थि चिह्नित राजशासने: Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. —2 Branded. —3 Known, designated.

चीक 1, 10 P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. —2 To be impatient. —3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; सविधि-दति चीत्काराद्दृष्टस्तद्वितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं बो वदनविधुतयः पातु चीत्कारावत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चिन्-अच् पुषो दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A sort of cloth. —4 A thread. —नतः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. —न 1 A banner. —2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. —3 Lead. —Comp. —अंशुकं. —वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-मिव केतोः प्रतिवाते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कपूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पट्टं lead. —1. पिष्टं red lead. —2. lead. —वर्णं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीभ 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चिन्-अच् दीर्घश्च; Up. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. 8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp. —परिमह, —वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 5 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dress in rags or tatters. (—*m.*) an epithet of Siva. —भयती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rage.

चीरि: *f.* [चि वा० कि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि(क)का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चर नच् पुषो अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studi-

ed, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —Comp. —पर्णः the Kharjura and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To sieze. —II. 10. U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-अच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव-अच् वा; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; पेतचीवरवसा स्वनोयया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परि-धते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक 10 U. (चुकयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [चक्-अच् अत उल्ब च Up. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —कं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ल) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूक wood sorrel.

चुककं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

चुचि: The female breast; udder.

चुचुकं, कं, चुचकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c. —उ: 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुद I. 6, 10 P. (चुदति, चुदयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1, 10 P. (चुदति, चुदयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुद 10 P. (चुदयति) To become small or shallow (as a river).

चुइ I. 6 P (चुइति) To conceal or hide.

चुइ 1 P. (चुइति) 1 To dally sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुण 6 P. (चुणति) 1 To cut off, pierce.

चुंद I. 1, 10 P. (चुंदति, चुंदयति) To cut off. —II. 1 P. To become small.

चुह I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P. To out off.

चुहा, -ङ्गा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोताति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद्र I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयाश्वात् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved (चोदयति-ते) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma) -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति चुद्र अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. -ङ्गः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [चुद्र ण्वल्] Driving, urging. -कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदना a. [चुद्र-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. -न 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. -ग्रहः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [चुद्र-यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -चं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चु A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोवन a. Moving, stirring. -नं Moving slowly.

चुचुकः The chin.

चुचुर The mouth, face.

चुङ्ग I. 1, 10 U. (चुङ्गयति-ते, चुङ्गयति ते, चुङ्गति) 1 To kiss (fig. also) : स्मिरत्यति चुङ्गति जलपरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनस्य Gtt. 6 ; मियादुल्लं किङ्करश्चुङ्गते Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16 ; H.

132. -2 To touch softly, or graze. -WITH-परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुङ्गः-का [चुङ्ग-भावे षच् अच् वा] A kiss. चुङ्गकः [चुङ्ग ण्वल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुङ्गनं [चुङ्ग भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुङ्गनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचाङ्गालस्ये R. G. चुङ्गित p. p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुङ्गित a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Māl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing, Bh. 4. 95.

चुर 10 U. (चोरयति-ते चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ma. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरच्चदमसतोभिरामत Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चोर (चोर) रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इदीश्वरदलमभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चोर) रिका Theft, robbery; विवाह Māl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः -री f. A small well.

चुल 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलकः [चुद्र-उच्] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलके सद्यः N. 8. 45; जावा विद्यालुचुलकात् प्रवृत्ति Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुल्ल 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उद् 1 to swing. -2. To agitate; अमोचलिकेलीरसमिव चुल्लकैरुच्युल्लपत्यप्ये मे V. 5. 8.

चुल्लपः Fondling children.

चुल्लपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed. -ल्लः A bleareye.

चुल्लका The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water.

-की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुल्लतः, स्तं [चु क वां हट्] The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चुल्लुक, चुल्लुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चुल्लः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चुल्लकः A well.

चुल्ल 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 34. 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 85. -पाशः a mass of hair; चुल्लपाशे नचकुरवकं Mo. 65. -मणिः -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). -लक्षण tonsure.

चुल्लार -ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चुल्लिन, चुल्लिन a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चुल्लारलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूर्ण 10 P. (चूर्णयति) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूर्तः [चुप्-क, चोतति रसे चुद्र-अच् वा णोः Tv.] The mango tree; ईष्वज्जुजः-कणाशकपिशो जूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; हुतांकुरास्वावकायकैः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see ईष्वज्जु. -तं The anus.

चूर्तकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूर्तिः f. The anus.

चूर् 4 A. (चूर्यते) To burn.

चूर्ति-चूर्तिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्ण [चुष् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलमेरेणा चूर्णमुद्धति Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-

burner. —कुतलः a curl, curly hair ; समं केरलकानि चूर्णकुतलवृद्धिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. —खंडः 1. gravel, pebble. —2. Ilme-stone nodule. —पदः a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion. —हृदिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. —घोमः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्णं स्वार्थे क] Grain dried and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant powder. —2 A style of prose composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds ; अकटोरक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. —3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णि-की f. 1 Pounding, powder. —2 A sum of hundred cowries. —3 N. of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the Sūtras of Pāpini. —4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. —Comp. —कुत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. —2: an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain dried and powdered. —2 A style of prose composition. चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. —2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces ; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णित a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीक 8U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. —2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीय 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः f. Going.

चूलः Hair. —ल 1 An upper room. —2 A crest. —3 The crest of a comet ; cf. वृहा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [चूलं सद्यश्चयेषु लृप्तेषु दृष्टिः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 (in dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage ; अंतर्धर्षणिकासंज्ञैः सूचनार्थे चूलिका S. D. 310 ; e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of Mr.

चुष 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चुषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चुष्यं [चूष कर्मणि यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चुषा 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

चुषणं Sucking, suction.

चुष्यं = चुष्य १. v.

चूत् I. 6 P. (चूतति) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. [चतति चतयति ते] To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (हः) [चिद् अच्, वा टस्य हः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave ; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

चेदि (वि) का, चेदिः (ही) (ही f.) A female slave or servant.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence) ; यदि रोषयुरीकरोषि नो चेदिकमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे यदामः Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 ; इति चेद् न 'if it be urged that ... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial work) ; सज्जिज्ञानमात्रेण राजप्रचुत्तीनां दुष्टं कर्तुं नमिति चेन्न S. B. ; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (m. pl.) N. of a country ; तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवस्तमवमस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 63 —Comp. —पति, —भूत m., —राज m., राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damagbasha and king of the Chedie ; Si. 2. 96 ; see शिष्टपाल.

चेल 1 P. (चलति) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुटुम्भारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्गवचेलं ' a bad wife. ' —Comp. —आशकः a moth. —प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life ; यदा स देवो जगति तदेष्ट चेष्टते जगत् Ma. 1. 52 ; Māl. 8. 8 ; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do (any thing). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —With वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

चेष्टं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

चेष्टक a. [चेष्ट-ण्डल्] Making efforts. —कः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट अच्] 1 Motion, movement ; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3 ; Māl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action ; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽनर्गते मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour ; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action, deed, performing. —नाशः destruction of the world. —निरूपणे observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित p. p. [चेष्ट कर्तरि क] Moved, stirred &c. —ते 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टित R. 4. 68 ; सत्त्वकामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्यं [चेतनस्य भावः ष्वच्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind ; U. 1. 36. —3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense ; U. 1. 48. —4 (In Vedānta phil.) The Supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —न्यः N. of a modern reformer of the Vaiṣṇava faith.

चेतसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चेत्त a. [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. —त्त Memory.

चेत्तिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चेत्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः

1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets ; Me. 23. [रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.]. —Comp. —तरुः, वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. —मुक्षः a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चि दृण् ; चित्रदेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रा गंभवः अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varāha. —त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. —Comp. —आवलिः f. the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं (थ्यं) N. of the garden of Kubera ; एको यथौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सोराः उपरस्थानपरी चिदर्थान् R. 5. 60.

चैयः N. of Sisupāla ; अभिचैयं प्रति-
शब्दः Si. 2. 1.

चैल a. Made of cloth. -लं A piece
of cloth, garment. -लः A month.
-Comp. -धवः a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest.
-3 Clever, dexterous, skillful. -4
Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5
Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोक्ष 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin,
hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The un-
eatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit
of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोढः A bodice ; चोढी also.

चोलः m. pl.) [बुद्ध कर्मणि घञ्] N.
of a country in southern India,
the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1
A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A
garment reaching to the feet. -लं
A garment. -Comp. -उडुकः a dia-
dem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A
bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark,
rind.

चोलकिन् m. 1 A soldier armed
with a breast-plate. -2 The orange
tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of
a bamboo.

चोलं (लं) डुकः A fillet for the
head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोरकः An excellent horse.

चोक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Plea-
sant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी f.), चौल (ली f.) a.
[बुद्धा प्रयोजनस्य बुद्धाः णः वा डस् लः],
1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure.

-डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्ये 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trick-
ery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp.

-रतं secret sexual enjoyment ; Pt. 1.
174. -वृत्तिः f. the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यते, च्युत) 1 To
fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig.
also) ; S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of
flow or issue from, drop, trickle
or stream forth from ; स्वतःच्युतं बह्नि-
मिवाद्भिरुदं R. 3. 58 ; Bk. 9. 71. -3
To deviate or swerve from, fall off
or away from, leave (duty &c.) ;
(with abl.) अस्माद्भूमिं च्यते Ms.
7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be
deprived of ; अच्योष्ट सत्वाक्षपतिः Bk.
3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disap-
pear, perish, be at an end ; R. 8. 66 ;
Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To
bring about, make, form, create. -8
To cause to go away, cause to for-
get. -Cous. (च्यायति-ते) 1 To cause
to move, excite, agitate -2 (A.)
To move oneself, be shaken or
moved. -3 To remove, drive away ;
expel. -4 To deprive, take away,
Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. II.
10 P. (च्यायति-ते) 1 To suffer, bear.
-2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being
deprived of, loss ; deprivation. -3
Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, fall-
ing. -5 Departure, deviation. -6
Flowing, trickling.

च्यवन a. Causing to fall. -नं
Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत p. p. [च्यु-क च्यु-क वा] 1
Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2
Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,
erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived.
-5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped,
cooled out. -7 Lost, gone, perished ;
R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp.
-अधिकार a. dismissed from office.
-आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-
minded ; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. [च्यु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Falling
down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3
Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, de-
privation ; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्यात् Ku. 3. 10.
-5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The
vulva. -7 The anna. -8 Quick mo-
tion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop,
flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth ;
इदं क्षणितमस्यग्रं संहारेऽच्युतस्योः Bk.
6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down,
slip ; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29.
-3 To cause to drop or stream forth.
-4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling,
oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योस्यति) 1 To laugh.
-2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To
hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्युतः The mango tree.

च्योत्न a. [च्यु गतौ कणे लृञ्] 1
Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer.
-3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned: wick-
ed, void of virtue. -रन् 1 Shak-
ing, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3
Management. -4 Strength.

उ.

उः *a.* 1 Pure; clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. —उः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. —छ 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. —छ A house.

छगः (गी. *f.*) A goat.

छगणः-णं Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. —छा, —छी A she-goat. —छं A blue cloth. -Oomp. —अंत्रिका, अंत्रिः a wolf. उगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47; Mā. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Mā. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छतितरा-बुच्छटा K. P. 1. -Oomp. —अभा lightning. —कलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. —त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्यय-मेव धृपतेः शशिपथे छत्रमुभ च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -Oomp. —धरः, धारः the bearer of an umbrella. —धारण 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. —यतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. —भंग 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. Wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. —त्रिका Mushroom. —कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्रकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्रकी-कं.

छत्रिका The bearer of an umbrella. छत्रि *a.* (गी. *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. —*m.* A barber.

छत्ररः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (उदयति-ते, छादयति-ते, छत्र, कृतिः) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हेमच्छत्रा Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलयु-विषयमभिज्ञादयती Me. 90; छत्रोपांतः

...काननामैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्व कृतं कर्म छादयते ह्यसाधयः Mb.; छत्रं दोषसुदाहर-ति Mk. 9. 4.

छद्-; छद्वन् 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद्, उत्तरच्छद् &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छद्वच्छदेः Si. 16. 50; छद्-हेम कपजिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -Oomp. —पत्र the Bhurja tree.

छदिः *f.*, छदित् *n.* [छद् कि-च्छद्] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्म *n.* [छादते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मानिन् Uq. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guiso; ब्रह्मच्छन्ना सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 225; पलित-च्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतः-स्थथा सचत्येष स्वेच्छन्नामृतद्वः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छन्ना परिधानि मृषय U. 1. 46; Ma. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Oomp. —तापसः a religious hypocrite. —रूपेण *ind.* inognito, in disguise. —वेशिन् *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छसिन् *a.* (गी. *f.*) [छसन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणेः-च्छसिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क नि] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, asecret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. —कं A secret.

छन्नच्छन्न *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छन्निति बाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छद् 10 U. (उदयति-ते, छदित्) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छद् *a.* [छद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छद् इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; वहे काले त्वमपि विच-सत्यात्मनश्छद्बन्दी V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छद् according to one's free will, independently. -6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport. -8 Poison. -9 Ap-

pearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. -Oomp. —अद्वृत्तं, -त्तिः indul- gence of whims, humouring, compli- ance.

छदकः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छदन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छद्म *n.* [छदयति, अमुन्] 1 Wish desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृही- यात्) मुखं छदोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पठितं Chān. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, in- tention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छ- द्मां च प्रयोक्तारः 3. 48; बहुलं छद्वसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छ- द्मासिच R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋगुच्छद्वमा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छद्वसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅ- gas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Oomp. —कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदिते- न विधिना नित्यं छद्वकृतं पठेत् Ma. 4. 100. —गः (छद्वोगः) 1. a rectifier in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छद्वोगः सामवेदाध्यायी). —भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. —विचिन्तिः *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छद्वोविचिन्त्यां सकलस्तरय- चो निवृत्तिः Kāv. 1. 12. —वृत्तं a metre in general. —स्तुभ *m.* N. of Aruṇa. छद्वय *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छदित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छदु *a.* Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, con- sume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling' or 'rattling'.

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छप् 1, 10 P. (छपति, छपयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छदयति, छर्दित्) To vomit.

छर्द्, —छर्दनं, छर्दिः *f.*, छर्दिका Vo- miting, sickness.

छर्दि *f.* [छर्-भावे हति] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

छल, -लं [छल-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विषये छल पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न युज्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उद्देश); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परित्यागच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य मोक्षरा N. 96; प्रत्यक्षं पूजाश्रयदाच्छ लेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Mā. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating. **छलयति** Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gtt. 1; शेषाललोलांश्छलयति मीनान् R. 19. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलने, -ना [छल् णिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -तं Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogues.

छलिः, -ली *f.* [छिद्-किर् ता लाति का-क गीतं डीच्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f.* [छयति असारे छिनत्ति तमो वा हो-वि किञ्च दा डीच्; cf. Un. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Ms. 33. U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुखच्छर्ण-सुतुभियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

छव् 1 U. (उषतिने (To hurt, injure, kill.

छाय *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -नः (गी *f.*) 1 a goat; बाह्याङ्गगतो यथा (संचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन् *m.* a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire. **छायणः** A fire of dried cowdung.

छायल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat. **छायिका** A she-goat.

छात *a.* Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छे q. v.).

छात्रः [छत्रं श्रोत्रेणैवावरणं शीलमस्य Sk. ; छत्रा°ण] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -मंढः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूरीनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -रोगितः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छादं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof. **छादनं** [छद् ल्यट्] 1 A cover, screen fig. also; विविधितं छादन्मन्त्रतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी hide, akin.

छादित *a.* see छत्र.

छादिक *a.* (छदना चरति शब्धरति ढक्) Fraudulent. -कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस *a.* (सी *f.*) [छंयः अर्थात् वेति वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedio, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोदः -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmana versed in the Vedas.

छांदतीय *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक *a.* Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छा-ण Un. 4. 109] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छांयं when बहुव्यय or thickness of shade is meant; इच्छच्छायनि-पादित्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायायामः सानुगतं निषेच्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्र. मुख्यं शमयति परितोषं छायाया संभितानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Ms. 67. -2 A reflected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलेपदतमसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणे तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छायामहलक्षणेण R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Ms. 15. 35. -7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लाघवमयी छाया त्वां न मुञ्चति S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः शिथिलं मुखच्छायायुक्ता शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवनं Ms. 80. 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun; (she was but a shadow or likeness of सज्ञा, the wife of the sun; consequently when सज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvārṇi and Sanī, and one daughter Tapanī). -या One who grants shade.

-Comp. -अकः the moon. -आत्मन् *m.* a reflected image or form. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनया, -सुता, -आत्मजा Saturn, son of छाया. -तदा, -द्वन् a large umbrageous tree; Mo. 1. S. 4. 11. -द्वितीय *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone. -द्वयः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भूत *m.* the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -मित्रं a parasol. -सुगहरः the moon. -द्वयं a sun-dial.

छायामय *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

छालः, -लं Bark, a bark-garment.

छिः *f.* [छो-पा° कि] Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित्त *a.* see छात.

छिद् 7 U. (छिनदि, छिदि, चिच्छेद, अचिच्छत्, अचिच्छति, अचिच्छ, छेत्, छिभ) 1 To Cut, out or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 27; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 236; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; दुष्णां छिदि Bh. 2. 77; एतमे संशयं छिदि मणिं संघट्टयति Mb.; राघवो रथमयातां तामाज्ञां च हराहिवा । अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कवलीमुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न न किञ्चिद् छिपते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

छितिः *f.* [छिद्-किर्] Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर *a.* (री *f.*) [छिद्-चरत् पूर्वो दस्य तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्वानाभमपाद्वानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिदः कलम् M. 2. 8. -*m.* The divisor, denominator.

छिदकं [छिद्-कन्] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः *f.* 1. An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

छिदिः [छिद्-किर् Un. 1. 51] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर *a.* [छिद्-कुर] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न चिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद्-र, छिद्-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,

crack ; नच छिन्नाणि तावेष प्राणस्यावत-
नानि तु Y. 3. 99 ; Ms. 8. 239 ; अव-
पक्षिच्छिन्नतेरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9 ; so काष्ठ°,
चुम्भि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blem-
ish ; एवं हि सर्वेषामात्राणि परच्छिन्नाणि
वक्ष्यति । आत्मनो विलम्बमात्राणि पश्यन्पि
न पश्यति ॥ Mb. -3 A vulnerable or
weak point, weak side, imperfec-
tion, foible ; नास्य छिन्नं परो विद्यादि-
धाच्छिन्नं परस्वं तु । गृहेत कूर्म इवांगानि
रक्षेद्द्विपरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102 ; छिन्नं
निस्त्व सहसा प्रविशत्यङ्कः H. 1. 81.
(where छिन्न means a hole also) ; Pt.
3. 39 ; Pt. 2. 38 ; Proverb छिन्नेह्यनयो
बहुलीमपेक्षी ' Misfortunes never come
single. ' -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth
house. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंवा-
निन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेदिन् a. 1. looking
out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking
the weak points of another, picking
holes, censorious ; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च
परच्छिन्नालुजीविनां Pt. 1. -अंतर m. a
cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who ex-
poses his weak points to the attack
of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear
pierced. -दुर्ज्ञान a. 1. exhibiting faults.
-2. seeking the weak points. -दुर्ज्ञान
a. observing faults, a captious
critic.

छिन्नयति Den. P. To perforate, bore,
pierce through.

छिद्रित m. [छिद्र कर्मणि क] 1 Having
holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्र = छिन्नर q. v.

छिन्न p. p. [छिद्र-क] 1 Cut, divided,
rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken.
-2 Destroyed, removed ; see छिद्र. -3
Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted,
tired, fatigued. -जा A whole, har-
lot. -Comp. -केश a. shorn, shaven.
-वृक्ष a. a riven tree. -द्वेष a. whose
doubt is dispelled. -नासिक a. nose-
less. -निक्ष a. a. out up through and
through, mutilated, mangled, cut up.
-मस्त, -मस्तक a. decapitated. (स्ता-स्तका)
a headless form of Durgā. -मूल a.
cut up by the roots ; R. 7. 43. -बासः
a kind of asthma. -संशय a. ' one
whose doubt is dispelled, ' free from
doubt, confirmed.

छेत् a. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter.
-3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेद् [छिद्र-भावे च्छ अच् वा] 1 Cutting,
felling down, breaking down, divid-
ing ; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातनां क्रियते नन्दनमुखाः
Ku. 2. 41 ; छेदो वंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4.
4 ; R. 14. 1 ; Ms. 1. 270, 370 ; Y. 2.

223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dis-
sipating, clearing ; as in संशयच्छेद. -3
Destruction, interruption ; निद्राच्छेदा-
भिताम्ना Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end,
termination, disappearance as in धर्म-
च्छेद S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing
mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7
Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8
Failure ; संततिच्छेद S. 6. -9 A piece,
bit, cut, fragment, section ; विसक्ति-
लयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me. 11, 59 ; अभिनवक-
रिद्वत्च्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mā. 1. 22 ; Ku.
1. 4 ; S. 3. 6 ; R. 12. 100. -10 (In
math.) A divisor, the denominator
of a fraction. -Comp. -करः a wood-
cutter.

छेदक a. [छिद्र-पुल] Cutting off, di-
viding &c. -कः The denominator of
a fraction.

छेदन a. [छिद्र भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting
asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 De-
stroying, solving, removing. -न 1
Cutting, tearing, cutting off, split-
ting, dividing ; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322.
-2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3
Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि a. [छिद्र-इत्] 1 Cutting. -2
Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2
Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off,
dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य pot. [छिद्र-यत्] To be cut or
divided, divisible. -यः Amputation.

छुच्चुर्दुरः (री. f.) The musk-rat : Y.
3. 213 ; Ms. 12. 65.

छुद् 6, 10 P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To
cut, clip off.

छुद् 6 P. (छुडति) To cover. hide
screen.

छुद् [छुद्-रुक्] 1 Retaliation,
counteraction. -2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः a [छुप्-कर्तरि क, चयर्थे क वा]
Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch.
-2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war.
-4 Air, wind.

छुचुकं Ved. The chain ; see चिचुक.

छुर 1. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरति) 1 To cut,
divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6. P. (छु-
रति, छुरति) 1 To cover, smear, daub,
inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix.
-Caus. (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay,
set with mosaic ornaments. -2. To
overspread. -3 To beamear ; Mā.
9. 30.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing ; ज्योत्स्ना-
भस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीय K. P.
10. -2 Overspreading ; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [छुर-क] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित p. p. [छुर-क] 1 Set, inlaid.
-2 Overspread, coated, covered over
with ; अनेकधातुच्छुरितामराशोः Si. 3.
4, 7 ; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमूर्त्ती K. 10. -3
Blended, intermixed ; परस्परं च्छुरिता-
मलच्छवी Si. 1. 22. -4 Beameared,
anointed ; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिकार, छुरी A knife.

छुद् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (छर्तति, छर्दयति ते)
To kindle. II. 7 P. (छुपति, छुन) 1 To
play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit.
-Caus. (छर्दयति ते) 1 To pour out. -2
To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To
kindle, light.

छुद् 1. P. 10 U. (चर्तति, चर्दयति ते)
To beg, request.

छुक a. (छो-वा° डेक् Tv.) 1 Tame,
domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citi-
zen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trainep
in the acuteness and vice of towns.

-कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुवात
see below. -Comp. -अनुवासः one of
the five kinds of अनुवास, ' the single
alliteration, ' which is a similarity
occurring once (or singly) and in
more than one way among a collec-
tion of consonants ; e. g. आदायचकुलम-
धानीकुर्वन्वदे पदे भ्रमरात् । अयमेति मन्दमन्दं कावेरी-
वारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अनुवातः f.
a figure of speech ; one of the varieties
of अपहृति. The Chandraloka thus
defines and illustrates it : -छेकापहृतिर-
न्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निवृत्तेष्वपि जल्पमन्वदे लग्नः कायः ।
किं न हि दूरः 5. 27. -उक्तिः f. insinua-
tion, double entendre.

छेकाल, छेकिल a. = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छयति, अच्चात्, अच्छीदीत्,
छात or छित, caus. छाययति) To cut,
cut asunder, mow, reap ; Bk. 14. 101,
15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and
fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी).

छोटिन् m. [छुद्-णिनि] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छुप् 1 A. (छयवते) To go, move,
approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-वाङ] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अग्निज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जम् 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog -इ A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षति, जक्षित or जय) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To langh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; स्वर् आत्मा जगत्सत्सुखश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि ब्रह्मे Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*m.* 1 The world, the universe; जगतः पितरो बन्धे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mā. 6. 2. -ती (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. -*Comp.* -अवा, अविका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, -आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आविजः an epithet of Siva. -आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, आयुस् *m.* wind. -ईशः -पतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारः salvation of the world. -कर्तृ, -घातृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2 Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahmā. -5. Vishnu. -बभ्रुस् *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रये the three worlds i. e. heaven, earth and the lower world. -क्षीपः the sun. -घात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. -नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattātreya. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannāth. -6. N. of a poet. (-यो) Vishnu and Siva. (-यः)

N. of Durgā. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासी बभ्रुदेवभर्ता Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. -माणः, -बलः wind. -शीजं N. of Siva. -मातृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmi. -योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmā. (-नि *f.*) the earth. -वधः N. of Kṛishṇa. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -वहा the earth. -सन्नि *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -सृष्टृ *m.* 1 the creator of the world. -2 Brahmā. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (सभीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतल्य भति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jamba. -6 A kind of metre; (see App.). -*Comp.* -अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -वृक्ष *m.* a tree.

जगद्: An attendant, guardian.

जगन्: (जुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जगति युद्धेनेन जग्-अच् पृषो] Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -ल 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* [अर्कमण-क्त] Eaten. -ग्य 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जगिषः *f.* [अर्क-किन्] 1 Eating, Mā. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जगिम *a.* [गम्-किन् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -गिमः Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्रं हति हन्यङ् अच् पृषो]; Up. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock; घटय जघने काञ्चीमन्त्रं राजा कञ्चीभरं Git. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -*Comp.* -अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -कूपको (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्यो वि-

देशायते परममुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A Sūdra. -न्य The penis. -*Comp.* -जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघनि [हन्-किन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नुः *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-चङ् अच्] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -म A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -*Comp.* -हतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो] Desert, waste. -लः, -लं Flesh, meat. -ल 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-पृषो अच् पृषो]; cf. Up. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -*Comp.* -करः, -करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राण an armour for the legs.

जंघल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्वस्य अच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-लच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्, जज् 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier.

जज् 1 P. (जजति), To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ्-लृच्-अच् पृषो] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जजपुक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. —क: Anascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जड 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट्-अञ्; जन् उणा° टन् अथ-लोषण] Wearing twisted locks of hair. —टा [Up. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंख्यायि शकुन्तलीद्वनिचितं विभ्रज्जटामदलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च विधिया-क्षित्य Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. —2 A fibrous root. —3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. —4 A root in general. —5 A branch. —6 The शतावरी plant. —Comp. —वीरः, —टंकः, —टीरः, —धरः epithets of Śiva. —जटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). —2, the twisted hair of Śiva; जटाजटयौ यद्वसि चिनिचद्वा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. —ज्वालः a lamp. —धरः *a.* wearing matted hair (—रः) a mendicant or ascetic. —मदलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. —मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, —जटायुश्च *m.* A son of Syein and Aruṇa, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्यार्थे सिध्मा° लङ्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. —2 Collected together (like matted hair); ब्रह्महन्जटालजटालजटालहताय Bv. 1. 36. —लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Bholium.

जटालक, —जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (—री) *f.* [जट्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Clotted hair. —3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्यास्य इति] Having twisted hair. —*m.* 1 An epi-

thet of Śiva. —2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष) —3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्यार्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेश काश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'); ज्येष्ठावृत्ति-जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य सार्धः R. 13. 78. —2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजान्तोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न सुंचामः कामानह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bb. 3. 21; शिखाकला° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. —3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. —लः 1 A lion. —2 A goat. —3 An ascetic. —4 A Brāhmaṇa in the first period of his life. —लः Long pepper.

जटिलीक 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. —2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जड (डु)लः [जट् उलच् णो° टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जटर *a.* जायो जटुर्भो वासिन् जट्-अ-गतादेशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. —2 Old. —3 Bonud, tied. —रः, रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जटरं कोन विभर्ति केबलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 The womb. —3 A hole, cavity. —4 The interior of anything. —5 The bosom. —6 Morbid affection of the bowels. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. —आमयः dropsy. —ज्वालः, —व्याधौ bellyache, colic. —यत्रणा, —यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जटरीकुल *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. —2 Concealed in the bosom.

जटलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घर्षिभवाते जड् अच् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. —2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दुर्ज्ञेन S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; पराशुशान् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. —2 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानेधान् पश्यन्... ब्राह्म G. L. 15, so जडयो, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. —4 Dullied, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. —5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. —6 Dumb. —7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). —डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. —2 Idiocy, stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. —डं 1 Water. —2 Lead. —Comp. —क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. —भरतः an idiot.

जडता, —त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. —2 Ignorance,

stupidity; Pt. 1. —3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. —4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. —5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. —2 Stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy. —4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडीक 8. U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. —2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीक 1. P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. —2 Stupidity. —3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जटु *n.* [जट्-ड तोडादेशः Up. 1. 18] 1 Lac. Pt. 1. 107. —2 A kind of red dye. —तुः, तुः *f.* A bat. —Comp. —अमकं red arsenic. —गृहं a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). —एवकः a man at chess. —मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. —2 A bat.

जटुनी, जटुका A bat.

जटु *n.* [जट्-ड तोडादेशः Up. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जटुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ठ, जनिष्, जातः, पास जन्ते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; मायाहातुर-जायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. —2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). —3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टाद्विहलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6, रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. —4 To be possible, applicable &c. —5 To be born or destined for anything. —*Uṇs.* (जन्वति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. —2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अञ्] 1 A creature, living being, man. —2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथं सुमशविः सममेधितो जन्मः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि दृश्यं यो हि यस्य मियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखी-जनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing. or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-

self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रथमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवत्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. (female); पश्यानंगशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1. (female and pl.) -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1. सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रं; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharlōka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -Comp. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -अधिप, -अधिनाथः 1. a king, -2. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-ind.) aside (to another) (in drama); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— त्रिपताककरणा-न्यायपथातिरा कथा । अन्योऽन्यामनं यत् स्याज्जनति तज्जनानिकं ॥ 425. -अर्गः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्गशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्जुनः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्वः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10. -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईदः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-ष्टा) a kind of jasmine. (-ह्य) turmeric. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओषा a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -वदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. 1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमावधौ R. 9 4; दक्षिणायले जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3 the country (opp. पुर, नगर); जनपदबधूलोचने पीयमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पण्डितेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -पतिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रंजने gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रसः 1. rumour. -2. calumny,

scandal. —लोकः one (i. e. the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharlōka. —वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. —व्यवहारः popular usage. —श्रुत a. well-known among people, famous. —श्रुतिः f. a rumour, report. —संघात a. densely crowded with people. —स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17. जनंगमः A Chapāla. जनक a. (निका f.). [जन्-णिच् ण्वुञ्] Generating, producing, causing; केशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. —कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitā by Rama, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage राजवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -Comp. —आत्मजा, —तनया, —मंदिनी, —सुता epithets of Sitā, daughter of king Janaka. जनता [जनानां सङ्घः तद्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनान्त्ये पार्श्वेण शशिदिशाकरावि R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6. जनन a. [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. —नः The Supreme Being. —नः 1 Birth, being born; रावज्जननं तावत्परमं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनेषु शरीरे सा दुस्त्रोषास्तुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दीक्षा). जननि f. [जन् अति] 1 A mother. -2 Birth. जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac. जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata,

and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.] जनयतिः f. Ved. Production, generation. जनयंत a. Generating, producing. जनयितु a. (त्री f.) Producing, begetting, creator. —m. A father Pt. 1. 9. जनयित्री A mother. जनयिष्ठुः A progenitor, producer. जन्-जनस् m. See जन 3. जनिः, -जनिता, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. -2 A woman. -3 A mother. -4 A wife. -5 A daughter-in-law. जनित a. [जन्-णिच्-क] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c. जनितु m. A father. जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source. जनित्री A mother. जनित्रः A father. —स्वा A mother. —स्वौ (dual) Parents. जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind. जनीयति Den. P. Tolong for a wife. जन् (नू) f. Birth, production. जन्म n. 1 Birth; विन्यासिधीनां जन्म Bv. 1. 16 -2 Creation, production. -3 Life, existence; जन्मः सर्वस्वार्थं जयति ललितोत्तमं भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp. -जन्मबाधा blind from birth, born blind. जन्तुः [जन्-तु] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. 3. An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. —शेलः 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. —मः 1. the citrona. -2. a snail. —फलः the Udmbara tree. जंतुका Lac. जंतुमती The earth. जन्मं Birth. जन्मन् n. [जन् भावे मनिन्] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलबधूं प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा द्वाशिः Mo. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्वैवपि हि जन्मम् Ma. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place. -5 Nativity. -6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11

The people of a household. -12. Kind, race -13 Nature; property, quality. -14 Custom, manner. -Comp. अ-धिपः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अन्तरं 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञः R. 7. 15. -3. re-generation. -4. the other world. -अन्तरीय a. belonging to or done in another life.. -अन्धः a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. -आसपदं birth-place. -ईशः = जन्माधिप. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुतृ m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m., f., -दिनं -दिवसः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं, -भ the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पः the regent of a planet under which a person is born. -पञ्च, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -पादपः a family tree. -पतिष्ठ 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; S. 6. भास्व, -भृत् m. a creature, living being; मोदन्तं जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र क्षीणामपि किमपरं जन्म भाषावदेव प्रत्यावर्त्तं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमिः f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोमिन् a. sickly from birth. -लक्षणं, -राशिः the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वत्सेन् n. the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. -स्थानं 1. birth-place, native country, home. -2. the womb. -हेतुः cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तसां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्म a. [जन् कर्तरि यत्] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced. -3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. -4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. -यः 1 A father. -2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom. Māl. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. -यं 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth. -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle;

तत्र जन्मं रघोर्घोरं पवतीर्यैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. -7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. -यः 1 The friend of a mother. -2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्मामवदत्कुमारो R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्मुः [जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brahmā.

जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित् or जप्) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्ति तवैवालापमेवावलि Gīt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप a. [जप्-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. -यः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -Comp. परायण a. engaged in muttering prayers. -माला a rosary of beads. -यज्ञः, -होमः muttering prayers as a sacrifice. जपन् [जप्-भावे लृट्] The muttering of prayers.

जपा [जप्-अच् टाप्] The China rose (the plant or its flower) : सप्तयं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Mo. 36. जप्य a. [जप् कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. -प्यः, -प्यं A muttered prayer.

जम्, जम् I. 1 P. (जम्बति, जम्बति) To copulate; cf. यम् -II. 1 A. (जम्बते, जम्बते) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snarl at; seize with the mouth. -Caus. (जम्बयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जम्बति) To eat.

जम्बन् = जम्बन् q. v.

जम्बदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Paraśurāma [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renukā who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitrāratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'washed but not purified by the stream.' Her husband, who was angor incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her,

and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Paraśurāma, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Paraśurāma to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जंप्ती m. du. [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. द्यंती and जायापती.

जंवालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंवालिनी A river.

जंवीरः The citron tree. -रं A citron.

जंजु-वृ f. The rose apple tree and its fruit. -Comp. खंडः, द्वीपः पर्वतः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. -नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंजु (वृ) कः (की f.) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंजुम् m. 1 A mountain. -2 A monkey. -ती A heavenly nymph.

जंजुलः [जंजु तन्नामफलं लाति लाक] 1 A kind of tree (= जंजु q. v.). -2 The Ketaka plant. -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). -Comp. -मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [जम्-अच्-उम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). -2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः, -द्विषः, -भेदिकः, -रिपुः epithets of Indra. -अग्निः 1. fire. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक a. 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing by, destroying. -3 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. -कः A lime or citron. जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभन् Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भो) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः = जंभरः. -ला A female Rākshasī (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् m. The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमिसंभवेनैव जयतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14 ;

S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, G. 78. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A name assumed by Bhīma at the court of Virāṭa. -११ 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dāsārā and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the asterism Rohini at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa i. e. on the birth-day of Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -पत्र (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Dussalā, daughter of Dhritarāṣṭra. [Once while out on hunting he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical athāṭī, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

जर *a.* [जृ-अर्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. -४ 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [जृ-वा-अठ] 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामधुर्वः परिणतदिक्रिरास्तीर्षिर्भति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. -ठः 1 N. of Pāṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas. -2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [जृ-लु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. -ण, -० Cummin seed. -ण 1 Old age. -2 Praise. -० 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरु *a.* Decayed, old.

जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरन् *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit, -*m.* An old man. -०omp. -कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika]. -गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मृत्तिर्यन्मानद्विगणाल्पतः जरद्वयधरः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः || Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका, -जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [जृ-अर्-गुणः] (The word जर is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after accusative) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकवेवाह पलितच्छन्नना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मरतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरा) विना 1. 23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरसंघ below. -6 Invoking, greeding. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. -आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. -2 old. -जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. -पुष्ट = जरसंघ. -भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. -संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Kṛṣṇa had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhisṭhira performed the great Rājāsuya sacrifice, Kṛṣṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma].

जरायुनि: N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु *n.* [जरामिति इ-ङ्गण] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. -०omp. -ज *a.* born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित *a.* [जरा-इत्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् *a.* (जी. f.) [जरा अस्यस्य इति] Old, aged. -*m.* An old man.

जरिमन् *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

जरुथ *a.* [जृ-ऊथन्] Speaking harshly. -४ Flesh.

जर् (जृ, जर्) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर *a.* [जर्ज-ञ-अर्] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जितविषाणकोटयो युगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्मुदति धरणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Paincd, tormented; Māl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -६ 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

जर्जरित *a.* [जर्ज-णिच् कर्मणि क] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Gt. 8.

जर्जरीक *a.* 1 Old, decayed. -2 pagged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरि 8 U. To wound, disable. **जर्ण** *a.* [जृ-नर्] Old, aged, decayed -० 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

जर्झ 9, 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिल: Wild sesamum.

जर्तु: 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant. **जर्त्स** 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

जर्हिल: = जर्तिल q. v.

जल 1. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. -II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल *a.* [जल् अच् इत्य लो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. -लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपो-यमिति ब्रुवाणाः शारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबन्ति || Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-

grant medicinal plant or perfume (इविर). -3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. -4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -00omp. -अंचल 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course. -3. moss. -अंजलि: 1. a handful of water. -2. a libation of water presented to the Manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाय कुतो जलांजलि: Chap. 69; मामस्यापि जलांजलि: सरभसं लोके न वृत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). -अडक: a heron. -अडनी a leech. -अणुक, -अंडक the fry of fish. -अंटक: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शरद). -अधिदैवत:; an epithet of Varuṇa. (-तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. -अर्णव: 1. the rainy season -2. the ocean of sweet water. -आर्ध्ना a thirsty. -अवतार: a landing-place at driver side. -अड्डिला a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाश:; -काश:; -काशिन m. an elephant. -आलु: an otter. -आह्वय a. watery, marshy. -आत्मिक a leech. -आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-द्र) wet garment or clothes. (-द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलोक a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirl pool. -आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (-य:) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). -आश्रय: 1. a pond. -2. water-house. -आह्वय a lotus. -इन्द्र: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. N. of Mahādeva. -3. the ocean. -इधन: the submarine fire. -इधम: a water-elephant. -ईश:; -ईश्वर: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. -उच्छ्वास: 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. पूर्वाषाढा). -2. overflow of a river. -उदर drowsy. -उद्वय a. aquatic (-वा) benzoin. -उरगा, -ओकर m., -ओकस: a leech. -कटक: a crocodile. -करि: the Gangetic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon. -कर a. making or pouring forth water. (-र:) tax for water. -करक: 1. a shell. -2. cocos-nut. -3. a cloud. -4. a wave. -5. a lotus. -कलक: mud. -कलमय: the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. -काक: the diver-bird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. -किराट: a shark. -कुकुट: a water-fowl. (-टी) the black-headed gull. -कुंतल: -कोश: moss. -कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. -कूर्म: the porpoise. -कोलि: m. or f., -क्रीडा

playing in water, a splashing one another with water. -केश: moss. -क्रियर presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -मुलम: 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-र:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीव:; °जीव: a fisherman. -चत्वर a square tank. -चारिन् m. 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1. an aquatic animal -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-ज:, -जं) 1. a shell. -2. the conch shell; अधरोटे निवेश्य वृक्षौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेदं प्रोज्जलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. -जंतु: 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मन् a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -डिंब: bivalve shell. -तरंग: 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -ताद-नं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द: 1. a cloud; जयंते विरहा लोके जलदा इव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशन: the Sāla tree. °आगम: the rainy season. °आभ a. black, dark. °काल the rainy season. °अय: autumn. -दुर्दुर: a kind of musical instrument. -देव: the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -दोष्णी a bucket. -घर: 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -घि: 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °ज: the moon. °जा Lakebmi, the goddess of wealth. °रज्ञा the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -नाडी, -ली a water-course. -निधि: 1. the ocean. -3. the number 'four'. -निगम: 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलि: moss. -पक्षिन् m. a water-fowl. -पटल a cloud. -पति: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a gutter, drain. -पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. -परावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्त fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पुर: 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. -पुडजा moss. -प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: destruction by water. -प्रान: the bank of a river. -प्राय a country

abounding with water; जलप्रायमनुव स्यात् Ak. -प्रिय: 1 the Chātaka bird. -2 a fish. (-य) an epithet of Dak-ahāyapi. -प्लव: an otter. -प्लवनं a deluge, an inundation. -बंध:; -बंधक: a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. -बंधु: a fish. -बालक: the Vindhya mountain. -बालि-का lightning. -बिडाल: an otter. -बिंब:; -बं a bubble. -बिल्व: 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. -भीति: f. hydrophobia. -भू a. produced in water. -भू: m. 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. -भूषण: wind. -भृत् m. 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. -मक्षि का a water-insect. -मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument, (= जलदुर्दुर). -महु: a king-fisher. -मसि: 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -मार्जर: an otter. -मुच m. 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. -मूर्ति: an epithet of Śiva. -मूर्तिका hail. -मोद a fragrant root (उशीर). -यंत्र 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain, °युहं, °नितेकनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कचिद्वि-चित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Ra. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship. -रकु: a kind of gallinule. -रह:; -रह: 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -राशि: the ocean. -रह:; -ह a lotus. -रूप: a crocodile. -लता a wave, billow. -वरद: a watery pustule. -वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. -वायस: a diver-bird. -वास: residence in water. (-सं) = उशीर q. v. -वाह: 1. a cloud. -2. a water-hearer. -3. a kind of camphor. -वाहक:; -न: a water-carrier. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विबुवं the autumnal equinox. -वृश्चिक: a prawn. -वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. -व्याल: 1. a water snake. -2. a marine monster. -शय:; -शयन:; -शाविन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -शुक्ति f. a bivalve shell. -शुचि a. bathed, washed. -शूक: moss. -शूक: a crocodile. -शोष: drought. -समुद्र: the ocean of fresh water. -संपर्क: mixture or dilution with water. -सापिणी a leech. -साचि: f. 1. the Gangetic porpoise. -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाय: a pond, lake, reservoir. -दं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारि-णी a drain. -हाम: 1. foam. -2. ret-

tlesh-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A oonch, shell.

जलग्ना. Aquatic. —नः The corymb.

जलग्ना A Chāndāla.

जलका, जलालका, जलिका, जलका, जलका, जलका, जलालिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजानं A lotus

जलेबाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. —2 N. of Vishnu.

जलाय a. Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. —2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —3 1 Water. —2 Happiness, comfort.

जल् 1 P. (जलति, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोक्त्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पयेन्नल्पकरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. —2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. —3 To chatter, prattle, babble. —4 To praise.

जल्पः [जल् भावे बच्] 1 Talk, speech. —2 Discourse, conversation. —3 Babble, prating, gossip. —4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक a. (लपका f.), जल्पाक a. Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं a. [जल्-ल्युट्] Speaking, saying, talking &c. न 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः f. Ved. Inarticulate speech
जल्पित a. [जल् कर्मणि क्] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जलहुः Ved. Fire.

जव a. [जु-भावे अच्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (a) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सतेः परमं हिमूषणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुःखतिष्ठद्व्युत्तः Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अधिकाः a fleet horse, a courier. —अनिला a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन a. (नी f.) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courier, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिम्न m. Speed, velocity.

जविन् a. Quick, fleet. —m. 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन a. Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु भावे कणे ल्युट् वीजाया क्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नरा संसारते विज्ञति यमधानी-जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जवा.

जह् 1 U (जहतिते) To injure, hurt kill.

जस् 1. 4 P. (जसति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1, 10 P. (जसति, जसयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 A weapon (आयुध). —2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि a. Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक a. Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time. —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole cat.

जहत् a. (ती f.) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, —स्वार्था 1. a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e. g. in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगाट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. —2 Irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जहुः N. of an ancient king, son of Subotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangas, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जहन्तनया, —कन्या, —सुता, —मैदिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जहन् n. Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागते The Jagati metre.

जायुडं Saffron. —डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागु 2 P. (जागति जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽयमपज्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्ति R. 17. 51; युरो वादुःखयथा-याग्यं चार्थं च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्या जागति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर a. [जागु भावे वृत् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरयति दिवा-

यः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail
जागरक a. [जागु वृत् गुणः] Waking awake.

जागरणं [जागु-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित a. One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरित् a. (नी f.), जागृक a. [जागु-वृत् ऊच् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य याथार्थं वेदं कतव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणं जागरका R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 26.

जागरित् a. Wakeful, awake, vigilant.
जायुवि a. Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. —2 Agal, or fire.

जागतिः, जागर्था, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् a. 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —m. Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, dream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल a. (ली f.) [जंगले भवः जंगलया वा अच्] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Mā. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.
जांगुल Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जाधिक a. [जंवाया जीवति, वेतनात्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिन m. A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर a. (री f.) जठरे भवः अच्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomache, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रा 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं बहुधाधिपर्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमते मयते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अरिः the citron tree.

जात p. p. [जन् कर्मणि क्] 1 Brought into existence, engendered

produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. In comp. ; 'दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present. -7 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected, see जन्. —ता 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयि तस्य कथय U. 4. 'dear boy, oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. —ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' —तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; विशेषविभाषितकाशजातः R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones'; S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. —Comp. —अव्यय a. vexed, enraged. —अश्रु a. shedding tears. —इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्ष्मा a young bullock. —कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). —काम a. enamoured. —पक्ष a. having wings; —अजातपक्ष unfledged. —पञ्च a. fettered. —पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रत्यय a. inspired with confidence. —प्रेत a. born and dead; Pt. 1. —सम्भय a. fallen in love. —मात्र a. just born. —रूप a. beautiful, brilliant. (—रं) 1. gold; अत्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3 the thorn apple. —धर a. naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. —विघ्न a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. —वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir. —जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वै वै विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातविद्यो वा जातवेदो, जातविद्यो वा जातवेदो यच्च जातः पश्चान् विद्यते तज्जातवेदो जातवेदस्वामिनि ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Durgā. —वासयुग्मं, वेदमन् m. the lying-in-chamber. जातक [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. —का 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकमन्त्र). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. —Comp. —ध्वनिः a leech. जातिः f. [जन्-क्ति] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2

The form of existence fixed by birth -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अर मूढ जात्या चेद्वयस्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परिवृत्ता Ve. 3 : (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: —ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. -5 a class, genus, kind, species; पुष्पाजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horse &c. ; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन राक्षितो नो कुंदाजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (in Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 Fallacious generalization. -14 A figure of speech. (in rhetoric) which consist in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. —Comp. —अंध a. born blind; Bb. 1. 90. —कोशः, —बन्ध, —बन्धु nutmeg. —क्षी the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. The duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —द्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —कलं a nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः) शब्दा-रक्षितानि । —घ्नः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. —ग्रह a. outcast. —महः birth-day festival. —मात्र 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. —वैरिन् instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् m. a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्य inconsequence, incompatibility in kind. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. —संपन्न a. belonging to a noble family. —संस्मरं nutmeg. —स्मर a. remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 335. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन a of low birth, outcast. जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank,

जाती The jasmine plant. (मालती). जातीय, क a. belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c. जात्य a. [जातो भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः सौर्यवत् कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular. जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्येव नहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शान्म्यति Ma. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 (Used with the potential mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्र भवान्मुषलं याजयेन्नापकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्र भवान् मुषलं याजयति ibid. जातुधानः A demon, imp. जातुष a. (बी. f.) [जतुनो विकारः अणु पञ्च P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of or covered with lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive. जातुः m. A thunderbolt. जातुकर्णः An epithet of Siva. जातं Ved. Birth, production, origin. जानकी [जगत्स्थापयन् श्रीं अण्] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma. जानपदः [जनिन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पद् अण् ; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. वीर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 A subject. —वा A popular expression. —वी Profession, business. जानपदिक a. Relating to a country. जानान a. Knowing, understanding. जानि A substitute for जाय at the end of Bahu. comp. जाड n. [जन्-डुण्] The knee; जाड्यामवर्ति गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. —Comp दृष्ट a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. —कलकं, —मंडलं the knee-pan. —विजाड n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). —संधिः the knee-joint. जापः [जप्-बन्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer. जापक a. Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood. जात्य a. To be muttered. —त्यं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापने 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Complicating, finishing.

जावाल: A goat herd.

जावालि: 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्य: N. of Parasurāma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अदने बा० अण् छीव्] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law

जामातृ m. जाया माति विनोति भिमिती वा नि० ; cf. Un.2.94.] 1 A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11 ; जामाता दक्षो ग्रहः Subhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातुक: A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम्-इत् नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -निः f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सखिहितसपिंड-स्त्री Kull.) ; Ma. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -नः 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), decent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न) ; तिथौ च जामित्रशुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रे लग्नसप्तमं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं ?) ; but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः [जाम्या भगिन्या अपत्यं दृश्] A sister's son.

जांववं [जंब्वाः कल अण् तस्य बा० न लृट् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambū tree.

जांववत् m. N. of a kind of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This name Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Kṛishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between Kṛishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Kṛishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal].

जांघरी (—लं) A citron. —लं: Ved. The knee-pan.

जांघुनदं [जंघुनयां भवे अण्] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament ; कृतचक्रश्च जांघुनदः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived:—पतिभार्या संप्रविश्य गर्भो ध्रुवेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायावत् यदस्ति जायते पुनः ।। Ma. 9. 8 ; see also Malli. on R.2 1). As last member of Babu. comp जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानि: 'one who has Sitā for his wife' ; युवजानि: तामार्धजानिः. -Comp. -अनुजीविन् m., -आजीवः 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (वक्र).—ग्रः 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. —पति (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v.)

जायिन् a. (नी. f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. —युः 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्णयन्त्रेन दू कणे चञ् ; जारयन्ति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. —रि N. of Durgā. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन्, -जातः a bastard. —भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (b) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window ; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9 ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतेवलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; चिन्तासततितंतुजालनिविडस्यूतेव Māl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. —लः The Kadamba tree. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, window. —कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. —कारकः 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -गर्दभः a kind of pimple or boil. —नोणिका a kind of churning vessel. —ग्रथित a. connected by a web ; S. 7. 16. —याद्-पादः a guano. —प्राय mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायतिकै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ;

वद्धं कर्णशिरषरोधि वदने वर्मभित्तं जालकं S. 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower ; अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मालिनी Mo. 98 ; सोयुधिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair) ; तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44. (आभरण-विशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit. -9 Pride. —कः A window, lattice. -Comp. —मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जालेन चरति र्पा० इत्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. —का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A window. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called व्रधेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. **जात्रांषं** Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जालम् a. (ह्री. f.) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. —हम्: (ह्री. f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant ; अपि जायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम् इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly ; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जालम् a. (हिमका. f.) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of' ; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear ; अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्वी [जह्वोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् हीर्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय-जिग्वे, अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जित्) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate ; जयति तुलामधिरुद्धो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330 ; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel ; गजितानंतरं वृष्टिं सीमायेन जिगाय स Ku. 2. 53 ; R. 3. 34 ; Ghat. 22 ; Si.

1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest ; प्रागजयत घृणा ततो मही B. 11. 65 ; (where जि means 'to conquer' also) ; Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations) ; जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; जितसुदुपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5 ; Bh. 2. 24 ; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.) -8 To expect from (with abl.). —Caus. (जायति) To cause to win or conquer. —Desid. (जिष्यति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for ; चलति नयाच्च जिष्यति हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. —With अघि to conquer, defeat, vanquish ; Bk. 12. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजयः. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. —Comp. —आह्व a. conferring victory. —अशिख f. 1. a prayer for victory ; -2. congratulations after victory ; a cheer of victory. —उज्ज्वल a. exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. —घोषा, घोषण, —गा a proclamation of victory. —दण्डा a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —वृत्ता N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. —पर्वा a record of victory. —पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पुत्रकः a kind of dice. —मंगल 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (—ल) a cheer of victory. —यज्ञः the अघ्नेष sacrifice. —लक्ष्मी, —श्रीः the goddess of victory ; Ku. 2. 52. —लेखः record of victory. —वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. —शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. 2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. —शृंगा horn blown to announce a victory. —स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column ; निचखान जयस्तम्भं गंगाप्रतोतः तरेषु सा R. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

जयक a. Victorious.
जयरेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāṭa king's.
जयद्वलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयन् [जि करणे ल्यट्] 1 Conquering, subduing, -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. —Comp. —युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् a. [जि श्लिष्ये इति] 1 Conquering, vanquishing ; विद्यापक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः सुते वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit ; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart ; जगति जयिन्स्ते ते भावा नवेदुक्लादयः Mā. 1. 36. —m. A victor, a conqueror ; पौरस्त्या नेवमाकामस्तास्तान्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34. जय्य a. [जियत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अच्] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत-जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित p. p. [जि-कर्मणि क्] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by ; काम-जित ; क्षीजित &c. —तं Victory. —Comp. —अक्षर a. reading well or readily. —अभिघ्न a. 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (—घ्नः) N. of Vishnu. —अरि a. one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (—रिः) an epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् a. self-subdued, void of passion. —आह्व a. victorious. —इन्द्रिय a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (ह्र, रस, गन्ध, रस्य &c. शब्द) श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वा च दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा प्रात्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्जेयां जितोऽयम् Ma. 2. 98. —काशिः the fist doubled. —काशिन् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor ; चाग-क्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2 ; जितकाशी राजसेवकः ibid. —कोप, —क्रोध, —मन्यु a. imperturbable, not excitable. (—यः) an epithet of Vishnu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक a. 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of a Manes). —शत्रु a. victorious. —अम a. inured to

fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग a. one who has won heaven.

जित् a. [जि-क्वि] At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c. ; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहज-जित् &c.

जितिः f. 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य a. Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् a. Victorious.

जित्वर a. [जि-क्वि] (री f.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant ; शस्त्रा-ण्युपायंस्त जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16 ; करदी-कृतभूपालो भातुमिजित्वरेदिशं Si. 2. 9. —री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु a. [जि-गस्तु] 1 Victorious, triumphant ; R. 4. 85 ; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 ; Si. 13. 21. —युः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतु a. [जि-तुच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. —m. 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (विषाच).

जिगत्सुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा (अच् सन् घसदेशे भावे अच्) 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु a. [अच् सन् घसदेशे उ] Hungry. जियत्सुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक a. : Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा 1 Desire of killing ; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु a. [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [यद् सन् भावे अच्] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र a. [घा कर्त्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing ; observing ; e. g. मनोजिघ्रः स-पत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [जा सन् भावे अच्] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित a. Investigated, asked, inquired.

जिज्ञासु a. [जा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious ; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting abolition (मुमुक्षु).

जितमः, जितुमः, जितमः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Green origin)

जिन a. [जि-नच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. —न 1 A

generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -संघः n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिब्रि a. Ved. Old, decayed. -विः 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन् 1 P. (जिवति) 1. To be active or lively, busy oneself. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान a. 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining ; see हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा a. [जहाति सरलमार्गं ; हा-म् सन्धत् अलोपश्च Un. 1. 138] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Ra. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair ; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24 ; सुदृढमीहितमजिह्वयियां Si. 9. 62. -6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured ; विधिसमयनियोगादीरि-संहारजिह्वां Ki. 1. 46. -7 Slow, lazy. -ह्वा 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. -Comp. -अक्ष a. crooked-eyed, squinting. -ग a. moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. -गति a. meandering, going tortuously ; Ra. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधित् a. fighting unfairly. (-म.) an epithet of Bhīma. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den. P. to go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल a. Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वल 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, i. e. a flame. -3 A sentence. -Comp. -आस्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निलेखन a tongue-scraper. -पः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4 a leopard. -5. a bear. -मलं the fur of the tongue. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय a. a term particularly applied to the Viarga before क् and ख and also to क्, ल and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). -रवः a bird. -लिह्म m. a dog. -लौल्य greediness. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः f. [जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन a. [ज्या-क् संभसा० दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag ; जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयति नमः जीयते आनेलेन, जीवनस्यादकस्य सृते बंधो यत्र, जीवने जलं सृते बद्धं अनेन, जीवने सुचरतीति वा पृथो० Tv. cf. Up. 3. 91] 1 cloud ; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nurisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. -कूटः a mountain. -केतुः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda ; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर) [He was the son of Jimutakēti and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -वाहिन m. smoke.

जीर a. [ज्या-क् संभसा० दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. -रः 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed. -3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीर्यति जु-क् रिक्] Ved. A man. -f. Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण p. p. [ज क्] 1 Old, ancient. -2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22 ; U. 6. 38 ; Mā. 5. 30. -3 Digested ; सुजीर्णमसं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. -र्णः 1 An old man. -2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed. -र्णः Large cumin-seed. -र्णः 1 Ben. zoin. -2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old,' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्यानः ruined or neglected garden. -उवरः lingering fever. -पर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वज्रं a particular gem. -वस्त्र a. wearing old clothes. -वाटिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः f. Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीविः [जु-क्तिन्] 1 An axe. -2 The body. -3 A bird. -4 An animal.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive ; यस्मिञ् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23 ; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life. -3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.) ; सत्यादृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6 ; विपणने च जीवतः 3. 152, 162 ; 11. 26 ; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense ; अजिह्वामहा-ठां शुद्धां जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. -4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.) ; चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पण्डिताः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. -2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव a. [जीव-क्तरि क्] Living, existing. -वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul ; गतजीव, जीवस्याग, जीवाज्ञा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it, life, motion and sensation (called जीवासन् as opposed to परमासन् the Supreme soul), Y. 3. 131 ; Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence. -4 A creature, living being. -5 Livelihood, profession. -6 N. of Karna. -7 N. of one of the Maruts. -8 The constellation पुष्य. -9 N. of Brihaspati. -10 The third lunation in the cycle of Jupiter. -11 Association of cause and effect. -12 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतका 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. -2. a murderer, slayer. -अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. -आसन् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमासन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आह्वानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधानं preservation of life. -आधारः the heart. -इंधनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. -उपाधिः the three states, i. e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. -ऊर्णः the wool of a living animal. -उद्गृहः, -संदिग्धः 'the abode of the soul the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken, alive. -घनः Brahmā. -ज a. born alive. -जीवः (also जविजिवः) the Chakora bird. -लोका a woman whose children are living -दः 1. a physician. -2. an enemy. -दश mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. -धानी the earth. -निकायः a being endowed with life. -पतिः f., -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पत्रं a fresh leaf.

-पितुः, -पितृक *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still al. **सा** a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities ; (कुमारी भगवा नदा विमला भगला बला । १५५) चैति च विख्याताः सतीता जीवमातृकाः) . -यौनिः a sentient being. -रक्तं menstrual blood. -लोकः 1. The world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence ; त्वत्प्रमाणे शांतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mal. 9. 37 ; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21 ; so स्वर्गमन्त्रजालसङ्काशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; U. 4. 17. -2. living beings, mankind ; द्विवसद्वाभयामस्त-पात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12 ; or आलोक्यमादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. -वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. -शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -शोणितं living, i. e. healthy blood. -संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -मूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव् जिष् ण्वुल्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. -2 One who lives a long time. -कः 1 A living being. -2 A servant. -3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. -4 A usurer. -5 A snake-catcher. -6 A tree. -7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवन्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Living, alive. -Comp. -तोका a woman whose obildren are living. -पतिः *f.*, -पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. -पितृकः one whose father is alive. -मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge or the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. -मृत *a.* 'dead while alive', one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the word (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीव्य *a.* [जीव्-अय] 1 Long-lived. -2 Virtuous, pious. -यः 1 Life, existence. -2 A tortoise. -3 A peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, plety.

जीवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव् भावे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Life, existence ; (fig. also) ; स्वमासि मम भूषणे स्वमासि मम जीवने Git. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg.

7. 9. -3 Water ; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39 ; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) इति प्राणात् इति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig. also) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूत्रैः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आघातं poison. -आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. -2. the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन्-कन्] Enlivening. -कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव्-भा- कर्णे अनियम्] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. -यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवन्त *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. -तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवन्तिकः A fowler.

जीवल *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiring.

जीवा [जीव्-अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string ; हृद्गुर्जीवाद्योदैर्-र्षधिरपति Mv. 6. 33. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8. Life, existence.

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. also) ; स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वज्ञाज्ञविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival ; रे हस्त दक्षिण धृत्तस्य शिक्षोद्विजस्य जीवातवे विद्युज श्मश्रुनो कृपाय U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.:

जीविका [जीव् अकन् अत इत्] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving, element, i. e. water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव् क्तरि क्] 1 Living, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). -तं 1 Life, existence ; त्वं जीवितं स्वमासि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Kn. 6. 63 ; Mo. 83 ; नाभिर्नैवत मरणं नाभिर्नैवत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45 ; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life -ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेशवसति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in senso 1 also). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. -ईश्वरः Siva. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -नायः a husband. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life - स आतुरो

जीवितसंशये वर्तते ' he is dangerously ill ' ; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. -व्यं 1 The possibility of living.

-2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव्-जिति, जीवन्-निच्] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by ; शस्त्रजीविन्, आशुधजीविन् &c. -*m.* A living being. जीव्यं Life. -व्यः A means of livelihood.

सुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

सुगुप्ता, सुगुप्ता 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा सुगुप्ता विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

सुं 1 P. (जुगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

सुंति *a.* Deserted, abandoned. -तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

सुटकं A braid of hair.

सुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

सुइ I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

सुत 1 A (जोतते) To shine.

सुत्र 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

सुंबकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

सुत्र 6, 4 P. (जुनति, जुनति) Ved. To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

सुत्र *m.* An old man.

सुत्रं *a.* Deceased, old.

सुत्र 10 P. (जुलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

सुत्रस्य *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

सुत्र 1. 6 A. (जुनते, जुड) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. -2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सर्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhag. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पितृस्याऽजुषते शुचं विप्रकथ्युः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषते पर्वतश्रेष्ठद्युपयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; यच्च जुषते शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mā. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in, granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice. at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते)

1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

उग्र *a.* (at the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकगुप्त R. 8. 85; एजोगुप्ते जन्मनि K. 1.

उग्र *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. -सर्व Service.

उग्र *p. p.* [उग्र-कर्मणि क] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. -उं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्टः).

जोषः [उग्र-भावे घृ] 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -घृ: Happiness. -उं ind. 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं, -ण 1 Liking -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

उग्रराण *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. -ण: The moon.

उग्रवानः [उग्र कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

उग्रः *f.* [हृ क्तिप् नि० द्वित्वे दधिश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue, especially of Agni, i. e. a flame. -Comp. -आस्यः fire.

उग्ररा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

उग्रवत् *m.* Fire.

उग्रोति: A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb उग्रोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; अरति सर्वा वैदिक्यो उग्रोति-यजतिक्रिया: Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञ-नारायण shortly renders उग्रोति by उप-विष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठोम See Asvalāyana 1. 2. 5. also).

उग्र 1 U., 9 P. (जवति, ते, युवति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

उग्र *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

उग्र *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. -6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

उग्र *a.* [उ-क] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

उग्रति: *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

उग्रकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

उग्रतः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेनास्य भुजिगवद्विषय-मङ्गलज्जुटाजटा: Māll. 1. 2.

उग्रकं Matted hair.

उग्र 4 A. (ज्वते, ज्वं) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); भवँ नस्तेभ्यश्च चिरं उग्रै Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

उग्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. -णि: *f.* 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 the body. -4 The Brahman (n.). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

उग्रि: *f.* [उग्र भावे क्तिप् उद्] 1 Fev. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

उग्र 1 P. (ज्वति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

उग्र 1 U. (ज्वति ते) To hurt, kill.

उग्र: -व The water of boiled pulse.

उग्र 1 P. (जवति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

उग्र, उग्र 1 A. (ज्वते ज्वंते, ज्वंति ज्वं) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरयुवतिमुखाय पंकजं ज्वंतेऽथ Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; ज्वंतां ज्वंतामप्रातिहतमसरं क्रोध-ज्योति: Ve. 1; तुण्य-ज्वंसि. (Parasma. is irregular) Bb. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो ज्वंते 3. 84. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनेरभिमानधूमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जज्वंते Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand.

ज्वं, -भा, -मं 1 A [ज्वं-घृ] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कालिकाश्र-यी ज्वंभा प्रभवति K. 257; ज्वंभारं प्रवित-तदलोपितजालप्रविष्टै: Ve. 2. 7; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

ज्वंभकः [ज्वं-घृ] 1 ' A yawner, ' a sort of demon. - Swelling. -भिका Gaping, yawning.

ज्वंभण *a.* [ज्वं-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn -ण 1 Gaping, yawn-

ing. -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुदुर्लभं ज्वंभणतत्परानि Re. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरासि ज्वंभणमुखा Bb. 1. 25.

ज्वंभित *p. p.* [ज्वं-क] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Māl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a flower) -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. -तं 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

ज्व 1. 1, 4, 9 P., 10 U. (जति, जीयति, हृणाति, जायति-ते, जजार, जायामास, अजत् अजारीत्, अजीजत्, -जति-री तु, जीर्णं or जा-रितं) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीयते जीयति: केशा वृता जीयति जीयतः। जीयतश्चक्षुषी भोजे तु-ष्णका तरुणायते pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्-थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुना दृशास्य-स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमसं पक्वीयात् Chāṇ. 79; उदरे चाजरकन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -Caus. (ज-जा-यति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -11. 1 A (जते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a.* [जृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [जृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारद्वय *a.* (वीधिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to ब्रह्ममिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा अनुषा and ज्येष्ठा.

जंताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जैन्य Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह 1 A. (जेहेते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जे 1 P. (जायति, To want, do, elude, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (*त्री f.*) [जैत्र-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory ; इदमिह मन्त्रस्य जैत्रमन्त्रं विफल-
गुणतिशयं भविष्यतीति Mā. 2. 6 ; धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वैद्ये R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. -त्रं 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp. -रथः victor.

जैनः 1 A. 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः *N.* of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतसुष्म-
माय सहसा हस्ती इति जैमिनि Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातुक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired ; जैवातुक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon ; राजानं जनपदभूय सहसा जैवातुकं त्वां तु याः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaapati.

जैह्व्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्व्यं The pleasure of taste.

जोगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

जोगटः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोडिगः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् *f.* A woman ; cf योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जनाति, जानति, जन्तौ, जज्ञे अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातु, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses) ; to learn, become acquainted with ; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यद्काशीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1 ; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ma. 2. 110, 123 ; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate ; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्ययति Mk 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience ; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of ; अपस्तु मित्रं जानियात् H. 1. 72 ; Chān. 21. -6 To recognise न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,

know to be ; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतियुक्तं कामरूपं मघोन Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument) ; सर्पियो जानति Sk. ' he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिः = सर्पिः) -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. -Caus. (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain ; R. 2. 26 ; Bk. 8. 33 ; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञा *a.* [ज्ञाक] At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with ; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise ; रा in ज्ञेयस्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, **ज्ञप्त** *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मण-क] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c. ; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेषं पुसां Ku. 3. 3 ; see ज्ञा above. -तं Knowledge. -Comp. -सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c. ; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman. -भावः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातये Relationship.

ज्ञातु *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञान [ज्ञा-भावेत्युट्] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency ; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Mā. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning ; बुद्धिज्ञानेन श्रूयति Ma 5. 109 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा ज्ञात्री R. 1. 22. -3 Conscience, cognizance, knowledge ; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ma 8. 288 know-

ingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge ; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्) ; cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. -अनुत्पत्ता ; ignorance, folly. -अपोहः forgetfulness. -अव्यासः 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception ; (these are five स्पर्श, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose ; see इन्द्रियं under इन्द्रिय). -क्रांतिं that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -कृत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य *a.* attainable by the understanding. -चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intellectual vision (opp. चर्मक्षुस्) ; सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ma. 2. 8 ; 4. 24. (*m.*) a wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of God. -तपस् *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -दः a preceptor, -दा an epithet of Sarasvatī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. -निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -पतिः 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. -मुद्ग *a.* ' having the impress of wisdom', wise. -मूल *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -योगः contemplation as the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -लक्षणं, या 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge ; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. -शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. -साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously ; knowingly, intentionally

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणि बहुते ज्ञानमयेन वदित्वा R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. -*व:* 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) [ज्ञानमयस्य इति] Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Fortune telling.
ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्युट्] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -*क:* 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. -*कं* (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्युट्] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा-ञ्त्-आविभ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as. -3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या 9 P. (*जिवाति*) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 (*जीयते*) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old; also *जीन*.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रानं लभ-नामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भु S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59; 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानि: *f.* [ज्या-नि] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppress. -5 Deprivation, loss; Mā. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (*सी. f.*) Compar. of प्रथम्य or वृद्ध 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवक-मंन स किल ज्यायस् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Mā. 4. 8. 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 (In law) One not a minor, i. e. come of age and responsible for his

own action. -5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रथम्य or वृद्ध) 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre eminent, first, chief, highest. -*ह्य* 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month)= ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -*ह्य* 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. -*ह्य* 1 A small house-lizard. -*ह्य* 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. -*Comp.* -*अंश:* 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. -*अंशः* n. 1. water in which grain has been washed. -2. the soup of boiled rice. -*आश्रम:* 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana, i. e. that of a householder. -2. a householder. -*तति:* a father's eldest brother. -*तति:* *f.* Ved. superiority. -*वर्ण:* 1. the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas) -2. a Brāhmana. -*वृत्ति:* *f.* the duties of seniority. -*वधू:* *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2 the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीय: The month ज्येष्ठ q. v.
ज्येष्ठ: N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठ (corresponding to May-June). -*ह्य* 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठियेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (*ज्यवते*) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (*ज्योतति*) To shine.

ज्युति: *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. (*ज्यवते*) 1 To advise, instruct. -2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् n. [ज्यु-इभुन् आदिभ्यश्च जः, ज्यु-इभुन् वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. -2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body.

-5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्विद्यया विद्याया Ku. 7, 21; Bg. 10. 21; B. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्) -7 The sun and moon (dual). -8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. -9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*इयः*, -*इयणः* the fire-fly. -*कणः* a spark of fire. -*गणः* the heavenly bodies collectively. -*चक्रं* the zodiac. -*ज्ञः* an astronomer or astrologer. -*मंडलं* the stellar sphere. -*मालिन* *m.*, -*वी* (*वी*) जं a fire-fly. -*व्यः* (*ज्योतिर्व्यः*) the polar star. -*लोकः* the supreme spirit. -*विद्* *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -*विद्या*, -*शास्त्रं* (*ज्योतिःशास्त्रं*) astronomy or astrology. -*स्तोमः* (*ज्योतिस्तोमः*) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. -*हस्ता* N. of Durgā.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars; starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (*वी. f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादित्यादिकं प्रतिपादयत्यस्य अच्] Astronomical or astrological. -*वः* An astronomer or astrologer. -*व* 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedāngas (' being ' a short tract on astronomy). -*Comp.* -*विद्या* astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिषकः A planet, star, luminary. -*वकं* N. of the shining peak of Meru. -*वृकः* The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्यस्य मत्पु] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. *m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brāhmā. -3 N. of one of the seven euns appearing at the destruction of the world. -*ती* 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). -2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण, i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्यस्य ज्योतिष उपधातो-पो नञ् प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 8 Moon-light; स्फुरत्स्फारजोत्स्नाभवलिततले का-ति सुललेन Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निविश-ति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgā. -4 A moonlight-night. -*Comp.* -*ईश* the moon. -*विष* the Chakora bird. -*द्वय* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.
ज्योत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —स्नः The bright half of a month. —स्नी A full-moon night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

जि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 Togo. II. 9, 10. P. (जिणाति, जायति) To grow old.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर मावे अ] 1 Heated, feverish. —2 Excited, inflamed. —रः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौटुम्भापरिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; ज्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मन-

सस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रः Fever. —Comp. —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. —अंकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतिकारः cure of fever, febrifuge. ज्वरित, ज्वरित् *a.* (जी. f.) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिधनोऽग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरमृदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Git. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —Caus.. ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते but प्रज्वलयति 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —नः 1 Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदीयं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three.' —नं Burning, blazing, shining. —Comp. —अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाला *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; द्वद्दहनज्वाला ज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —Comp. —जिह्वा, —ध्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालित् *a.* [ज्वल्-णिति] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झ *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, destroyed. —झः 1 Beating time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —झा The descent of a cascade, waterfall. झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग(गिति) *ind.* Quickly, at once साप्यप्सरा झगित्पासीत्तद्वृषाकुण्डलोचना Mb. झंकारः, झंकुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं विगंतानतिने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53).

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकुतिः *f.* A clanking, or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound,

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Rattling in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —Comp. —अचिदः

—मरुत्, —वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सञ्चलिकः Ak.; हिमांशुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झट 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इत्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझण, —णा Jingling sound.

झणझणावित् *a.* Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; V. 5. 5.

झण (न) प्रकारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणकारकुरकाणितगुणयुज्जह्वधनुर्धृतमेवावाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्देजयति द्रिष्टं परमुद्रागगनझणकारः Udb.

झंस् 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झपः, झपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. —Comp. —आशिन *m.* a king-fisher.

झपाकः, झपाकः, झपिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झृ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययझरज-

झरीनिवृत्तपाथः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्त् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. —2 To blame, censure. —3 To injure. —4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. —2 The Kali age. —3 A cane-staff. —4 An iron instrument used in cooking. —5 A cymbal. —रः A whore, harlot. —री A sort of drum. —रः A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरित् *a.* Furnished with a drum. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झर्झरीकः 1 The body. —2 A region, country. —3 A picture.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. —2 Sun shine, glittering light, splendour. —3 A cricket.

झालिः *f.* The areca-nut.

झलुः 1 A prize-fighter. —2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. —झो A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal.

झलुकंठः A pigeon.

झलरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झलोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झृ 1 U. (झृति-ने) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general ; झषाणा मकरध्वनिम् Bg. 10. 31 ; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -6 1 A forest ; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -स्वजः N. of the god of love ; श्रीसुदी झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अशनः a porpoise. -उद्वी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

झाकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splash-

ing sound, (as of falling cascades) स्थाने स्थाने सुखरककुभो झाकृतेर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-वि-अञ्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -टार, -टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटासकः The water-melon.

झाटि (टी) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाझरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Fœtida (दिव्य) आस्रमामकलं विहराजिकालचणाम्बितम् । भृष्टं दिव्ययुतं प्रसं चोलितं झालिचक्षते Bhāva P.

झिमिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिझी A cricket.

झिझिमः A forest on fire.

झिटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिलिः f. 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parch-

ment. -Comp. -कंदः a domestic pigeon.

झिलिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine. -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिलि 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिलोकः A cricket. -का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket ; also झीरिका.

झुटः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झाणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झृ 4, 9 P. (झृति or झृणाति) To grow old ; of. जृ.

झोडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्य 1 P. (झ्यति) To go or move.

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -ट्र 1 The carth. -2 An oath. -३ A hollowed cocoa-nut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर a. Squint-eyed. -रः 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टक् 10 U. (टक्कति-ने, टक्कित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. -WITH उक् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टकाः, -कं [टक्-वञ् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel ; टक्केननःशिलयुद्धेव विदार्यमाणः Mk. 1. 20 ; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet ; the slope or declivity of a hill ; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight

of silver equal to four Māshas -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (n.). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. -रतिः a mint-master. -साला a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टंकणं (ने) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. -णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -Comp -सारः borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिन् a. (जी f.), Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound ; टंकारिचापमयु लंकाशरक्षजपंकावरुषित-शर Aśvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet ; Vikr. J. 16.

टंगः, -गं A spade, hoe. -नः 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

टंगण, -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टटुनी A small house-lizard.

टटुरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टटुरः The sound of a drum.

टल 1 P. (टलति) To be confused or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः, -टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, loacher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horee. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि (ट्टि) भः (भी f.) A kind of bird ; उक्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगम-याद्विः Pt. 1. 314 ; Ma. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 172 ; also टिटिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टिपयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टिपनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी(नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; कादमर्याः कुतमालमुद्रतदलं को-यटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. —With -आ to go, move, go about; आदीकसेम करि-पोटीपदातिउवि वादीमुवि क्षितिधुजा As- vad 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोज्ञया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्ममः.

टुः 1 Gold. —2 One who can change his shape at will. —3 N. of the god of love.

टुडुकः α. 1 Small, little. —2 Viie, cruel. —3 Harsh.

टेर, -टेरक α. Squint-eyed.

टोट α. Small, little.

दुल्ल 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामा-भिषेके मविविहलायाः कक्षाच्युतो हेमचदस्त-इण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठं ठठं ठठंः Subhāsh. —2 A loud noise. —3 The disc of the sun or

moon. —4 A circle, globe. —5 A cy-pher —6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. —7 An object of sense. —8 An idol, deity. —9 An epithet of Siva.

ठकुरः 1 An idol, a deity. —2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविंद-दत्त the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड.

डः 1 A sound. —2 A kind of drum or tabor. —3 Submarine fire. —4 Fear. —5 An epithet of Siva. —डा 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). —2 A basket carried by one of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chāṇḍālas.

डप् 10 A. (डपयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. —2 Petty warfare between villages. —3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. —र Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डप = डप् १. १.

डप् 10 U. (डपयति) 1 To throw, send. —2 order. —3 To behold.

डंबर α. Famous, renowned. —रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. —2 Show, pomp. —3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. —4 Pride, arrogance.

डंष्ट्र 10 U. (डंष्ट्रयति) To collect.

डलकं, डलुकं A sling, basket.

डवित्यः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकुतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर α. Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतल-प्रपातवेगं Māl. 6. 3. —2 Riotous, tumultuous. —3 Resembling, having the appearance, (i. e. lovely, beautiful);

रतिगालिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिह्नरे) Gīt. 12. —रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. —2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. —3 Any surprising sight. —4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाडिमः १. १.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाम्लिष्यति डाह-लोरी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. —2 A knave, cheat, rogue. —3 A depraved or low man. —4 A fat man. —5 Throwing, casting forth. —6 An insult.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरयश्च यज्ञोत्सवडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरसमाय

हिंदिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gft. 11; आर्य-
चालचरितप्रस्तावनाहिंदिमः Mv. 1. 54.

हिंडी (हि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone
considered as the form of the sea.
-2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन हिं-
दीरे पिडपंक्तिरुद्भूयत Vikr. 4. 64.

हित्यः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A
good-looking, dark-coloured young
man proficient in every science.

हिप्, -हिप् I. 10 A. To collect,
heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. (हि-
यति, दिशति, देयति) 1 To throw, cast,
send. -2 To direct.

हिस् 1 P. (हेमति) To hurt, injure.

हिमः One of the ten kinds of
dramas; मायेद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रातादिषष्टितेः।
उपरागिश्च द्युषिष्टो हिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D.
517.

हिडः 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or
noise occasioned by terror. -3 A
young child or animal. -4 An egg.
-5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or

round blossom; Māl. 9. 26. -7 A
chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first
stage of its existence. -2 The spleen.
-10 The uterus. -Comp. —आहवः,
-युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without
weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms.
5. 95.

हिबिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2
A bubble.

हिंभः 1 A young child. -2 Any
young animal such as a cub; हिंभस्व
रे हिंभं वृतास्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A
fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

हिंभकः (भिका f.) 1 A young child.
-2 Any young animal.

ही 1, 4 A. (हयते, दीयते, डिडये, अड-
यिट, दयितुं, दीन) 1 To fly, pass through
the air. -2 To go. —WITH प्र to fly
up; हनेः प्रहीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. —मोह
fly up; मोहयिष्य बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठ
मालिगितः 23.

हयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried
upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

हीन p. p. [हीन-क] Flown up. —नं
The flight of a bird. The varieties
of the flight of birds are said to be
101, the word prefixed to हीन show-
ing the particular mode of flight;
e. g. अचहीनं, उड्डानं, प्रहीनं, अभिहीनं, विहीनं,
परिहीनं, पराडानं &c.

हुंडुभः-मः A kind of snake not
poisonous (निर्बिषा हुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

हुंडुलः A small owl.

हुंडुकः A gallinule.

हुलिः A small turtle.

होमः A man of a very low caste;
also होक्.

होरः 1 A fillet of thread (tied
round the arm). -2 The string with
which a packet or parcel is tied.

हुक् 10 U. (हुल्यति ते) To mix.

ह.

हः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A
large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A
dog. -5 A serpent.

हक्का 1 A large or double drum;
न ते हुडुक्केन न सोपि हक्कया न मर्दतेः
सापि न तेऽपि हक्कया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

हामरा A goose.

हाले A shield.

हालिन m. A warrior armed with a
shield.

हुदनं Seeking, investigating.

हुंदिः An epithet of Ganesa.

होलः A large drum or tabor.

होक् 1 A. (होक्ते, होक्ति) To go,
approach; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी हुहोक्ते
Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 49. —Caus.

(होकयति ते) 1 To bring near, cause
to approach; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः
क्षणादाद्यु होक्ति Mb.; Bk. 17. 103.
-2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to
present, offer; एकैकं पशुमुपहोक्तयामः
Pt. 1.

होक्कनं 1 Offering. -2 A present,
bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions like प्र, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -तार, -त 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -त N. of Lakshmi.

तृ I. 1 A. (तृते) Ved. 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तृति, तृचति) To decorate.

तृ 1, 2 P. (तृति, तृचि) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

तृ a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तृ a. Ved. Approaching (गम्युक्). तृ a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -m. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तृकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, roguish. -ला A medicament, drug.

तृकृ m. A child, offspring.

तृकृ Butter-milk. -Comp. -अटः a churning stick. -सार fresh butter.

तृ 1, 5 P. (तृति, तृचति, तृचि) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice,

split; आत्मानं तृचति देव चर्न परशुना यथा Mb.; : निधाय तृचते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उच्यते Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c.) -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -With निष् 1. to slice out of. -2. to form, create.

तृ a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तृ.

तृकृ [तृच्युत्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadāt; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तृकृ [तृच्युत्] Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तृकृ Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185. -णी A carpenter's adze.

तृकृ m. [तृच्युत्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्च तृकृ K. P. 'one not a तृकृ by caste is called तृकृ when he acts like or follows the

profession of a तृकृ (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तृकृ: A kind of plant.

तृ 1 P. (तृचति, तृचि) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तृकृ [तृच्युत्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तृकृ Living in distress, miserable living.

तृ 1 P. (तृचति, तृचि) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तृ I. 7. P. (तृचति, तृचि) To contract, shrink; तृच्युत् व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तृचति) To go.

तृ 7 P. See तृच.

तृ I. 1 P. (तृचति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (तृच्युत्) To beat, strike

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -टः, -टी, -ट 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शीलतटस्थतु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोत्तुगच्छितातु Bh. 3. 45; सिधोस्तदाशेष इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3.

8 ; उच्चारणायभिगणास्तदीस्ते Si. 4. 18. —2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides ; पद्मापयोधरतटीपरिरंभलग्न Git. 1 ; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S.Til. 7 ; 80 जघनतट, कटितट, ओणीतट, कुक्षतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. —ट A field. —**Comp.** —आघातः *batting, striking against a bank of declivity* ; अस्पर्श्यंति तटाघातं निजितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. —स्थ *a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity.* —2. (fig.) *standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive* ; तदस्थः स्वामर्थो घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mā. 1. 14 ; तदस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13 ; मया तदस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where *tadasth* has sense 1. also). (—स्थः) *an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe.* (—स्थः) *that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known ; e. g. गेयस्त्व in the case of गेयी.*

तटक A shore or bank.

तदगः = तडाग q. v.

तडाकः—कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants) see तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्यस्या इति डीर्] A river ; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि बभूव Bb. 3. 123 ; Bv. 1. 23. तटस्थः An epithet of Siva.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against ; ग्राहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्दुष्टुताडितं S. 2. 5 ; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Bām. ; R. 3. 61 ; Ku. 5. 24 ; Bb. 1. 50. —2 To beat, strike, punish by beating hit ; लालयेत्तच्च वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāṇ. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेत्तुणं नापि Ms. 4. 169 ; पादेन यस्याश्वयते Amaru. 52. —3 To strike, beat (as a drum) ; ताड्यमानासु भेरिषु Mb. ; अताडयन् मुदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7 ; Ve. 1. 22. —4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument) ; श्रोतुर्वित्तरीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. —5 To shine. —6 To speak. —7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch obscure or eclipse partially. —8 (In Math.) To multiply.

तडि *a.* Beating. —टिः Striking, a stroke.

ताड *a.* [तड्-भावे अच्] Beating, striking. —डः 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound. —3 A sheaf. —4 A mountain. —**Comp.** घ *a.* beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन *a.* [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. —न 1 Beating, whipping, flogging ; लालने बहवो दो-

षास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः Chāṇ. 12 ; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8 ; S. Til. 9 —2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. —न Striking. —नी A whip. ताडित *p. p.* Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल *a.* Beating, striking. ताड्यमान *a.* Being beaten or struck ; श्रोतुर्वित्तरीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45 ; ताड्यमानः किं न ब्रूयात् Mu. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडगः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow. —2 A bank, shore. —3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः—गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank ; रङ्गुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगामिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11 ; Ms. 4. 203 ; Y. 3. 237. —2 A tank. —3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तडाघात ; (उच्चैःकरंकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्धाः Sabdak.).

तडित् *f.* 1 Lightning ; घन घनाति तडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7 ; Me. 77 ; R. 6. 65. —2 Killing, injury. —*ind.* Closely, near. —**Comp.** —गर्भः a cloud. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् *a.* Containing or having lightning ; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. I. 14 ; Ki. 5. 4. —मः A Cloud ; Si. 1. 12.

तडित्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning ; Ku. 5. 25.

तंहु 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike. तंहुकः [तंहु-पुल्ल] 1 A juggler, a cheat. —2 Froth, foam. —3 Wagtail. —कः—कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. —2 Decoration. —3 The upright post of a house. —4 A composition abounding in compounds. तंहुा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. —2 A fool blockhead. —3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तड्-पुल्ल] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing (especially rice) ; शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another —शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं शोकं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुपस्तंडुलः शोकः शिवजमसुदाहृतं ॥ —**Comp.** —अंहु *n.* gruel. —उत्थं—कं rice-gruel. —ओचः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तत्.

ततम *a.* That one (of many).

ततर *a.* That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence ; न च निग्रादिष हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1 Mā. 2. 10 ; Ms. 6. 7. 12. 85. —2 There, thither. —3 Then, there-

upon, afterwards ; ततः कतिपयदिवापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66 ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. —4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. —5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि) ; यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120 ; अमोच्यमर्थं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. —6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover ; ततः परतो निर्माद्युषमरण्यं K. 121. —7 Than that, other than that ; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. —8 sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः ; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः ततः—*means (a) where-there ; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वं यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb., Ms. 7. 188 ; (b) since-therefore.* यतो यतः—ततस्ततः wherever there ; यतो यतः पदचरणभिर्वर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it' ; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुष्पास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74 ; Sānti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there, 'to and fro' ; ततो दिश्यानि माल्यानि शादुरांस्ततस्ततः Mb. ; (b) 'what next', 'what further', 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas) ; ततः प्रवृत्तिः thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रवृत्तिः) ; तुष्ण्या ततः प्रवृत्तिः मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68 ; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्य *a.* Coming or proceeding from thence ; Ki. 1. 27.

तति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many ; *e. g.* तति पुरुषाः संति &c. (For other senses see the word under तत्).

तातिथ *a.* (Correlative of यतिथ) That one of a number.

ततुरि *a.* 1 Preserving, cherishing. —2 Conquering. —3 Killing, hurting. —रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं 1 True state or condition, fact ; बयं तत्त्वावेधान्मयुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कुरी S. 1. 24. —2 Truth, reality ; न तु मामभिजानन्ति तत्त्वेनातत्त्वंवन्ति ते Bg. 9. 24 —3 True or essential nature ; संप्राप्तस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28 ; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. —4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. —5 A true or first principle. —6 An element, a primary substance. —7 The mind. —8 Sum and substance. —9 Slow time in music. —10 An element or elementary property. —11 The Supreme Being. —12 A kind of dance. —13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —**Comp.** —अभियोगः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः

truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ-विद् *a.* 1. a philosopher. —2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. —3. knowing the true nature of anything. —4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (—ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa. —ज्ञान 1. knowledge of the truth. —2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Viṣṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः, तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये *S.* 1; *Ma.* 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. —3 For that, in that; निरीतयः यन्मदीयाः प्रजासत्र हेतुस्तद्भवत्त्वात् *R.* 1. 63. —4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; *Ma.* 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; *Y.* 1. 263; तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless' (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases', 'here and there', 'to every place'; अद्यक्षान्विधान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः *Ma.* 7. 81. —Comp. —भवत् *a.* (तात्.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker, (पूज्ये तत्रभवान्त्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन *S.* 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपाः *S.* 1 &c. —स्य *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* (तत्र भवः अयथात्थम्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [*a.* तद् प्रकरे यावत् विभक्तिवात्] *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वक्ष्यित्वा *S.* 5; स्वस्त्या करोति *V.* 1. —2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युपपन्नमतिस्तथा *Pt.* 1. 318; *R.* 3. 21. —3 True, just so, exactly so; यदायं राज्ञ्यकुमार तत्तथा *R.* 3. 48; *Ma.* 1.42. —4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of यथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then', 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्टं तस्य चरितं तथापिदं न लक्ष्ये *S.* 5; वरं महत्या म्रियते पियासया तथापि नाप्यस्य करोत्युपासनं *Chât.* 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयदुष्टं रघुस्तथापि श्रीवैर्विनायकद्वयत *R.* 3. 34, 62. तथेति *showa* 'assert' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तारज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्नां मदनः प्रतस्थे *Ku.* 3. 22; *R.* 1. 92, 3. 67; *Ku.* 6. 3;

तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so', 'just so', 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also'; 'and likewise', 'in like manner', 'so it has been said'; तथा हि 'for so', 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेदा विदुषे दूतं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथा हि सर्वं तस्यासन्न परार्थकफला युगाः *R.* 1. 29; *S.* 1. 32. —Comp. —कृत *a.* thus done. —गत *a.* 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागतार्थं परिहासपूर्व *R.* 6. 82. —2. of such a quality. (—तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्कसदुक्तपर्यंतथागतस्यैव जनः सुचेताः *Si.* 20.81. —2. a Jina. —युग *a.* endowed with such qualities. —भावः 1. that state or condition. —2. reality; *Mā.* 1. 31. —भूत *a.* 1. of such qualities or nature. —2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा दृष्टसदसि पांचालतनयां *Ve.* 1. 11. —राजः an epithet of Buddha. —रूप, रूपम् *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. —विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः *Ku.* 5. 82, *R.* 3. 4. —विधि *ind.* 1. thus, in this manner. —2. likewise, equally. —विधेय *a.* of such a sort.

तथात्वं, —तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. —2 True state or nature, truth. —3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य *a.* [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; मियमपि तथ्यमाह मियवद्वा *S.* 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन *Ku.* 3. 63; *Ma.* 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present, (तदिति परेक्षे विजानीयात्). —2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य *Pt.* 1. —3 That, i. e. well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्तं दृषतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् *Bh.* 3. 37; *Ku.* 5. 71. —4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतायः), उत्कंपिनी, भयपरिस्खलिताद्युक्ता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपती *K. P.* 7; *Bv.* 2. 5. —5 The same, identical, that very (usually with यः); तानीन्द्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम *Bh.* 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, 'for the sake of emphasis'; (often translatable by 'therefore', 'then'); सोऽमिज्याविद्युद्वात्मा *R.* 1. 69. 'I that very person', 'I therefore' (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं निर्वर्त्तस्व विहाय लज्जं 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् his the sense of 'several'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु *K.* 369; *Bg.* 7. 20; *Mā.* 1. 36; ते ते

भावाः 1. 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason'; तेन हि if so, well-then. —*ind.* 1 There, thither. —2 Then, in that case, at that time. —3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमं भूमिमतारवः *U.* 5; *Me.* 7, 109; *R.* 3. 46. —4 Then (corr. of यद्); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि *K.* 136; *Bg.* 1. 46. —*n.* 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —2 This world. —Comp. —अतिपात *a.* going beyond the bounds. —अनंतर *a.* next to that. (—*ind.*) immediately after that, thereupon. —अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेसं मे तद्वज्र जलदं श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रयेयं *Me.* 13; *R.* 16. 87; *Mā.* 9. 26. —अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thua. —अर्थ, —अर्थीय *a.* 1. intended for that. —2 having that meaning. —अर्ह *a.* meriting that —अवधि *ind.* 1. so far; upto that period, till then; तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रमृतिगतचारुचित्रारजो विवेकः *Bv.* 2. 14. —2 from that time, since then; श्वासो दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पादिमा *Bv.* 2. 62. —अवस्थ *a.* so circumstanced. —एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. —कर *a.* serving, obeying as a servant. —काल 1. the current moment, present time. —2. that time. —धी *a.* having presence of mind. —कालं *ind.* 1. instantly, immediately. —2. at that time, at a certain time. —क्षणः 1. present, time being, present or current moment; *R.* 1. 51. —2. the same moment. —3. a measure of time. —क्षणं, —क्षणत् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; *R.* 3. 14; *Si.* 9. 5; *Y.* 2. 14; *Amarn.* 83. —क्रिय *a.* working without wages —गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (—तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. —गुण *a.* possessing those qualities. (—णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. —2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.). स्वसुखस्य गुणं योगादत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्वृणतामिति अभ्यते स तु तद्वृणः *K. P.* 10; see Chāndr. 5. 141. 'सं. विज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लक्ष्मणः; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञानं also. —ज्ञ *a.* immediate, instantaneous. —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. —धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. —यदार्थः the Supreme Being. —पर *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —2. having that as—the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively

devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परः भूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ma. 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. -परायण a. solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -पूर्व a. 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारितत्पूर्वनिबद्धा या तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42. 14. 38. -2. prior, former. -प्रथम a. doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. -फल a. having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. -बलः a kind of arrow. -भावः becoming that. -मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध.). -मात्रिक a. consisting of rudimentary atoms. -राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अन् -वाचक a. denoting or signifying that. -विद् a. 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. -विध a. of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ma. 2. 112. -स्थ a. being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. -हित a. good for that. (-तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Tad-dhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा ind. 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ma. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा पदादन्त तदा 'whenever'; तदामभृति 'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. -Comp. -मुख a. begun, commenced (-खं) beginning.

तदात्त्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं ind. Then, at that time.

तदानीं तन a. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोषियकस्तदानीं तनश्च संज्ञतः U. 1.

तदीय a. Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद्गु a. Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्गानपौहः K. P. 2. -ind. 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय a. (ची f.) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् 1. 8 U. (तनेति, तनुते-तान, तेने, अत तानीत्, तनितं तन. pass. तन्यते or तान्यते desid. तितसति. तितोसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तर्मी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, स्वयि विदुषे मायि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Glt. 4; पितृसुखं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3; 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जेन वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितिशो भवति नवाधिकां महाकृतानां मदनियशासनः । समाकुरुदिव-मायुषः क्षयं ततान सोऽपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ma. 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते दीकां -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. L. tendo.] -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत् p. Si. [तत्-क] 1 Extended, spread, S. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. -तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (n. also). -5 A son. -तः Auy atringed musical instrument. -ततिः f. [तत्-क्तिर्] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विद्युत् क्षयितो वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः प-ह्वले S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः S. 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a cere. mony.

तन् f. Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. -ना, -नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुलं तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. -2 A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar man-

sion. -या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. -यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. -यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्वु a. Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनम् m. Ved. Offspring, posterity. तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् m. [तनु इमानिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. -n. The liver.

तन्निष्ठ n. 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् a. Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु a. (नु, न्वी f.) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंवी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Ra. 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9; 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91. 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). -f. 1 The body, the person. -2 Outward form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रकृतस्तदुभिरवतु वस्ताभि-रहाभिरिहाः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. tenuis, Eng. thin.] -Comp. -अंग a. having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊनः the wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद् (द्) a. protecting, clothing. -छद् a. an armour; R. 9. 51, 12. 86. -ज a. born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यक् a. 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग a. spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्र, -त्राण an armour. -प्रकाश a. of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भव a. son. (-जा) a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -भूत् m. any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पस्थितं तनुभूतां तनुभित्ततः किं Bb. 3. 73. -बीजः the jujube. -मय a. having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रुद् n., -रुद् the hair of the body. -वातः a kind of hell. -वारं an armour. -व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. -सर्प perspiration. -हृद् the anus.

तनुक a. Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल a. Spread, expanded.

तनुम् n. The body.

तन् f. The body. -Comp. -उद्भव, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a

daughter. —जनिः, —जन्म & son. —तल a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. —तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. —नपं clarified butter, ghee. —नपात् *m.* fire; तनूपद्विमावतान-माधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अपःकृतस्यापि तनू-पातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव । II. 2. 67 (—*n.*) ghee. —नपु *m.* wind. —रुह 1. the hair of the body (—*m.* also). —2. the wing of a bird; —a feather. (—*हः*) a son. —हृदः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुहृदः.

तनुक 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जा तनुकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमाधेकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

ततिः [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिञ्] 1 A cord, line, string. —2 A row, series. —3 Extension, expansion. —4 A cow. —5 A weaver. —Comp. —पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. —2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāṭa.

तंतुः [तन्-तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चित्तासंततितंतु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70. —2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. —3 A filament; विसंतंतुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. —4 An offspring, issue, race. —5 A shark. —6 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. —काटः a silk-worm. —नागः a (large) shark. —निर्यासः the palmyra tree. —नाभः a spider. —पर्वन् *n.* the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was invested with the sacred thread. —भः 1. the mustard seed. —2. a calf. —वर्धनः 'increasing the race,' N. of Viṣṇu, also of Śiva. —वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. —वानं weaving. —वापः 1. a weaver. —2. a loom. —3. weaving. —वाया 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. 3. weaving. —वृक्षः a loom. —विग्रहा a plantain. —शाला a weaver's work-shop. —संतत *a.* woven, sewn. (—तं) woven cloth. —संवतिः *f.* —संतानः weaving. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

तनुकः 1 The mustard seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. —की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः —णः A shark.

तंतुरंल The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्र 10 U. (तन्वयति ते तन्त्रि) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. —2 To perform or go through in order. —3 To maintain

by discipline, keep in order. —4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्र 1 A loom. —2 A thread. —3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. —4 Posterity. —5 An uninterrupted series. —6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणा युगपद्वास्तत्र Kāty. —7 Main point. —8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनसि जतंत्रविचारं Git. 2. —9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; देवातंत्र दुःखं Dk. 5. —10 A scientific work. —11 A chapter, section, of a work; तन्त्रैः पंचभिरतंत्रकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. —12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formulas for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. —13 The cause of more than one effect. —14 A spell. —15 A chief remedy or charm. —16 A drug, medicament. —17 An oath, ordeal. —18 Raiment. —19 The right way of doing any thing. —20 Royal retinue, train, court. —21 A realm, country, authority. —22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीभूते Mu. 1. 2. 1. —23 An army. —24 A heap, multitude. —25 A house. —26 Decoration. —27 Wealth. —28 Happiness. —29 Model. —30 Supporting a family. —31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. —Comp. —काष्ठं = तनुकाष्ठं *q. v.* —वापः, —व 1. weaving. —2. a loom. —वायः 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. (तन्त्रवायः also).

तन्त्रका A new garment (unbleached cloth)

तन्त्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तन्त्रता 1 Arranging into a system. —2 Dependence, subjection.

तन्त्रा Sleepiness cf. तन्द्रा.

तन्त्रि *a.* 1 Having threads, made of threads. —2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). —3 Having a Tantra, or following one. —*m.* 1 A musician. —2 A soldier.

तन्त्रि, —त्री *f.* 1 A string, cord; Ma. 4. 38. —2 A bow-string. —3 The wire of a lute; तन्त्रीमाद्री नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86. —4 A sinew. —5 A tail. —6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. —7 A lute.

तन्द्र *a.* 1 Tired, fatigued. —2 Lazy. —इ Ved. A series or row.

तन्द्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. —2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तन्द्रालस्यविचर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तन्द्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted. —2 Sleepy, slothful.

तन्द्रिः, —द्री *f.* 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness. —2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तन्द्रिका Sloth, sleepiness. तन्द्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अनन्द्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तन्दिन *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [तन्-युन्] 1 Wind —2 Night. —3 Roaring, thundering. —4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् 1. I. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तपति; तप) 1 (Intransitively used) (a) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) तप्तसपति धर्मज्ञी कथमाविर्भवति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13, U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7. (d) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस) ; अगणिततनूतापं तप्त्वा तपांसि भगवत्पुः U. 1. 23. —2 (Transitively used) (a) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामिति सो पुनर्दहत्येव S. 3. 17; अग्रेरमेवगतैः 3. 7 (c) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil. वास्यन् सुतस्तपति मां समश्रु Bk. 1. 23; Ma. 7. 6. (d) To pain, distress. (e) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —Pass. (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation). 1 To be heated, suffer pain. —2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्). U. 2. 8. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (तापयति ते तापित) 1 To heat, make warm तपने तापितपायितासितक्ष्मी Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभिरतृणोल्हक्या H. 1. 86. —2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदुयेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13. —With निष् 1. to beat. —2. to purify. —3. to burnish. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्पृ *q. v.*) ; रविवितपतेत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. —2. to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. —2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. —2 The sun. —3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66. —4 Penance, religious austerities. —Comp. —अत्ययः —अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रविगीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोद्यते हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; S. 3. 12. —आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपनी 1 The river Tāpti. —2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarana and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [तप्-य 1 Warming heating, burning, shining &c. —2

Causing distress, pain. -नः 1 The sun; प्रतापतपनी यथा R. 4. 12; ललात-तपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Mā. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone. -4 N. of a hell. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya. -नः 1 Heat, burning. -2 Pain, suffering, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, दीपितः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugriva. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet of the Yamunā and of the Godāvarī. -हृद् copper. -उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. -छद्मः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvarī or the river Tāpū. -2 Heat.

तपनीय अ 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). -यं Gold; especially gold purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3; तपनीयोपानयुगलमयः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4; असंस्पृशते तपनीयपीठ R. 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् n. [तप-अध्व] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification; तपः क्लेशं तद्वर्त्तमानं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds; i. e. the region above the world called जनम् -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. -m. 1 The month of Māgha; तपसि मंदगमस्तिर-भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -m., -n. 1 The cold season; (शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमन्त). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -Comp. -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवतः the Brahmāvarta country. -कर a. undergoing penance; also तपस्कर -क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरणः, -चर्यः the practice of penance. -तपः an epithet of Indra. -धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. (-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13; शमयमानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1; Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 212. -निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ a. performing penance. -प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities; efficacy or potency of devotion. -धृत् a. ascetic, pious. -मूर्तिः 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -लोकः the region above the world called जनम्. -वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति मेक्षे S. 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. -शील a. inclined to practise penance. -समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities; Ku. 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phālguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance; (also m. and n.).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance; सुरासुरयुक्तः सोऽत्र तपस्यतीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन a. 1 Practising penance, devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्दृता भवतु S. 4; Mā. 3; N. 1. 135. -m. 1 An ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp. -पद्म the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्यु a. Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a. [तप-उत्ति; cf. Un. 2. 116.] Burning hot. -m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. -यः The Supreme Being.

तप p. p. [तप-क] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused. -4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. -5 Practised (as penance). -Comp.

-काचनं gold purified with fire. -कूर्च्छा a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318. -रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप-यञ्] 1 Heat, glow; अर्क-मयूखतापः S. 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12.

76; Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरताप-शतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि महे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघम-रयो S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world, i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधि-भौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cool- ing. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [तप-कृत्] Heating, burn- ing, inflaming. -कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप-णिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Heat- ing, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chaotising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. -यं Gold of the weight of a tāṅka.

तापयान a. Warming, burning. तापित p. p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापित्व a. 1 Suffering from a dis- ease (moral or physical). -2 Heat- ing. -3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तप्त 4. P. (तापयति, तात) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितशरीरयुष्मन्नेनैरपि ता- मयति यत् Mā. 5. 31 -3 To be dis- tressed (in body or mind), be un- easy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति हृद् कुञ्जं युजस्वहृद् हृद् तापयति Gīt. 5; गाढरंकेता ललितललितरंकेस्ता- मयतीति Mā. 1. 15, 9. 33; तप्ये मुधा तापयति Mn. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immovable. -5 To wish, desire. -Caus. (तापयति) To suffocate, choke.

तप्तं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. -मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 The Tamāla tree. -3 Darkness.

तप्तकः A kind of asthma.

तप्तत a. [तप-अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तप्तनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तात p. p. [तप-क] 1 Wearied, lan- guid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, afflic- ted. -3 Faded, withered; see तप्य.

तमस् n. [तम-अध्व] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यद्गुणस्तमसां विभेता तं चेतसह- क्रिणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or dark- ness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; ह्युनिहृता- प्रणयस्मृतिरिषिना मम च ह्युनिहृता- मनः S. 6. 7. -4 (In Śān. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60: Mā. 12. 24. -3 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -म., -न. An epithet of Rāhu. -Comp. -अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -शुः an epithet of Rāhu. -शुणः see तमस् above (4). -ज्ञा 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Viahnu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -सुहृ m. 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -सुहृः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. -प्रभा a sort of bell. -प्रवेशः 1 groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -भिद्, मणिः a fire-fly. -रिक्ताः sickness, disease. -वृत a. 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. -हन्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-म.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस a. Dark-coloured. -सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. -सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् a. Dark, gloomy. -न्ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी N. A night.

तमाल 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोक्षमदं-बुधरा Mā. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. -2. Tamāla leaf. तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततो S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस् a. Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; एतच्चमालद्वनीलतमं तमिस् Git. 11; कर्चरगोरसि मणिगणधुषणकिरणविभित्तमिस् 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -सः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्त्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्यं तप-रयाचणाय वडेः कल्पित लोकस्य कथं तमि-स्त्रा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय a. 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant. -स, N. of Rāhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमस्; अम् Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; सौपचक्षित-मात् It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय 1 A. (तये) 1 To go, move; अधुवास एषं तेये दुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरङ्ग, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तृ.

तरसः, श्वः A hyena.

तरंगः [तृ अङ्ग] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित a. [तरंगः संज्ञातोऽस्य, तारो इत्थं] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडा Mā. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Git. 3.

तरंगित् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तृ हृत्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākshasa. -5 A devotee. -ती A boat.

तरल a. [तृ अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारा-पतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाग्रहं R. 13. 76, चन इव तरल बलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारास्तरलाः स्वयं मत्सारा-णः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; मुक्त्यामयोप्यतरलमध्वः Vā. 35; or हारांस्तारास्तरलगुटिकां (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in

Meghadūta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple, -ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयन, -लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -ता, -तं Fickleness.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुंगतरंग Git. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारः A sword.

तरस् a. [तृ-करणादौ अङ्ग] Ved. Quick, energetic. -न. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 Vigour, strength, energy कैलासनाथं तस्मा जिगीषुः R. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरसित् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तराशुः, तराशुः A large flat-bot. tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

तरु a. [तृ-उन् Up. 1. 7] Protecting. -सः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणशिथिलस्तस्मिन् सुकरः सद्युद्धर्तु M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः -हं, -पंडा -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवन the root of a tree. -तल the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -सुगः a monkey. -रागः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन m. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pārijāta; also 'वरः'. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Navamallikā creeper. -शाश्वि m. a bird. -सारः camphor.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तृ-उन् Up. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or

produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तर्कणं दधि Chān. 64; तर्कणं सर्वपशकं नवोदन् पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पमयेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -जः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chān. 78. -जं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -ज्वधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Māl. 5. 6.

तरुणयते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; वृष्णेका तरुणयते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारकं).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror -वा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुष n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कितं) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; एवं तावत्कृतमां तर्कयति S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातुं) एवं चेद्वच्छब्दप्रतिविशदं तर्कयस्ति यममः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्कं भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसक्तस्तं तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कृतः पुनरस्मिन् बधारेते आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्या-वकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः प-निहिते S. B.; तर्कप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो-विभिन्नाः Mb; Ma. 12. 103. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मधुवाचि धर्मितवरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darsanas q v. -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -कां Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclu-

sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक' a. [तर्क-कृत्] Inquiring, inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubtful, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्कित्व a. [तर्क-णिज्] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -पिंडः, -पिंडः, -पिंडः, -पिंडः a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जित, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जितं) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या-तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानानि लोद्धते तर्जयन्निव केतुभः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, -ना [तर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Kn. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. -नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Diagraged. -तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्पः, तर्पकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्पिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द् 1 P. (तर्दि) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तर्द् also.

तर्दुः, -द् A wooden ladle.

तर्द्वन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्फित्व a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्त् 1 P. (तर्त्ति) To go, move.

तर्त्तः A year.

तर्त्तम् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्त्तः, तर्त्तणं &c. See under तृप्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर्-हि] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself; सुद्धे तु दर्पण-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The fore arm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधासि वेतसी-तरुतले चेतः सयुक्तेऽते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कर्णा मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. -लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश्व-जः a hog. -उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied -उद्ग्रा a river. -घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. -लोकः nether world (पाला). -सारकं a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. -तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित्व f. Lightning; cf. तलित्व.

तलिन a. [तल्-इन् Up. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -कं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल-उन्नत् Young. —नः 1 A youth. —2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.
तलक A forest.

तल्पः, लप [तल-पल् Un. 3. 28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-लपुञ्जाचकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' —2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरु तल्प q. v.). —3 The seat of a carriage. —4 An upper story, a turret, tower; R. 16. 11. —Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पने 1 An elephant's back. —2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पल The back-bone of an elephant (पृथ्वी); सांख्यिकास्तल्पलाभित-कथाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लुः A reservoir, tank. —स्त्री 1 A youthful woman. —2 N. of the wife of Varuna. —3 A boat. —छे A pit, hole.

तल्लुजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. —2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) मोतल्लुजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतल्लुजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लिका A key.

तल्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तल्वक्षीर 1 Manna of bamboo. —2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तल्वराजः A sort of sugar.

तल्व *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल.) तल्वर्य *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —र्य Strength.

तल्विष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —वः 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven. —3 Strength. —4 Business (व्यवसाय). —वी 1 Power. —2 The earth. —3 A river. —4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तल्विया Violence, force.

तल्वीवः 1 The ocean. —2: Heaven. —3 Gold.

तल्व्य A Kriat affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तल्व १ Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. —2 Fashioned; see तक्ष.

तल्व *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. —2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तल्व 4 P. (तस्यति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. —2 To throw down. —3 To wane, decay, perish. —4 To reject, cast [cf. Eng. *loss*].

तल्वरः 1 A thief, robber; मा संचर मनोपय तत्रास्ते स्मरतल्वरः Bh. 1. 86; Ma 4. 135, 8. 67. —2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. —3 The ear. —स्त्री A passionate woman.

तल्वरता 1 Theft. —2 Hearing.

तल्वस्थ *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

तल्वशयः, तल्वशयः The son of a carpenter.

तल्वशीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्वशील्यं The act of being accustomed to that; तल्वशील्ये गितिः

तल्वजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिर).

तल्वटकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्वदस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. —2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तल्वस्थ.

तल्व, तल्वनं &c. see under तल्व. तल्व (ट) डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvāmītra. Rāma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. —2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

तल्वकेयः [तल्वकाया अपत्यं डक्] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तल्वडकः, तल्वपत्रं See तल्वटक.

तल्वडाग *a.* (गी. f.) Being in or coming from tanke.

तल्वदिः —डो. f. 1 A kind of palm. —2 A kind of ornament.

तल्वद्वः —वं 1 Dancing in general; मत्स्यद्वंस्तस्वते U. 3. 18; ३° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. —2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of Siva; त्र्यंबकानदि वस्ताद्वं देवि भूयाद्वीद्वयै च द्वयै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. —3 The art of dancing. —4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. —Comp. तल्वलिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Shiva. —विषयः N. of Shiva.

तल्वद्वित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Māl. 2. —2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. —3 Fluttering. —4 Frowning.

तल्वदिः The science of dancing.

तल्वतः [तल्व-क दृष्य Un. 3. 90] 1 A father; तल्वतु लवस्य बालिशतां तल्वतपादाः U. 6; हा तल्वति कंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. —2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तल्व चंद्रापीड K. 106; Māl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तल्व तल्वतो वनांतरे Mb. —3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; तल्वपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तल्व धनुषा धनुर्धृतः R. 11. 40; तल्वानुच्ये यथा तल्व संविधातुं तल्वार्हति 1. 72. —4 Any person for whom one feels pity. —Comp. —तु. *a.* 1: agreeable to a father. —2: paternal. (-तु) a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तल्वतनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तल्वतल *a.* 1 Paternal. —2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. —2 An iron club or spike. —3 Cooking, maturing. —4 Heat. —5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तल्वतिः Offspring. —तिः *y.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टाति or शिवताति q. v.

तल्वकालिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Simultaneous. —2 Immediate. —3 Relating to any particular time.

तल्वकाल्यै Simultaneity.

तल्वत्यर्थ [तल्वत्यस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तल्वत्यर्थं &c. —2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. —3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तल्वत्यर्थं P. II. 3. 43 Com. —4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence); वक्तृरिच्छा तु तल्वत्यर्थं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣh P. 84; तल्वत्यर्थानुपपत्तिः 82. —5 Explanation. —6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तल्वत्यर्थक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तल्वत्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential; किं चासिद्धमस्य भेदविभक्तः तात्त्विकस्मिन्ने तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तल्वद्व्यर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तल्वद्व्यर्थ्य 1 Identity of aim, object. —2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of meaning. —4 Purpose, aim.

तल्वदात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनचोस्तादात्म्यमंभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तल्वद्वक्ष *a.* (की. f.), तल्वद्वक्ष *a.*, तल्वद्वक्ष *a.* (की. f.) Such like, like him, her or it, like that; तल्वद्वक्षणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यद्वक्षस्ताद्वक्षः any-

body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशं जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. —2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगन्तुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tãnas is said to be 49). —3 A monotonous tone. —न 1 Expanse, extension. —2 An object of sense. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. —2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness ; ह्रास्य-यथा तानवमाससाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानुरः A whirlpool.

तान्त See under तम्.

तांतव a. (वी. f.) [तंतोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. —2 A web. —3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवाचिः, **तांतवाच्यः** The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक a. (की. f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. —2 Relating to the Tantras. —3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, **तापन**, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस a. (सी. f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. —2 Devout. —सः (सी. f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. —Comp. इष्टा, —प्रिया a grape. —तरुः, —द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इष्टुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (n.) ; प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; व्यासस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिमिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्विद्यते Māl. 5. 6 ; (तापिज्ज used in the same sense.).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti, which joins the sea near Surat. —2 The river Yamunā.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. —2 A fault, defect. —3 Anxiety, distress. —4 Desire. —5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. —2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् Tv.] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. —2 Gold. —3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस a. (सी. f.) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अञ्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ;

Māl. 9. 52 ; U. 5. 12. —2 Affected by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature) ; Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2 ; M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. —3 Ignorant. —4 Vicious, —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. —2 A snake. —3 An owl. —4 N. of a son of Rāhu. —सं Darknese. —सी 1 Night, a dark night. —2 Sleep. —3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक a. (की. f.) [तमसा निवृत्तं टञ्] 1 Dark. —2. Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

तामसिः 1 A division of hell. —2 The dark fortnight of a month. —3 Hatred. —4 Anger. —5 A demon, Rākshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. —2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunnam, and spices is usually chewed after meals ; तांबूलभुतगुह्योऽयं भक्ष्यं जल्पति मातुषः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्वस्तितस्तचाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवर्धितः S. Til. 7. —Comp. —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. —करकः, —पेटिका a betel-box ; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, —धरः, —वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् a. Relating to betel. —m. A servant who prepares the Tām-būla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीनाद्वैतसत्रं रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र a. [तम्-रू-दाँधः Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. —2 Of a coppery red colour, red ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तेति च. —ग्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. —ग्रं 1 Copper. —2 A dark or coppery red. —ग्रं A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a crow. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-metal. —अश्मन् m. a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —आमं red sandal (रक्त-चंदन). —उपजीविन् m. a copper-smith. —ओष्ठः (forming) ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठः a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44. —कारः, —कुडः a brazier, copper-smith. —कुमिः 1. a kind of red insect (इन्द्रगोप). —2. the lady bird. —3. cochineal. —मर्षं sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —वृजं brass. —दुः the red sandal-wood. —द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

—धातुः red chalk. —पटः, —पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed ; Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —फलक a copper-plate. —युख a. copper-faced. (—खः) a Frank or European. —वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country. (—प्तः Pl.) its people or rulers. —वृक्षः a species of sandal. —शिखिन् m. a cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira. (—कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक a. (की. f.) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताम्रिमन् m. Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्रयं Redness.

ताय 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. —2 To protect, preserve. —With लि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

तायन् 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. —2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार a. [तृणिञ् भावे अञ्] 1 High (as a note.) —2 Loud, shrill (as a sound) ; Māl. 5. 20. —3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारिस्तारिस्तारलघुटिकां (regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli.) ; उरसि निहितस्तारो-हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. —4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. —5 Clear, clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river. —2 The clearness of a pearl. —3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरतार-उरसि दधते Git. 11. —4 An epithet of (1) Viāhpu. (2) Siva. —5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणवः). —6 Protection. —7 A high tone or note. —8 Crossing, passing over. —रः, —रं 1 A star or planet ; (said to be f. also). —2 The pupil of the eye ; (said to be m. also). —3 A pearl (said to be f. also). —Comp. —अम्रः camphor. —अस्तिः a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. —पुष्पः the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. —2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by Kārttikeya. (He was the son of Vajraṅga and Vārāṅgi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatrā mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one

except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

तारका 1 A star.-2 A meteor, falling star.-3 The pupil of the eye: संवधे बृहस्पदतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.-4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a. [तारका अस्य संज्ञातः इत्थं] Starry, star-spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारिका, तारिक &c. See under तृ.

तारतम्यं [तारतम्योर्भावः ध्वज्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value.-2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वेयस्तारतम्यविहितकचेतसां बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

तारल a. Unsteady. -लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine.-2 The companion of a dissolute man (वित्). **तारल्यं** 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15.-2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22.-3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कौतामः प्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रातारारश्चकोरः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47.-4 A pearl.-5 (a) N. of the wife of Vāli, kind of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohitāśa; (also called Tārāmātī). -Comp. -अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71.-2. Siva.-3. Brihas-

pati.-4. Vāli.-5. Sugriva. -आवीडः the moon. -अभः quicksilver. -पटिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76.-2. Vāli.-3. Brihaspati.-4. Siva. -पथः the atmosphere, firmament -प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. -ध्रुवा the night.-मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac.-2. the pupil of the eye. -सूयः the constellation मृगशिरस् -मैत्रिकं the friendship of the stars, spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7. 4; U. 5. -वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण a. Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfulness.-2 Freshness (fig.).

तारयः 1 The planet Mercury.-2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

तार्कव a. (वी. f.) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमर्थे वा टञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician.-2 A philosopher.

तार्क्षिः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; वस्तेन नार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49.-2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa.-3 A car.-4 A horse.-5 A snake.-6 A bird in general.-7 N. of Siva.-8 Gold.-9 A kind of antidote. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण a. (जी. f.) [वृणस्वेदं शिवां अण्] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass (as a tax). -र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय a. [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third.-2 Belonging to the third. -यं A third part.

तार्थिक a. The third; तार्थीयिकतया मित्रोऽयमममत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्थीयिकं पुरस्तेन्दवतु मदनशोभनं लोचनं वः Māl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तद् एव, अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23.-2 A banner formed of the palm.-3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23.-4 Flapping in general.-5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant.-6 Beating time (in music) करकि-सलयतालेषु गृह्या नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10, Me. 79.-7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71.-8 The palm of the hand.-9 A lock, bolt.-10 The hilt of a sword.-11 An epithet of Siva.-12 (In prosody) A trochee.-13 A particular measure of height.-14 A short span. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree.-2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma.-2. the palm-leaf used for writing.-3. a

book.-4. a saw.-5. N. of Siva.-6 a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. -अवचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Balarāma. -क्षीरक, गर्भः the exudation of the palm. -जटा, -मल्लः the fibres of the palm tree. -ध्वजः, -धृत m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्र- 1. the palm-leaf used for writing.-2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -यज्, -युज् a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument.-2. a lock, a lock and key. -रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of palm trees. -वृंतं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree.-2 The common toddy (ta'di).-3 Fragrant earth.-4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment.-2 A fragrant earth.-3 A bolt; latch. -क्षी The vinous exudation of the palm, toddy. -Comp. -आभ a. green. (-भः) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= तालकं q. v.).

तालव्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter, i. e. इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ए, औ, झ, ञ, श, ष and य. -स्वरः a palatal vowel, i. e. इ and ई.

तालिक [तालेन निर्धृत् टञ्] 1 The open palm of the hand.-2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संमृच्छते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चादनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानां भवतीभिरेवः N. 3. 7. -3 A tile, seal

तालितं 1 Colour red cloth.-2 Any musical instrument.-3 A string, tie.

तालिन m. N. of Siva.

तालिश A mountain.

तालु n. [तारुकेन वर्णाः, वृ-अण् रस्य लः, cf. Up. 1. 5] The palate; वृषा महस्या परिशुक्तालवः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. -जिह्वः 1. a crocodile.-2. the uvula. -पाकः an abscess in the palate. -पु-प्लुतः an indolent swelling of the palate. -मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. -स्थान a. palatal. (-स्थ) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate.-2 A disease of the palate.

तादूर A whirlpool, an eddy.

तादूषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*); तारकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वस्ते क च तारकं वः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q.v.*) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तारांश्च दृष्टो स तेः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावती दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् वृत्ते तावत्कं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकान्तिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरमति-बोधे भव । अहं तावत् स्थानिनिश्चितवृत्तिमनु-वर्तिये S. 2; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed (to emphasize an expression); स्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyself'; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्ताव-द्वयः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विशदस्तावदुपरिधतः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्केशा विना पाणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णमिनवोपचार R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder!); (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). —*Comp.* -कृतवत् *ind.* so many times. —*स* वं just so much. —*वर्ष* *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, **तावस्क** *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावदा *ind.* 1 In such a number. -2 so often.

तावर *A* bow-string.

ताविष -*बी* 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीष 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. —*बी* 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरि The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तास्कये Theft.

तिक् I. 1 *A.* (तेकते) To go or move. —11. 5 *A.* (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिक् or तिक् in this sense.

तिक *a.* [तिक्-बा० कर्त्तरि क] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flat vours o. *Rasas*); Me. 20. -2 Fragrant; Mo. -33. —*क*: 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance. —*Comp.*

—गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —धातुः bile. —फलः, —मरिचः the clearing-unt plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. —*क*: 1 The Khadira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिग्-मङ्ग जस्य गः Up. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. —*म* 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. —*Comp.* —*अंशु*: 1. the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्ते गतः Git. 5. -2 fire. -3 N. of Siva. —*कर*: —दीधितिः, रश्मिः, —रश्मि *m.* the sun. ते-जस्य *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2, penetrating. -3. of a violent nature. -4. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज्ज I. 1 *A.* (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तिविसते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य पुरेण सिद्धां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. —11. 10 *U.* or *Caus.* (तेज-यति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयव्यंशुभिः R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तत्तिक्ष Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

बेजन [तिज्-णिच्-त्यु] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polishing. -6 A reed. -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —*नी* 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिल (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Rākshasa.

तितुः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect—(इंद्रोप).

तितिरः, **तितिरः** The francoline partridge.

तितिरि [तिचि इति शब्दं ऐति रुचा० हि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 No. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the black Yajurveda.

तितिरिक The francoline partridge.

तितिरिक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अन्-इथिन् पृषो० वा इति cf. Up. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Ma. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'

—*Comp.* —*ईश*: the regent of a lunar day. —*नयः* 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. —*पत्री* an almanac. —*पालनं* observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. —*यणी*; the moon. —*वृद्धिः* *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिश: A particular tree; दास्यूहे-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, —*डी*, तितिडिका, तितिडीक 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). —*क* 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिली, तितिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिदुः, तिदुकः, तिदुलः N. of a tree. तिदुकः, —*की* The fruit of the ebony tree. —*क* A kind of measure (कर्म).

तिप 1 *A.* (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिप् I. 1 *P.* (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. —11 4 *P.* (तिथ्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm. **तिमित** [तिप्-कर्त्तरि क] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. —*Comp.* —*कोषः* the ocean. —*ज* a kind of pearl. —*द्वज*: N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिल: A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. °अज्ञानः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timigila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित See under तिप्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिप्-किरच्] Dark; विन्ध्य-स्यतीं दृष्टौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5; बभूवु-स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं 1 Darkness; तज्ज्ञेति तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-roast. —*Comp.* —*अरिः*, —*वृद्ध* *m.* -रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu.-2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret.-2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; **तिरयति** कारणानां बाधकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40 ; **वारंवारं** तिरयति दृशोरुद्धं चाणपुरः 35 ; **तिरयति वचनं** 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् ind. [तु-अस्त्वं स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स **तिर्यङ्** पस्तिर्योचति Ak.-2 Without ; apart from.-3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly.-4 Across, beyond, over.-5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature **तिरस्** is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ (b) या, and (c) भू ; see below]. -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्राकार a. looking through a wall.-गत a. vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः कृ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contemn ; II. 3. 8, Gk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse ; भीमिर्गुणपराशराभास्तिरस्कृता यति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1 ; 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal ; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amar. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर a. Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्कृ(स्कृ)णि 1 A curtain, veil ; **तिरस्करिणो** जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14 ; M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth.-3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras*.

तिरस्कारः, **तिरस्कृतिः** f., **तिरस्किया** 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach.-3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished.-5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal. अथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियं G. L. 18. -2

A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित p. p. 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोधू 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -Caus. To dispel. **तिरोभावः** Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च a. (**तिरश्ची** f. rarely **तिर्यची**) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry ; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. -m., -n. 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; वधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपोषः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (with Jains) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. -ईशः an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः f. the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनिः f. animal creation or race ; **तिर्यग्योनौ** च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -स्रञ्च a cross-line. -भोतस् m. 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् ind. Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction ; **विलोकयति तिर्यक्** K. P. 10 ; Mo. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्तात्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, **तिर्यची** The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a. [**तिर्यगेव** स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry ; गतं **तिरश्चीन** मयूरमारथेः Si. 1. 2 ; यथा **तिरश्चीन** मलातशाल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल I. 1 P. (**तेलति**) To go, move. -II. 6 P, 10 U. (**तिलति**, **तेलयति**) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [**तिल्क**] 1 The sesamum plant ; नामास्यति **तिलप्रधुनपद्वी** Gīt. 10. -2 The seed of this plant ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलिमाता विकीणाति तिलेस्तिताल्ना लोचनानितरेयं कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed ; तिले तालं पश्यति ' makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अक्षं rice with sesamum seed. -अंशु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation ; S. 3 ; Ms. 3. 223.

-उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किहू, -खलिः f., -खली, खूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed). -तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्ण) sandal-wood. -पर्ण 1. the sandal tree -2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णि (र्ण) कं sandal-wood. -पिञ्जः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -रनेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [**तिल्-कु**, **तिल** इवार्थे स्वत्वे वा कंत्वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers ; आकांत तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लानद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5 ; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -काः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c. ; हस्ते मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30 कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि बिधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ; 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished') ; जीवलोकं Māl. 9. 21 ; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs.-3 A kind of salt.-4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित a. 1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Freckled, spotted ; also **तिलकिन्**.

तिलहृदः An oilman.

तिलशः ind. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ह्यं A field of sesamum.

तिलत्रः The *lodhra*-tree.

तिलरसः A large snake.

तिष्ठ ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked ' i. e. after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening) ; अतिष्ठद्वोमः संख्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्वोमः = रात्रिः प्रथमनाडिका) .

तिष्ठद्वोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्ठ्य *a.* [तुष्यत्यस्मिन् तुष्य-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -व्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -व्यः The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्ठ्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 *A.* (तीकते) To go, move ; cf. टीक.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिष्ठ-क्स्, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent ; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays) ; Ra. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict ; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, insuspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -इणः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -इण 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः -1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसः steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-न) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तेडुल long pepper. -तेले 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sala tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -कलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मेजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison ; शत्रुपयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरस-वायिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लोहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीक्ष् 4 P. (तीक्ष्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर 10 *U.* (तीरयति) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank ; नदीतीर, सागर-तीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A

sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -ते 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तू.

तीर्थ [तृ-यच्] Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place ; (Ms. घट) ; विषमोप विगाह्यते नयः कुतः तीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means ' a remedy or means ' also) ; तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावतारणं K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.), छुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means तदनेन तीर्थेन घटते &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient ; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1 ; Ms. 3. 136 ; H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher ; मया तीर्थोदभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certainty in parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चारुवाल and उत्तर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (तत्त्वज्ञान). -24 An auxiliary, a help ; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him ; (the number being 15 on one's side, and 18 on the enemy's side) ; cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c. ; e g. आनन्दतीर्थः. -Comp. -उदकं holy water ; तीर्थोदकं च बद्धिश्च नाम्नयः शुद्धिमर्हति U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु *m.* a pot filled with a water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religion or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishnu. -काकः, -खाक्षः, -वायसः ' a crow at a sacred bathing-place ', i. e. a very greedy person (लोभ्य). -देवः an epithet of Siva.

—पाद *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa. -पूत *a.* sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राज्ञः N. of Prayāga. -राज्ञिः -जी *f.* an epithet of Bevarē. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as स्नान) -जिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेवित्र *a.* a pilgrim. (-म.) a crane.

तीर्थक *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. -जः An ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीक 8 *U.* To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीकृत *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य *a.* Relating to a sacred place. -र्थ्यः An ascetic.

तीर 1 *P.* (तीरति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous ; विलक्षिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 ' strong or violent effort ' &c. U. 3. 5 ; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -त्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनन्दः an epithet of Shiva. -वति *a.* quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2 heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 *P.* (तौति and तवीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning ' but ', ' on the contrary ', ' on the other hand ', ' nevertheless ' ; स सर्वदा सुखानामते ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनमुखं न लेभे K. 59 ; त्रिययं तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5 ; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence.) -2

And now on one's part, and ; एक-
दा तु यतीहारी सप्तपत्न्याब्रवीत् K. 8 ;
राजा तु तामासी भ्रुत्वाब्रवीत् 12. -3
Aa to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्यतां
ब्राह्मणमुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपराम् प्रति तु
केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Mā. 8. 4.
-4 It sometimes marks a difference
(भेद) or superior quality ; सुष्टं पयो-
मुष्टं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it
is used as an emphatic particle ;
भीमस्तु पट्टवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And
sometimes it is used as a mere
expletive ; निरर्थकं तु ह्रीत्यादि पूरणैक-
प्रयोजनं Chandra. 2. 6.

तुक्सारः, तुकारः, तुषारः N. of a
people inhabiting the Vindhya
mountain ; of. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुय्या Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall,
lofty, prominent ; जलनिधेनिव विधु-
मंदलदुर्गंतरालिततुंगतरंगं Gt. 11 ; तुंग
नगोत्संगमिवारुहो R. 6. 3, 4, 20 ; Si.
2. 48 ; Me. 12. 64. -2 Long. -3
Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5
Strong, passionate. -जः 1 A height,
elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top,
summit. -4 The planet Mercury
-5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut
tree. -7 The apelon of a planet.
-8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man.
-10 An epithet of Siva. -ज The
stamina of the lotus-blossoms.
-Comp. -बीजः quick-silver. -भं
the spais of a planet. -भद्रः a restive
elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा
N. of a river flowing into the
Krishna. -दुखः a rhinoceros. -वेणा
N. of a river. -शेखरा a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet
at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp.
-ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3.
an epithet of Krishna. -ईश्वरः 1. an
epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva.
-पतिः the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring,
children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain,
light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3
Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low,
mean, insignificant, contemptible,
worthless. -5 Poor, miserable,
wretched. -च्छ Chaff. -Comp. -द्गः
the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः
straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty
or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight,
contemn.

तुच्छ्य a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt,
injure.

तुज् f. Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure.
-3 Assault.

तुज् L.P. (तुजति) Ved. 1 To reach,
extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3
To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5
To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7
To push. -8 To emit, send forth.
-9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards.
-10 To give.

तुज् a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous,
hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, as-
sault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunder-
bolt. -4 Giving.

तुद 6 P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute,
quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुदितुदः N. of Siva.

तुदयः A mouse, rat.

तुद 1, 6 P. (तोदति, तुदति) 1 To
split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3
To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near,
convey.

तुद 1 P. (तुदति) To disregard,
contemn.

तुण् 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve,
make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraud-
ulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुङ् 1 A. (तुङ्ते) To press out.

तुङ् [तुङ् अच्] 1 Mouth, face,
beak, snout (of a hog) ; तुङ्गैतान्मकु-
दिलैः (युकाः) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk
of an elephant. -3 The point of an
instrument. -ङः N. of Siva.

तुङ्केतिका The cotton plant.

तुङ्गिः [तुङ्ग-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2
A beak. -ङिः f. The navel.

तुङ्गिक a. Furnished with a trunk.
-का The navel.

तुङ्गिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A
large swelling on the palate.

तुङ्गिन् m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुङ्गिभ See तुङ्गिभ.

तुङ्गिल a. [तुङ्ग-इलङ्, तिष्ठां लङ् वा] 1
Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a
prominent navel. -3 Talking severely
; cf. तुङ्गिल.

तुङ्ग 10 U. (तुङ्गयति) 1 To praise.
-2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11. -3 To
spread.

तुङ्ग्यः [तुङ्ग-यच्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone.
-त्सु Sulphate of copper, usually
applied to the eyes as a sort of colly-
rium or medical ointment. -त्सर 1
Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo
plant. -Comp. -अञ्जनं blue vitriol
applied to the eyes as a medical oint-
ment.

तुङ्ग्यं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. (तुदति-ते, तुज्) 1 To strike,
wound, hit ; तुदति गद्या चारि Bk. 14.
81 ; 15. 37 ; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick,
goad. -3 To bruise a, hurt. -4 To pain,
vex, torment, afflict ; तुदतिशयाराप-
नोपसायकेतुदति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Re.
2. 4, 6, 28.

तुद् a. Striking, tormenting &c.

तुद् p. p. [तुद्-क] 1 Struck, hurt,
wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut,
broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -चायः a
talior, Ma. 4. 214. -सेवनी the suture
of a wound or of a skull.

तुद् [तुद्-करणे दृक्] A goad for
driving cattle or elephants. -Comp.
-वेजं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तुदः [तुद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish,
torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urg-
ing, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp
pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तुदनं [तुद्-करणे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish.
-2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. (तुद्).

तुदं The belly, a corpulent or pro-
tuberant belly. -दः, -दी The navel.
-Comp. -कूपिका, -कूपि the cavity of
the navel. -परिमार्ज, -परिधुक्, -परिधुज्
a. lazy, sluggish.

तुद्वत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुद्वि f. n. The belly. -f. The
navel.

तुद्विक, तुद्वित, तुद्विश्, तुद्विभ, तुद्विल
a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2
Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ;
मकरंदतुद्विलानामरविद्विलानामं महामान्यः
Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुद्विकरी, तुद्विका The navel.

तुप्, तुप्-तुप् 1, 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति,
तुप्-कति) To injure, hurt.

तुप् 4, 9' P. (तुपति, तुप्नाति) To
hurt, injure, strike ; Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुमुल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Mā.
9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, rag-
ing ; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Per-
plexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. -ल, -लं
1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2
A confused combat, melee.

तुम् 1. 1 P. (तुम्ति) 1 To distress,
trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U.
(तुम्यति ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुम् [तुम्-अच्] A kind of gourd.
-वा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A
milk cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुम्बरः N. of a Gandharva ; see तुम्बर.
-र A kind of musical instrument.

तुम्बिः -बी f. A sort of gourd ; न
हि तुम्बीफलविकलो बीणावंडः ययाति महि-
मान Bv. 1. 80.

तुम्ब(ु)रः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्प्र a. Ved. 1 Destroying, defeat-
ing, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 En-
ergatic, strong.

तु 1. 6 U. (तुयति) 1 To hurry, hasten.—2 To overcome.—3 To injure.—II. 3 P. (तुति) To run.

तु a. 1 Hastening.—2 Fighting.—f. Speed.

तु a. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting.—2 Speedy, quick, prompt.—3 Strong, energetic.—4 Hurt, wounded.—5 Rich.—6 Abundant.—r: Speed, velocity.

तुण a. Ved. Quick, swift.—णम् Haate, speed.

तुण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift.—2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरी Ved. Great strength.

तुरकिन् a. Turkish.

तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-इ] 1 A horse; तुरगपुरहस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1. 42, 3. 51.—2 The mind, thought.—नी A mare.—Comp.—आरोहः a horseman.—उपचारकः a groom.—मियः—यं barley.—ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society.—मेधः a horse-sacrifice.—रक्षः a groom, an equerry.

तुरगिन् m. A horseman ; तुरगिन् also.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच] 1 A horse ; भातुः सकृद्युक्ततुरग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3.—2 A name for the number 'seven.'—3 The heart, mind.—गी A mare.—Comp.—अरि 1. A buffalo.—2 fragrant olesander.—आरूढः a horseman.—द्विषणी a she-buffalo.—मियः—यं barley.—मेधः a horse-sacrifice ; R. 13. 61.—यायिन्, सतिन् m. a horseman.—वक्त्रः—वदन् a Kinnara.—शाला, स्थानं a horse-stable.—स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरगकः A horse.

तुरगमा A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असं)—2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह m. (Nom. sing. तुषाट्-इ) N. of Indra ; Ku. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 40 ; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [तृ-इ-ड्-ड्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.—2 A shuttle ; तद्भट्चातुरीतरि N. 1. 12.—3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth.—2 Consisting of four parts.—3 Mighty.—यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one

with Branman or the Supreme Spirit.—Comp.—वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

तुरीयक a. A fourth (part).

तुर्य a. Fourth ; N. 4. 123.—ई 1 A quarter, a fourth part.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरष्काः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु a. Ved. Killing. (हतृ) ; Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तुर्व 1 P. (तुर्वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill ; वृत्रं याद्विं तुर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6.—2 To excel.—3 To overpower.—2 To save.

तुर्वणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly.—2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल 1 P., 10: U. (तोलति-तोलयति) ; also तुलयति-ने which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure.—2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider.—3 To raise, lift up ; कैलासे तुलितं Mv. 5. 37 ; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्वैताधान इव द्वियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89 ; Si. 15. 30.—4 To bear up, hold up, support ; पृथिवीतले तलितमृषुच्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61.—5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.) ; तुणमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31 ; मुखं श्लेष्मगारं तदपि च शशाकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20 ; Si. 8. 12.—6 To match, be equal to (with acc.) ; प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64.—7 To make light of, contempt, despise ; अंतसारं घनं तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति रवां Me. 20. (where तुल also means ' to bear up or carry away ') ; Si. 15. 30.—8 To suspect, examine with distrust ; कः अज्ञास्पति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तुलविष्यति for तुलयिष्यति).—9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state ; हा अवश्ये तुलयसि Mk. 1. (तुलयसि v. 1).—10 To counter-balance, outweigh.—11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल ल्यट्] 1 Weight.—2 Lifting.—3 Comparing, likening, &c.—ना 1 Comparison.—2 Weighing.—3 Lifting, raising.—4 Rating, assessing, estimating.—5 Examining.

तुला [तुल-भिदा० अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal ; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. 1.—2 A measure, weight.—3 Weighing.—4 Resemblance, likeness equality ; similarity (with gen, instr or in

comp.) ; किं धूर्जदेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8 ; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवा-ससा Ku. 5. 34 ; R. 8. 15 ; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50.—5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac ; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानपि जलद्वटलानि Pt. 1. 330.—6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house.—7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 palas.—Comp.—कूटः a false weight.—कोटिः—टी f. 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women ; लील-चलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलतुलाकोटिनिना दकोमलः Si. 12. 44.—2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद).—कोशः, कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing.—2 a place where a balance is kept.—दानं the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body.—घटः 1. the scale of a balance.—2. an oar.—धरः 1. a trader, merchant.—2. the sign Libra of the zodiac.—धरः 1. a dealer, trader, or merchant.—2. the string of a balance.—3. the beam.—4 the sign Libra of the zodiac.—परीक्षा ordeal by the balance.—पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift) ; of. तुलादान.—प्रवाहः, प्रवाहः the string or beam of a balance.—मानं, यष्टिः f. the beam of a balance ; Pt. 1. 150.—बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant.—चूर्णं the string of a balance.—तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised.—2 Compared, likened, equalled ; Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुल.

तुल्य n. [तुलया संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., of instr., or in comp.) ; Ms. 4. 86 ; Y. 2. 77 ; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38.—2 Fit for.—3 Identical, same.—4 Indifferent.—Comp.—दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes.—पानं drinking together, com-potation.—भावन (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude.—योगिता (in khet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant ; नियतानां सकृदर्थैः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chandr. 5. 41.—रूप a. like, similar, analogous.—शुद्धि f. equal subtraction.—शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तेलः, तलं [तुल कर्मणि अङ्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance.—2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 māshas or a tāla.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुल सादस्य स्यति, लोक गौध-
डीष्ट शकंवा. Tv.] The holy basil held
in veneration by the Hindus, espe-
cially by the worshippers of Vishnu.
—*Comp.* —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf;
(fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः
the marriage of an image of Bālākri-
shna with the holy basil, perform-
ed on the 12th day of the bright
half of Kārttika. —इंद्रावेनः—नः a square
pedestal in which the sacred basil is
planted.

तुलिः—ली *f.* = तुली (1) and (2)
q. v.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. —2 Beard-
less; also तुवर. —र. —रं An astringent
taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. —2
Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. —2
Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv.
3. 30. 3. —2 Strong, powerful. —विः
f. A long ground (तुकी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. —2
Strength. —3 Intellect.

तुव Ved. 1 *A.* (ताशते) 1 To
strike, hurt, kill. —2 To be pressed
out or extracted. —3 To trickle.

तुव 4 *P.* (तुष्यति, तुव) 1 To be
pleased or satisfied, be contented or
delighted with anything (usually
with instr.); रत्नैर्महाहैस्तुषुनं देवाः
Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55;
Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —2 To
become clam or quiet. —3 To satisfy,
please (with acc.). —*Caus.* (तोषयति-
ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुव *p. p.* [तुव कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased,
satisfied, delighted, gratified, con-
tented. —2 Contented with what one
possesses and indifferent to every-
thing else. —*उ:* N. of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्ट-भावे-किन्] 1 Satisfac-
tion, gratification, pleasure, con-
tentment. —2 (In Sān. phil.)
Acquiescence, indifference to every-
thing except what is possessed.

तोषा [तुष्ट-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction,
contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्ट-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying,
gratifying, pleasing. —ण [भावे ल्युट्]
1 Satisfaction, gratification, con-
tentment. —2 Anything that gives
satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An
epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.)
1 Pleased with. —2 Gladdening,
satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff
of grain; अजानतार्थि तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं)
तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —*Comp.*
—अग्निः, —अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or
husk of corn. —2. a mode of capital
punishment consisting in twisting
straw round the limbs of a criminal
and then setting it on fire. —अंबु *n.*
—उदकं, —उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley
gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किञ्च Un. 3.
139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy;
अपं हि तुषाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः
स्वद्वते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. —रः
1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. —2 Ice,
snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. —3 Dew;
R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. —4 Mist, thin
rain, spray; especially of cold water;
वृक्षतुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9.
68; U. 5. 3. —5 A kind of camphor.
—*Comp.* —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the
Himalaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः
Ms. 107. —करः 1. the moon. —2.
camphor. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle,
hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः,
—रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9.
27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. —2.
white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m. pl.*) A class of sub-
ordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36
in number.

तुष्ट, —तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः N. of Siva.

तुष् 1 *P.* (तोषति) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dust. —2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह्-इनन् इवश्च Un. 2.
52] Cold, frigid. —न 1 Snow, ice.
—2 Dew or frost; तुणामलसैस्तुहिनैः
पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. —3 Moon-
light. —4 Camphor. —*Comp.* —अंबुः,
—करः, —किरणः, —शुः, —शुतिः, —रश्मिः 1.
the moon; Si. 9. 30. —2. camphor.
—अचलः, —अद्रिः, —शैलः the Himalaya
mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a
dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —2. a snow-
flake. —शर्करा ica.

तुह 1 *P.* (तुहति) 1 To disrespect,
contemn. —2 To split.

तुण I. 10 U. (तुणयति) To con-
tract. —II. 10 A. (तुणयते) To fill,
fill up.

तुणः [तुण-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver;
मिलितशिलीमुखपादलिपटलकुतस्मरतुणवि-
लासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An
internal disease by which the anus
and the bladder become painfully
affected. —2 The indigo plant. —3
A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mr.

1. 18. —*Comp.* —धरः धारः an
archer.

तुणिः, तुणारः —रं A quiver.

तुतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र).

तुतुम *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10.
50. 6.

तुदः The cotton tree. —री N. of
a country.

तुपरः Ved. A hornless beast, par-
ticularly a goat.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. —2 A
bull without horns. —3 Astringent
flavour. —4 A eunuch. —री A frag-
rant earth.

तुय *a.* Ved. Quick. —यं Water.

तूर 4. A. (तूरते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quick-
ly, make haste. —2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. —2 A courier.
—रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument.
—री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under तूर.

तूर्यः, —र्यं [तूरते ताडयते तूर्यम्] A
kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7.
225; Ku. 7. 10. —*Comp.* —ओषः a
band of instruments —खंड, a sort
of labor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल 10 A (तूलयते) To fill. —II.
1 *P.* (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the
quantity or weight of. —2 To weigh,
measure. —3 To drive out.

तूलः —लं [तूल-अच्] Cotton. —लं
1 The atmosphere, sky, air. —2 A
taft of grass. —3 The mulberry. —4
The panicle of a flower or plant. —5
The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton
tree. —2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1
Cotton. —2 The wick of a lamp. —3 A
weaver's fibrous stick or brush. —4 A
painter's brush. —5 The Indigo plant.
—*Comp.* —कार्शुकं, —घट्टम् *n.* a cotton-
bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning
cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.*, —नालिका
a thick roll of cotton drawn out in
spinning. —विषुः cotton. —शर्करा a
seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the
act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तूलिः *f.* A painter's brush. —*Comp.*
—फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush; a
pencil; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयैव चित्रं Ku.
1. 32. —2 A wick of cotton either
for a lamp or for applying un-
guents. —3 A mattress filled with
cotton, a down or cotton bed. —4 A
boaring instrument, probing-rod. —5
An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तूलिकला.

तुवर = तुष q. v.

तुवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तृष 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 o
satisfy.

तृषः Ved The border of a garment.

तृष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तृष्णीम् *ind.* [तृष् वा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवस्तृष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न योऽस्य इति गोविन्दमुक्त्वा तृष्णीं बभूव इ Bg. 2. 9. -**Comp.** -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तृस्तं [तृस् वा० तृ दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृह 6 P. (तृहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह.

तृहणं Hurting, killing.

तृह *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह.

तृक्ष 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kaśyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृण 8 U. (तृणोति-तृणते or तर्णोति-तर्णते) To eat grass, graze.

तृण [तृह-नक्ष हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तृणमस्ति मानमहतामघेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृणमिव लज्जलक्ष्मीर्नैव तात्पर्यग्राहि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीक also. -**Comp.** -अग्नि 1. a fire of obasti or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अस्त्रं rice growing wild. -अवृक्ष *n.*, -कुक्षम्, -गौर a variety of perfume. -आवतः a whirlwind. -इन्द्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस *n.* a hut of straw. -कोटिः, -हं a heap of grass. -कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्रहिन् *m.* a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलापुका, -जलुका a caterpillar. -जंभन् *a.* feeding on grass. -जतिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -तृमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Keta-ka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धन्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -दीर्घं hand-to-hand fighting. -दूती a mat, seat made of

reeds. -नाप *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -श्रिष्टुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -सजिः a sort of gem (amber) -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). -राज *m.* the vine palm. -राजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -इति a kind of fragrant grass. -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and महिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -दम्यः a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणकीया A grassy place.

तृणीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगद् वक्ष्ये तृणीक-तेतुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्य A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -यं A third part. -**Comp.** -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, certain (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -**Comp.** -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 O. (तर्दति, तृणचि, तृते, तृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तृप् 1. 4, 5, 6 P. (तृप्यति, तृषोति, तृपति, तृष) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तृप्यति नांसदाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीन चातुपत् कूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr. ; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also) ; को न तृप्यति बिन्नेन II. 2. 174. तुमस्तस्मिन्निनेन Bh. 2. 84; नास्मिन्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसि वामलोचना Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तृपुद्वंवास्तते यजे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -**Caus.** To gratify, please. -**Desid.** तृप्यसि, तृप्यसि. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तर्पण *a.* [तृप्-णिच् वा लृट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -**जं** 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (पित्र्यज). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -**Comp.** -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तर्पिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् *m.* Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -**सं** Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [तृप्-क्ति] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृष *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -यः A sacrificial cake (परोडाश). -यं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृषत The moon.

तृषल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -लः A stone. -लः A creeper.

तृषुः Ved. A thief.

तृषुः *f.* The serpent race.

तृषु or **तृषु** = तृषु *q. v.*

तृष 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषति) 1 To be thirsty; Bk 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृषः [तृष्-भावे षच्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तृषणं [तृष्-भावे लृट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तृषित, तृषुल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष *f.* [तृष्-सं क्त्वि] (nom. sing. तृष-इ) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं रवाद् सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Ra. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kāma.

तृषा See तृष. -**Comp.** आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -रू *f.* the bladder. -हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Bk. 9; Ra. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -तृ Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णा *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirst ing.

तृष्णा [तृ-न किञ्च] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णा छिनस्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; R. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां लिङ्गि Bk. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.
तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired.
-व्य Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृहेति, तर्ह्यति-ने, तृहति, तृह; desid. तिवृषति, तितर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति) To injure, hurt, kill, striko; न तृणेह्यति लोकोऽयं चित्ते मां निष्पराकम् Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेह्य रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 F. (तरति, ततार, अतारीन्, तरि-रि-भ्यति, तीर्णं) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदयेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिषां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Ms. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ज Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीर हि तरत्यापदं K. 175; कुच्छं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); दैवासीर्णयतिः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयासीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -Pass. (तिर्ह्यते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तारयति-ने) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -Desid. (तिर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति) To wish to cross &c.; दोर्म्यं तितर्ह्यति तरंगवतीधुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-भावे-अ] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाध्वनि यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ma. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -पथं freight. -पण्यकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तृ-लुट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -जं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overpowering. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick; energetic, unrelenting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -नी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -धन्यः an epithet of Siva. -वेदकः an oval bowl of wood for haling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -ङ्गा, -ङ्गी, -ङ्गं [तृ-अङ्ग] A boat. -ङ्गः, -ङ्गं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Deo. P. To cross over.
तरङ्गः [तृ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारङ्ग).

तरनी A boat.
तरि-रीः *f.* [तृ-करणे र] 1 A boat; जीर्णं तरिः सरिद्धीव गभीरनोरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden haling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रयः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तराय तराय दितः वा० टन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -क्रा 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरिञ्च, तरिञ्चि, तरिणि A boat, ship.
तरीषः [तृ-ईषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry oow-dung. -की N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -क्रः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयन्तेन तृ-लुट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -जः 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -जं 1 Crossing -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः, नी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.
तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तृ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तृ-क] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तेज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् " [तिज्-भावे कणादी अक्षर] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शायतु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समक्षिते R. 11. 1. Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषावुभितां (राज-लक्ष्मीं) वधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed samaa virile; स्वायत्तगुणं यदि मेन तेजः R. 14. 55; 2. 75; दृश्य-साहितं तेजो वधानां भूतेषु भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (चित्). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. Illu-

minating. -2. granting vital power or strength. —बीज marrow. —भगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. —मंडलं a halo of light. —मूर्तिः the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्वि *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14 ; Ki. 16. 16. -2 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजामय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous ; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेषत्) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तमः [तिग्वञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. —नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवने) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament

तेवनं 1 play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground

तेक्ष्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तेजस *a.* (ती *f.*) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous ; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light ; तेजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तयः R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). —सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. —आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः A partridge

ततिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. —तं N. of the fourth astronomical period or ऋण.

तैतिरः 1 A partridge -2 A rhinoceros —रं A flock of partridges.

तैतिरिक्. One who catelies partridges.

तैतिरिय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. —यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैतिडीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarindis.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (diunees).

तैर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines.

—कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. —कं 1 Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैल [तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्]

1 Oil ; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5 ; Y. 1. 284 ; R. 8. 38.

-2 Benzoin. -Comp. —अटी a wasp. —अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. —कलकजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman. —किङ्क oil-cake. —कौरिका a cockroach. —द्वोष्णी an oil-tub. पार्णिका, पर्णी

1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. —पाचिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. —पिजः the white sesamum. —पिपीलिका the small red ant. —पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil.

—कलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. —भविनी Jasmine.

—माली the wick of a lamp. —यंत्रं an oil-mill —स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपाता Oblation to fire (स्वर्ग), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire ; cf. इयेनपाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलीनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic. —गाः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausa.

तोकं An offspring, a child ; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोकमः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley -2 Green colour. -3 A cloud. —कमं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोड्, तोडः, तोडनं See under तुड्.

तोमरः —रं 1 An iron club. -2 A javelin -Comp. —धरः 1 fire (consider-

ed as a doity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तौर्य 1 Water ; S. 7. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.

-Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet flower.

—आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

—आधारः, —आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water ; तौर्याधारपथाश्च

बलकलिखानिष्यन्दरेखाकिताः S. 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea. —ईशः ' lord of waters ' an epithet of Varuna.

(—इं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining ; Mg. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.*

1 fond of water. -2. thirsty. (—मः) a sort of crane. —कुच्छः, —च्छः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा

sporting in water ; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal.

—हिमः, —हिमः hail. —द्वः a cloud ; R. 6. 65 ; V. 1. 14. —अत्ययः the autumn.

—द्वं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः, —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number ' four ', 'मिथं clove. —नीची the earth. —पा-

षाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —गुष्पी, —गुष्पा trumpet-flower. —मसादने the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अंबुप्रसादनं or कतक. —मलं sea-foam. —सुम् *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.

—रसः moisture. —राज् *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —बेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः

confluence (as of rivers) ; R. 8. 95. —शुक्रिका an oyster. —सपिका, —सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः —णं [तर्-इष्ट आधारे लृट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2

An outer door or gateway ; गणो द्वापानामथ तोरणाश्च बहिः Si. 12. 1 ; द्वाल्लक्ष्यं

सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch, Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4

An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णं N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषणं &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (सुल).

तोषिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्य [त्वं मयं अण्] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. —श्रियः

the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं बुधादद्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौल A balance.

तौलिकः तौलालिकः A painter.

तौलिन् m. 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (रि. f.) Snowy. -र Snow, cold.

त्वम् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यम् 1 P. (त्यजति, त्याज, अत्याक्षि-त्, त्यक्षति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from; वस्म भानास्यजाशु Ms. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26. -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 8. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign; surrender; Bb. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणां त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give away; कृतं (संचयं) आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off. -Caus. 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit. -Desid. (नित्यशति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [त्यक्तकर्मणि-क] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned, avoided; see. त्यज् -Comp. -अग्निः a Brāhmana who has given up household fire. -जीवित, प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्ये त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्तु a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजन् 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n. Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भवि घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्र-स्त्वागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करे श्राव्यस्यागः Bb. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानि R. 1. 17, Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dis-

missing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. -यत्र a bill of divorcement. -युत, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal. -5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्याभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. -यञ् a part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

त्रंस 1 P., 10 U. (त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते) To speak or shine.

त्रञ् 1 A. (त्रंक्ते) To go, so also त्रञ्च 1 P., त्रञ्च 1 P.

त्रद् 1 P. (त्रदति) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वरितामेह यस्याङ्ग-तिविधौ G. L. 28. -With अप् to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्दलैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84; येनापत्रपते साधुसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भवि अङ्] 1 Bashfulness, modesty; मन्दत्रपापर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. -निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless, impudent. -रंढा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. (अग्निं दृष्ट्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप्-उन् Tv.) 1 Tin; यदि माणिस्यपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुलं-बं, त्रपुस् n, त्रपुसं Tin. -वं Cucumber

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रपिष्ठ a. (superl. of तृप्) Highly satisfied.

त्रपीयस् a. (मी. f.) compar. of तृप् 1 More satisfied.

त्रय a. (यो. f.) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजुर्वि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -यं A triad, a group or collection of three; अद्वयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशि-प्रभं वृत्रमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयम् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals)

Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty-three. °पतिः an epithet of (a) Indra, (b) त्रयपति. -दश a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added; त्रयादश अतं 'one hundred and thirteen.' -दशन् a. pl. thirteen. -दशक a. consisting of thirteen. (-कं) the number thirteen. -दशम a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty-three. -विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2 Consisting of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f. twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (कथ्यन्तःसामानि); त्रयीमाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1; तौ त्रयी-वर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet; व्यद्योतिष्ठ स भावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3. -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp. -तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीमयः. -2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas, Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brāhmana.

त्रस् 1. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमद्वनतत्रस्यति K. 255; कपेत्त्रास्निपुनंदात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -Caus. (त्रसयति-ते) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. (त्रसयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [त्रस-वचर्थे क] Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sun-beam; cf. जालांतरगतं भावौ वृक्षं यद्दृश्यते रजः प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरणं प्रचक्षते Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भवि ह्यङ्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. [त्रम्-उत्थ] Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्तुभिर्बुक्तधुरं तुरे R. 14. 47, सीतां मीमिक्षिणा त्यक्ता मयीर्ची त्रस्तुमेकिका Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [त्रम्-क] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; त्रस्तं कदाप्यनकुर्वन्

विलोलहृष्टिः Mā. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास a. [त्रास भवे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Rām. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. [त्रा-णिञ् भवे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -न 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also ते.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रै.

त्रि num. a. [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., त्रिषः f. त्रिणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आभूतः &c. Ma. 2. 229; श्रियतः भविसौ त्रिभुविर्भौ R. 9 18; त्रिणि त्रयोऽप्युदीक्षत कुमार्युतुमा सतो Ma. 9. 90. [Cf. L. tres; Gr. treis; A. S., Zend thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष a. triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or वृत्त (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-रि) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकुटः, अंगुट 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying hardens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-रः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; i. e. कालंजन, रत्नंजन and पुष्पंजन. -अंजलि, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-ने) spirit, life. (चेतन्य). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्गगा epitheta of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अतीत a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंशकः (also त्रिंशक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिंशकं संयमिने ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडोक्तुनश्यं वक्रविक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -मखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंशका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अब्द a. three years old. (-ब्द) three years taken collectively. -अस्तीत a. eighty-third. -अस्तीतिः f. eighty-three. -अष्टन् a. twenty-four. -अश्र, -अश a. triangular. (-सं)

a triangle. -अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -अहं (वृत् also) three Rik's taken collectively; Ms. 8 106. -तेहिक a. having provision for three days. -ककुद m. 1. N. of the mountain Trikūta. -2. N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. -ककुम् m. Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्मन् n. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-म.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कायः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenas (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) ind. three times. thrice. -ज, दक्षिण a. omniscient. (m.) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. -विद् m. 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvana; Si. 2. 5. -कुचके a knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खट्वं-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिगण below. -गत a. 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -नर्तः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called -जलधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्त 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. -गुण a. 1. consisting of three threads; व्रतय मौजिं त्रिगुणां बभार यं Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीतुर्गुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 3. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (-ind.) three times; in three ways. (-णाः m. pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयमयम् त्रिगुणतमेन नमः K. 1. (-णत) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgā. -चक्षुस् m. an epithet of Siva. -चतुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जगत्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-three. -जगत् " , -जगती the three worlds (1)

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth. and the lower world. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Rāvana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्वा the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -जत्ता a bow. -जव, -जवन् a (pl.) threetimes nine, i. e. 27. -जाचिकेतः a part of the Adhivaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ma. 3. 185). -जीता a wife ('thrice married'), it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband. -तक्षं, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंड 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डा) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडिन् m. 1 a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed). cf.; वाद्वेदोऽयं मनोवेदः कायद्वंदस्तथैव च। यस्मैति निदिता बुद्धी त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते || Ma. 12. 10. -दशाः (p.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-ज्ञः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. -अंकुशः, आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. -आयुधं rainbow. -अधिपः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epitheta of Indra. -अधिपतिः N. of Siva. -अध्वक्षः, अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अरिः a demon. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आलयः, आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. -आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. -इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahmana. -गुहः an epithet of Brihaspati. -गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोप); अहमेन्द्रिन्द्रगोपमात्रं के दाहशक्तिमिव कुण्डलवर्मन R. 11. 12. -दोषिका an epithet of the Ganges. -मंजरी the holy basil. -वधू, वनिता, an Apasara or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादूर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. -वत्सन् the sky. -अहः 1. Agni. -2. Brahmana. -दिनं three days collectively. -रव्यु म. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere 3 paradise. -4.

happiness.-(वा) cardamoms. °अधिः. °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्गा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकम् *m.* a god. -हृश् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -द्वारं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वत, पित्त and कफ. -धातुः an epithet of Ganges. -धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Vyāsa. -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. -धारा the Ganges. -णयनः (नयनः), -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. -नवत *a.* ninety-third. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -नयना Pārvatī. -नामः Vishnu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. -पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-third-पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -पटुः glass (काच) -पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -पत्रकः the Palāsa tree. -पथ 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-या) an epithet of Mathurā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृत-सत्यस्त्रिपथगामभिः स तमारुरोह पुहुत-सुतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. -पद्-पाद्, -पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). -पद् *a.* three-footed. (द्वं) a tripod. -पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नासस्तक-रिणां द्वे त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gayatri metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. -परिक्रान्त *a.* one who walks three round a sacred fire. -पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. -पाटः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure.) -2. the figure formed by such intersection. -पाठिन *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitā, Pāda and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. -पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. -पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-folds; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-म.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. -पुट *a.* triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. -पुटकः a triangle. -पुत्रा an epithet of Durgā. -पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. -पुट्टः, -पुट्टकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cow-dung ashes. -पुर 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for domours by Maya

(those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over those cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya. °अंतकः, °अरिः, °भूः, °दहनः, °द्विष *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-रि) 1. N. of a place near Jabhal-pura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. N. of a country. -पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-रः) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. -पुरुष the highest heaven. -पोरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). -यसुतः an elephant in rut. -फला the three myrobalsans taken collectively, (Mar. हिडा, बेडा and आवडकाटी). -बधनः the individual soul. -बलिः, -बली, -बलिः, -बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); सामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रि-बलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; of. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. -बलीक the anus. -बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. -त्रि three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. -भद्र copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. -भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. -भुजं a triangle. -भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनसुरोपायं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °युवः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. -भूमः a palace with three floors. -मधु *m.* -मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. -मार्ग the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -मुकुटः the Trikūṭa mountain. -मुखः an epithet of Buddha. -मुनि *ind.* having the three sages वाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि षण्कणम्. -मूर्ति 1. the united form of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. -मूर्धन्य *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. -यटिः a necklace of three strings. -यामकं *ain.* -यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *praharas* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीप्यमाना त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunā. -युग an epithet of Siva. -यानिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). -रसकं spirituous liquor. -रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three

nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. -रक्षः a conch-shell -रिण *a.* 1. having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Gunas. (-गः) the country called Telangā. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. -लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. °ईशः the sun °नयः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra; R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. -लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हराक्षरभुविनीविच्छटायां Bh. 3. 95; Śān. ti. 4. 22. -लोचनः Siva. (-ना) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -लोहकं the three metals: gold, silver and copper. -वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalsans. -6. propriety, decorum. -वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -वर्ष *a.* three years old. -वर्त *ind.* three times, thrice. -विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -विद्यः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. -विष्टं, -विष्टं 1. the world of Indra, heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पति जयंत R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. -वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-म.) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-फः) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. -वेदः a Brāhmaṇa versed in three Vedas. -वंकुः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāṇḍāla.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुस्त्रिंशतराले तिष्ठ S. 2.]. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. **जः** an epithet of Harischandra. **यजिन्** m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-ते) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूलं a trident. -अकः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikūṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षट्तिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संध्यी the three periods of the day. i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्त a. seventy-third. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three. -सप्तत्रयं, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. -सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनपतिः S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीत्य, -इत्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a three years old.

त्रिंश a. (शी f.) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty. e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिशक a. 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रि त्रि f. Thirty. -Comp. -पञ्च A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिसकं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [त्रयाणि संधः कृत्] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -क 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिकं स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विषुत्तत्रिकमिहः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -क 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three; अद्वा त्रितं विधिश्चति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 71; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिम् ind. Thrice, three times.

वृ 4, 6 P. [वृट्चति, वृटति, वृटति] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्पुटच्च द्विलीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौषस्त्वुदित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

वृटिः, -टी f. [वृट्-इत् वा कृप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Kāṣana or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Lava. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamome (the plant).

वृटित p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

व्रोदिः f., -टी A bill, beak. -Comp. -इत्सः a bird.

व्रप(क्र), व्रुप(क्र) 1. P. (त्रोपति- &c.) To hurt, kill.

व्रैता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; व्रैताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

व्रैधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सव्रैधाल्पायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं व्रैधा स्थितात्माने R. 10. 16.

व्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राज) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु ह्यः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [त्रै कर्मणि क्, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preserva-

tion; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागमि S. 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Mā. 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

त्रात् a. 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times—past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैयणिक a. (की f.) Triple, three-fold.

त्रैयुग्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस्व and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैयुग्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदशिक a. Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रेध a. Threefold, triple.

त्रेनिष्किक a. Worth three nishkaas.

त्रेपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष a. (वी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakṣhmaṇa.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math)

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes. -कः A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक a. (की f.) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवर्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम a. (मी f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Viṣṇu; R. 7. 35. -तं The three steps of Viṣṇu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brāhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविध्यः, त्रैविध्येयः A God.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट-ण्डुल] 1 A species of drama:—सप्तद्वन्द्वचोक्तं दिग्गमाद्युषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्पाटुः प्रत्येकं सविद्वेषकं ॥ S. D. 540 ; e. g. Kālidāsa's Vikramorvasiyam (?). —2. An angry speech.

—कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. —2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel. —2 To make thin. —3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् n. Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टि f. Carpentry. —m. N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट्र a. [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashttri; U. 6. 3. —ही 1 The asterism चित्रा. —2 A small car. —ई The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou,' thceing and thouing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, gallop. —3 To tremble.

त्वञ्च 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् f. 1. Skin (of men, serpents &c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. —2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31. —3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37. 17. 12. —4 Any cover or coating. —5 The sense of touch. —Comp. —अंकुरः horripilation. —इन्द्रियं the organ of touch. —कुंदुरः a sore. —गंधः the orange. —छेदः 1. a skin wound, scratch, bruise. —2. circumcision. —जं 1. blood. —2. hair (on the body). —तरंगका a wrinkle. —त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे चरं Bk. 14. 94. —दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. —परिपुटनं peeling of the skin. —पाकृत्यं roughness of the skin. —पुण्यः horripilation.

(ल्पी, -व्यं) a blotch, scab. —भेदः a scratch. —मलं hair of the body. —रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —सारः (त्वक्ससारः) a bamboo; त्वक्ससार-रंघपरिपूरणलक्षणीति; Si. 4. 61. —सुगंधः an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. —2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. —2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. —2 peel off the skin.

त्वचस् n. Skin.

त्वच्चा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच a. (ची f.) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वष्ट्र A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वद्धीन, त्वत्साहस्य &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (त्वरति, त्वरति-तुर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्मुद्वर्षे त्वरात् M- 2; नाहुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38. —Caus. (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वर्षा V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. —2 To call quickly away; Māl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण p. p. [त्वर्भावे क] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. —2 Fleet. —ई Rapid-ity, quickness. —ई ind. Quickly, speedily; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhāsh.

तूर्णि a. Quick. —णि f. Speed. —m. 1 The mind. —2 A Sloka. —3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरा, त्वरिः f. [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहसु-वा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. —2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 2. 63. —Comp. —आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरति p. p. Quick, swift, speedy. —तं Despatch, haste. ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्ट्र m. [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. —2 Visvakarman the architect of the gods. [Tvashtṛ, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras, and a daughter called सृष्टि, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtṛ mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc: cf. आरोह्य चक्रमिमुञ्च-तेजस्तत्त्वेन यन्मोहिनिर्वाति विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trishula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वाहस्य, त्वाहस्य (ची f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ने) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयस्त्विष्मिम्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18. —2 Beauty. —3 Authority, weight. —4 Wish, desire. —5 Custom, practice. —6 Violence, Vehemence. —7 Speech. —Comp. —इंशः the sun, also त्विष्वाप-तिः or त्विष्वामीशः.

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 a ray of light. —2 Beauty lustre.

त्वेष a. Bright, brilliant.

त्सर 1 P. (तसरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl. —2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal. —2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रग्रहनिमलकलधौतस्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; त्सरुप्रदेशादपवर्जितां गः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48. —Comp. —मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारक a. Skillful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain. —2 A protector. —3 A sign of danger. —4 A kind of disease. —5 Eating. —थं 1 Protection, preservation. —2 Terror, fear. —3 A suspiciousness.

थञ् 1 P. (थयति) To go or move.

थुष्ट 6 P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen. —2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत made in spitting.

थुत् 1 P. (थु-थ्वति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृते The sound थु made in spitting.

थुथे ind The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

द a. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनद्, अन्नद्, गरद्, अनलद् &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation —2 A mountain. —दं A wife. —दा 1 Heat. —2 Repentance.

दंश 1. 1 P. (दशति, दष्ट; desid. वि-दशति) To bite, sting ; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; सुनालिका अवशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c.—II. 1 P. 10 U. (दशति, दशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश्-अच् भाव घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging ; सुष्ठे विधीह मयि निर्वयदंतदंश Gt. 10.—2 The sting of a snake. —3 A bite, the spot bitten ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3. 35.—4 Cutting, tearing.—5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ma. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215.—6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel). —7 A tooth.—8 Pungency. —9 An armour.—10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु. —भीरुकः a buffalo.—वदनः a heron.

दंशक a. [दंश्-कल्] Biting, stinging. —का 1 A dog. —2 A gad-fly. —3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging ; e. g. दृष्टाश्च दंशनेः कति दासीकुर्वन्ति योषितः S. D. —2 An armour, mail ; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten. —2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.—3 Protected. —4 Fitting closely (as an armour). —तं A bite.

दंशित m.—See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशेर a. 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंशः [दंश-दृष्ट् टाश्] A large tooth, tusk, fang ; प्रसह मणिमुद्धरेन्मकारवक्त्रा-दंशकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 ; R. 2. 46 ; दंश-भेगं दृग्गणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभेगं सर्वते चक्षर वृषतयस्वाङ्गुशाः सार्व-भोमाः Mn. 3. 22.—Comp. —अन्नः, —आयुधः a wild boar. —कराल a. having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंशाल a. Having large tusks.

दंशिक a. Tuskeed. —का = दंश् q. v.

दंशित्व a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth. —2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. —3 Carnivorous. —m. 1 A wild boar. —2 A snake. —3 A hyena. —4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः, -नं [दंश् भावे कणादौ वा ल्युट् नि-ल्लोपः] 1 A tooth ; सुहृद्यहृद्वेशनविक्रि-तोदया Si. 17. 2 ; शिखरिदशना Me. 82 ; Bg. 11. 27. —2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain. —नं An armour ; (also m.). —Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6. 25. —अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip. —2. a kiss.—3. a sigh. —छद्ः, —वासत् n. 1. a lip. —2. a kiss. —पदं a bite, tooth-mark ; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि सर्वं Gt. 8. —बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर a. 1 Biting.—2 Noxious, hurtful.—रः 1 A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशेर (से) रकः A young camel.

दष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung ; see दंश्.

दसनं-ना, दसत्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दक्तं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To do, go or act quickly. —3 To hurt, kill.—4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). —5 To be competent or able.—6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [दक्ष-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful ; नाट्ये-च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरी स्थिते दो-मरि बोद्धिदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11.—2 Fit, suitable.—3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.—4 Honest, upright.—क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished ; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] —2 A cock. —3 Fire. —4 The bull or Siva. —5 A lover attached to many mistresses.—6 An epithet of Siva. —7 Mental power, ability, capacity. —8 An epithet of Vishnu. —9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्ष-भागे च लक्ष्मणः. —10 Ability, power, fitness. —11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. —12 Strength, power.—13 Bad disposition, wickedness.—क्षः 1 The earth. —2 An epithet of the Ganges.—क्षं Strength, vigour. —Comp. —अक्षरवसक, —क्ष-तुषांसि m. epithets of Siva.—क्षया, —जा, —तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā. —2. a lunar mansion —जापति 1. the moon.—2. Siva.—सुतः a god. (-ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षायः 1 A vulture.—2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. [दक्ष-दन्त Un. 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.—2 Right (opp. वाम). —3 Situated on the right side. —4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणायुः, दक्षिणदिक्, —5 Situated to the south. —6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. —**ग** 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —**ग**, -**ण** 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. —**ग** The highest doctrine of the *Sāktas*. —**Comp.**—**अग्निः** the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called **अन्वाहार्यपचन** q. v. —**अग्र** *a.* pointing to the south. —**अचलः** the southern mountain, i. e. Malaya. —**अस्थयः** a dweller in the south. —**अपर** *a.* south-western. —**अभिमुख** *a.* facing the south, directed towards the south. —**अयनं** the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —**अयः** 1. the right hand. -2 the right or southern side. —**आचार** *a.* 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. —**आज्ञा** the south. —**पतिः** 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. The planet Mars. —**हृत्तर** *a.* 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (—**रा**) the north. —**उत्तर** *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. —**वृत्तं** the meridian line. —**पश्चात्** *ind.* to the south-west. —**पश्चिम** *a.* south-western. (—**मा**) the south-west. —**पूर्व**, —**प्राक्** *a.* south-east. —**पूर्वा**, —**प्राची** the south-eastern quarter. —**भागः** the southern hemisphere. —**समुद्रः**, —**सागरः** the southern ocean. —**स्थः** a charioteer.

दाक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with *gen.*).

दाक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with *abl.*). —**ग** 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदाक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दाक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदाक्षिणा, गुरुदाक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined: — या मौर्वं भयं प्रेम सद्भावं पूर्वनायके । न मुंचत्येवमसक्तपि : सा ज्ञेया दाक्षिणा ब्रूयै ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. —**Comp.**—**अर्ह**

a. deserving or worthy of a gift. —**अवर्त** *a.* 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (—**तः**) the Deccan. —**कालः** the time of receiving *Dakṣiṇa*. —**पथः** 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दाक्षिणापथे विदुर्भु पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरं Mā. 1. -2. 'the path of the दाक्षिणा', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. —**प्रवण** *a.* inclining to the south. —**बंधः** (in Sāṅkhya a *phil.*) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —**युग्यः** the right yoke-horse.

दाक्षिणात् *ind.* On the right, from the south, southward.

दाक्षिणाहि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with *abl.*); दाक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दाक्षिणीक 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. **प्रदाक्षिण**.

दाक्षिणीय, **दाक्षिण्य** *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa; दाक्षिणीं देवां दाक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दाक्षिणेन *ind.* On the right side of (with *acc.* or *gen.*); दाक्षिणेन वृक्षवटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; दाक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा (का)र्गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, —**दग्धिका** See under **दह**.

दक्ष I. 5 P. (दक्षति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. —II. 4 P. (दक्षति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दक्ष *a.* (धी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदक्षेन पयसोत्तार्य K. : कीलालव्यतिकरमुत्फुल्लद्वयकः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दक्ष 1 P. (दक्षति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंडयतो दंड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः, —**दंड** [दंड-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु क्षिर-स्थकाद्वयमदंड इवैष भुजः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आतृदंडः S. 5. 8.

-3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Mā. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मादृच्छदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवापचक्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; ययापराध-दंडान् R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तक्षिण-दंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडयेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शूद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see **उपाय**; Ms. 7. 109; cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाक्ष व्याप्तिपत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; चादंडोऽयमनादंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । वश्यते निहितः बुद्धौ त्रिदंडाति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 *Haata*s. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be *m.* only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. —**Comp.**—**अजिन** 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —**अधिपः** a chief magistrate. —**अनीक** a detachment or division of an army; तव हस्तवतो दंडानीके विदुर्मपतेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. —**अप-प-व** (व) तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. —**अप-प-न्यायः** see under **न्याय**. —**अर्ह** *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. —**अलसिका** cholera. —**आख्यं** a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. —**आज्ञा** judicial sentence. —**आश्रमः** the condition of a pilgrim. —**आश्रमिन्** *m.* a devotee, an ascetic. —**आहतं** butter-milk. —**कर्मन्** *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. —**काकः** a raven. —**काष्ठं** a wooden club or staff. —**ग्र-**

हणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant.—**अ** a. striking with a stick, committing an assault.—**चक्रः** a division of an army.—**उद्ग** a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept.—**दृक्का** a kind of drum.—**दातः** one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt.—**देवकुलं** a court of justice.—**धर**,—**धार** **a**. 1. carrying a staff, staff bearer.—2. punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10.—3. exercising judicial authority. (—**रः**) 1. a king; **अमरुतं मनुदंडधरावर्य** R. 9. 3.—2. N. of Yama.—3. a judge, supreme magistrate.—4. a mendicant carrying a staff.—5. a potter.—**धारण** 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin).—2. following the order of a mendicant.—3. infliction of punishment.—**नयकः** 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate.—2. the leader of an army, a general.—3. a king.—**पुरुषः** a policeman, constable.—**निपातनं** punishing, chastising.—**नीतिः** *f*. 1. administration of justice, judicature.—2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46.—3. an epithet of Durgâ.—**नेतृ** *m*. 1. a king.—2. Yama.—3. a judge.—**यः** a king.—**पांशुलः** a porter, door-keeper.—**पाणिः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. N. of the god Siva at Benares.—**पातः** 1. falling of a stick.—2. infliction of punishment.—3. dropping one line in a manuscript.—**पातनं** infliction of punishment, chastisement.—**पारुष्यं** 1. assault, violence.—2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment.—**पालः**, **पालकः** 1. a head magistrate.—2. a door-keeper, porter.—**पाशकः**, **पाशिकः** 1. a head police officer; Pt. 2.—2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu. 1.—**पौर्ण** a strainer furnished with a handle.—**प्रगमः** 1. bowing without bending the body (keeping it erect like a stick).—2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground.—**गालधिः** an elephant.—**भंगः** non-execution of a sentence.—**भृत्** *m*. 1. a potter.—2. an epithet of Yama.—**मण(न)वः** 1. a staff-bearer.—2. an ascetic bearing a staff.—3. a chief or leader.—**मार्गः** a principal road, highway.—**मुखः** a leader, general of an army.—**यात्रा** 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal).—2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region).—**यमः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. of Agastya.—3. a day.—**वयः** capital punishment.—**वादिन्** *a*. reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment; (also *m*).—**वासिकः** a door-keeper, warder.—**वासि** *m*. 1. a door-keeper.—2. a

magistrate.—**वादिन्** *m*. a police-officer.—**विकल्पः** discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine.—**विधिः**,—**उद्यमः** 1. rule of punishment; Pt. 1. 376.—2. criminal law.—**विष्कम्भः** the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened.—**व्यूहः** a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns.—**शास्त्रं** the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law.—**हस्तः** 1. door-keeper, warder, porter.—2. an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c.—2 A line, row.—3 N. of a metre; see App. 1.—**का**,—**का**,—**कं** N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvart; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma); **प्रसन्नानि दुःखान्यपि दंडकेषु** R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकं U. 2; का-योध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, flogging.

दंडनीय *a*. Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

दंडायते Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

दंडवत् 1 Carrying a staff.—2 Furnished with a handle.—3 Having a large army.—*ind*. 1 Erect or upright like a stick.—2 Falling prostrate; **दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा**.

दंडादधि *ind*. 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः [दंडयुञ्जति क अण् उां सं] 1 A carriage.—2 A potter's wheel.—3 A raft, boat.—4 An elephant in rut.—5 A bow or any other instrument.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick.—2 A row, line, series.—3 A string of pearls, a necklace.—4 A rope.

दंडित *p. p*. Punished, chastised, fined &c.

दंडिन् *a*. [दंड-अस्वर्थे इनि] Bearing or having a staff.—*m*. 1 A Brâhmana of the fourth order, a *Sannyâsin*.—2 A door-keeper, porter.—3 An oarsman.—4 A Jaina ascetic.—5 An epithet of Yama.—6 A king.—7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu).—8 An epithet of Siva.—9 N. of a poet, author of the *Kâvyâdarśa* and *Dasakumârcharita*; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाभवत् कवी इति ततो यथाते कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ Udb.—*Comp*.—**मुंडः** an epithet of Siva.

दंड्य *a*. Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

दत् *m*. A tooth; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections).—*Comp*.—**उदः** (दच्छदः) a lip.

दत्त, **दत्तक**, **दत्त्रिम** See under दा.
दद् 1 A. (दध्ते) To give, offer, present.

दद *a*. Giving, offering &c.

ददनं A gift, donation.

दद्: [दरक] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes.—2 A kind of leprosy.—3 A tortoise.

दद्रुकः Leprosy.

दद्रु(द्रु)ण *a*. Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

दध 1 A. (दध्ते) 1 To hold.—2 To have, possess.—3 To give, present.

दध *a*. Holding, possessing, giving &c.

दधि *n*. [दध्-इत्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B.; **दध्पोदनः** &c.—2 Turpentine.—3 A garment.—*Comp*.—**अनं**—**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि.—**उत्तरं**,—**उत्तरकं** (गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey.—**उदः**,—**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk—**कृचिक** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.—**चारः** a churning-stick.—**जं** fresh butter.—**फलः** the wood apple (कवित्य).—**मंडः**,—**वारि** *n*. whey.—**मयनं** churning coagulated milk.—**शोणः** a monkey.—**सक्त** *m. pl*. barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk.—**सारा**,—**स्नेहः** fresh butter.—**स्नेदः** buttermilk.

दधित्यः The wood-apple (कवित्य).

दधिपात्यः Clarified butter.

दधिस्यति Den. P. To wish for curds; also दध्यस्यति.

दधीचः,—**चिः** N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons.—*Comp*.—**अस्थि** *n*. 1. the thunderbolt of Indra.—2. a diamond.

ददुः *f*. N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dânavas*.—*m*. N. of a monster, son of Sri, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmana. He had a headless trunk, and hence called ददुश्चक्षुः.—*Comp*.—**जः**,—**पुत्रः**,—**संभवः**,—**सुवः** a demon.—**अतिः** *द्विष* *m*. a god.

दंतः [दन्तन् Up. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.) ; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-रुचिकौधुदी हरति दुरतिमिरमतिधोरं Git. 10 ; सर्पदंत, वराह &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory ; पांचालिका Māl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -अर्बुदः, -दं gum-boil. आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. -आयुधः a hog. -आलयं the mouth. -आलिका. -आली a horse's bridle. -उद्ग्रेदः dentition. -उल्ल-खलिकः, -खलिन् *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a line or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठि a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -कूरः fight. -ग्राहिन् *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -र्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -घातः a bite. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip ; वारंवारमुदारकीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43 ; Rs. 4. 12. -जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. -जाहं the root of a tooth. -पावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree. -पञ्च a sort of ear ornament ; R. 6. 17 ; Ku. 7. 23 ; (often used in Kādambarī). -पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament ; Si. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. -पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. -पांचालिका an ivory doll ; Māl. 10. 5. -पातः the falling out of the teeth. -पली 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. -पुटपुटः gum-boil. -पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower. -2. fruit of the clearing nut plant (कतकफल). -प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. -फलः the wood-apple, tree. (-ला) long pepper. -भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मूलं, -रजस् *n.* the tartar of the teeth. -मालं, -मूलं, -वल्कं gums. -मूलीयार *pl.* the dental letters, viz. -ल, त्, थ्, द्, ध, न, ल, and स्. -रेगः tooth-ache. -लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. -वल्कं the enamel of the teeth. -वल्कं, -वासस् *n.* the lip ; तुलां पदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजा, -बीजका, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. -बीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth ; दंतबीणां

वाद्ययत्न Pt. 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यासनं fracture of the teeth. -शङ्कुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. -शट *a.* sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. -शर्करा tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. -शिरा 1. a back or double tooth. -2. the gum. -शूलः, -लं tooth-ache. -शोधनः *f.* a tooth-pick. -शोफः swelling of the gums. -संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree.

दंतक *a.* Paying attention to one's teeth. -तः 1 A tooth. (at the end of comp.) ; see दंत -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादंति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth,' biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतित् *m.* An elephant ; Bv. 1. 60 ; तुण्युण्यत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यते मत्त-दंतितः H. 1. 35 ; R. 1. 71 ; Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. -दंतः ivory. -मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर *a.* [दंत-उरश्च] 1 Having long or projecting teeth ; झुरे निहते चैव दंतुरे जायते नरः Tv. ; Si. 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also) ; अखर्वर्धस्मदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4 Raising, bristling (as hair). -5 Over-spread, covered with ; U. 6. 27. -Comp. -छदः the lime tree.

दंतुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling ; केतकिदंतुरितांशे Git. 1 ; पुल-कभरं 11 ; K. 216. -3 Besmeared, covered with ; Māl. 3.

दंतुल *a.* Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य *a.* [दंते दंतहले वा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. -त्यः (i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental class ; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंद्शः A tooth.

दंद्शुक *a.* [दंश्-यङ्-ऊक] 1 Biting, venomous. -2 Mischievous. -का 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Rākṣasas ; ह्युमति रघुसिंहे दंद्शुकाञ्जिघांते Bk. 1. 26.

दम्, दम् 1. 1. 5. P. दमति or दम्यते ; दम्भ ; दम्भित, धंसित, दिदम्भित 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दम्भयति-ने) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दम्भिः *f.* Ved. Injury, hurt, damage.

दम्भः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दम्भ *a.* Little, small ; अद्भुद्भर्मन्-धिगृह्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38 ; see अद्भ, -भ्रः The ocean. -भ्रं *ind.* A little slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दमित, दंत) 1 To be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil ; Ms. 4. 35, 6 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain ; यमो दाम्य-ति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20 ; दमित्वापरिसं-घातान् 9. 42, 19 ; 15. 37. -4 To paci-fy. -Caus. (दमयति-ने) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3 To afflict, crush down ; अतिभारेण दम-यति Pt. 4.

दमः [दम् भावे दंश्च] 1 Taming, subdu- ing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint ; Bg. 10. 4 ; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभि-धीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities ; (कुस्तितात्मनो विप्र यच्च चि-त्तविवरणं स कीर्तितो दमः). -4 Firmness of mind. -5 Ponishment, fine ; Ms. 9. 284, 290 ; 8. 293 ; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishnu. -8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. -मः, -सं Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. -Comp. -कर्तृ *m.* a lord, ruler. -घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशु-पाल q. v.

दमक *a.* Taming, subduing, con- quering.

दमधः, -धुः [दम्-भावे अधश्च] 1 Sub- duing or curbing the passions, self- restraint. -2 Punishment.

दमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Tam- ing, subduing, overpowering, con- quering, defeating जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्विक्रमहीति U. 5. 32 ; Bb. 3. 89 ; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless. -नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 The Kunda plant. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -नं 1 Taming subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2 Punishment, chastising ; दुर्द्वीतानां दमन-विधयः क्षत्रियेभ्यश्चर्यते Mv. 3. 34. -3 Self- restraint. -4 Slaying, killing ; U. 5. 35. -दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīmas, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women ; cf. N. 2. 18 : -युवन्वयमुभयाम-सौ दमयंती कमनीयवामद् । उदियाय यत्सनुभिया दमयंतीति ततोऽभिया दयौ ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and *Rituparna* also].

दमायित् *a.* [दम्-गिन्-च्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquilized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमिन् *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्प *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable. -म्यः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience), नार्हति ततः पुनर्बधार्तितायां धुरि दम्प निवेज्जीयते V. 5; शुर्वा धुरं यो धुवनस्य पित्रा धुयं दम्पः स दृशं विभिति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दात *p. p.* [दम्-कर्वरिक्] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम् -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -तः 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दमक).

दातिः *f.* [दम्-क्तिर] 1 Self-restraint, abjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

दधु (म्) नसु *m.* Fire. दधती *m. du.* (comp. of जया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ma. 3. 116.

दधु 1. 5 P. See दम्. -II. Caus. or 10 U. (दम्भयति ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दध्मः [दम्-धञ्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 6. 4. -3 Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Siva.

दध्मक *a.* Cheating, deceiving. दध्मन् [दम्-भावि ल्यट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दध्मिन् *a.* [दम्-गिति] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. -म. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दध्मोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

दध् 1 A. (दधते, दधित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दधमानोऽसावधेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दधसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of; दधमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दधिता दधिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

दया [दध् भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निरुण्येवमि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यस्यादपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते । इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तता ॥ -Comp. -कर *a.* kind, sympathetic. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -कृदः, -कृत्वेः epithets of Buddha. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; e. g. Jimūtavahana's remark to Garuda in Nāg.:-शिरासुवैः स्वेदत एव रक्तमयाणि देहे मम मोक्षमाप्ति । वृत्ति न पर्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणान्च विरतो गरुत्मया । cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a.* [दध् आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [दध्-क्] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. -तः A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालम्बनार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयितु *a.* Kind, compassionate.

दर *a.* [दृ-अण्] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -रः, -रं 1. A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. -रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं पृतना निन्ये हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19. 23; न जतहर्दं न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream. -रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरमालम्बयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दरविगलितमल्लीचल्लिचंचरराय &c. Git. 1; so दरदलित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3. -Comp. -तिमिर the darkness of fear; हरति दुरतिमिमतिवोर Git. 10. -द *a.*

causing fear. -दः, -दं vermilion. -वरः -द्वंद्वः Vishnu's conch (पांचजन्य).

दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly. दरणं Breaking, splitting. दरणि *m. f.*, दरणी [दृ-अण्] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

दरधः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरध् *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmira. -दः Fear, terror. -दं Red lead.

दरिः, -री *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. -धृत् *m.* a mountain.

दरित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दिद्रिद्रासति, दिद्रिद्रियति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपरुपि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्राति ॥ U. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress; युक्तं ममेव किं वक्तुं दरिद्रि यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रि विषद्वुमे कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* [दरिद्रा-क्] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तुष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 56. 'ता Poverty; शंकराया हि लोकैस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty. दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy. दरिद्रित *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदरः 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. -रं 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

ददुर *a.* Cracked, broken. -रः 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

ददुरीकः 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -कं A musical instrument in general.

ददुरः [दणालि कर्णो शब्देन उच्यते नि० Tv.] 1 A frog; पंकजिह्वसुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं धाराहता ददुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयददुरौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. -रा, -री N. of Durgā. -रं A group or museum.

bly of villages, district, province.
-Comp. -पुटः the mouth of a pipe.
दृष्टः (दृष्टः) f. A kind of leprosy.
दृष्टः (दृष्टः) a. Herpetic.

दृष्टः, दर्पण, दर्पित &c. See under दृष्टः.

दुर्मः [दुर्म-वञ्च् अच् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. ; S. 1. 7 ; R. 11. 31 ; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36.
-Comp. -अङ्कुरः a pointed blade of darbha grass ; S. 2. 12. -अनूपः a watery place full of darbha grass. -आह्वयः the Munja grass. -पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). -संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दुर्मटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दुर्म a. Ved. 1 Destroying. -2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दुर्वः [दुर्व] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (दित्ति). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दुर्वटः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दुर्वरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दुर्विकः-का A ladle, spoon.

दुर्वी (विः) f. [दुर्विच् वा डीच्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; Si. 20. 42. -Comp -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दुर्वी, दुर्वीक, दुर्वीन &c. See under दृष्टः.

दुर्ल 1 P. (दुर्लति, दुर्लति) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; दुर्लति इदं यं गाढोद्वेगं दिधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31 ; अवि यावा रोदिरयपि दुर्लति वज्रस्य इदं 1. 28 ; Māl. 9. 12, 20 ; दुर्लति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower) ; दुर्लज्जवर्नीलोत्पल U. 1 ; इच्छं दुर्लद्वरविंद ते मरुदं विंदंतो विवधतुं गुं जितं मिलित्वा Bv. 1. 15 ; Si. 6. 23 ; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (दुर्ल-ल्यति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away ; Māl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -WITH उद् (caus.) to tear up. -दि 1. to break, split, crack ; त्वद्विपुर्भिर्यदुर्लित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दुर्लः-लं [दुर्ल-अच्] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; S. 3. 21, 22.

-6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -Comp. -आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6 wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Śōdra -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोषा the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the Bhūrja tree. -पुष्प the Ketaka plant. -सूचिः, ची f. a thorn. -स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दुर्लनं [दुर्ल-करणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting ; मत्तेभकुंभ-दुर्लने युवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दुर्लनी, f., दुर्लतिः m. A clod of earth. दुर्लशः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दुर्लिक Timber, a piece of wood. दुर्लित p. p. [दुर्ल-क्] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दुर्लपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Śāstra.

दुर्लभः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दुर्लमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दुर्लः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारि-दुर्ल चारि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. -3 Fire-beat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; यस्य न सविधि दयिता दुर्लदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधि दयिता दुर्लदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9 ; Bv. 1. 36 ; Ms. 53 ; शशाम इच्छापि विना द्वाग्निरः R. 2. 14.

दुर्लधुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दुर्लदयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दुर्लद्विष्ट a. (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दुर्लदीयस्य a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दुर्लदीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दुर्लदशन् num. a. (pl.) Ten ; स द्दुर्मि विन्वतो वृत्ता अत्यतिष्ठदशंगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. -अंगुल a. ten fingers long. (-लं) a water melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध a. five. (-धं) five. (-धः) an epithet

of Buddha. -अर्धः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. -अवतारा m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu ; see under अवतार. -अवर a. consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Rāvaṇa ; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return ; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंडः, -कण्डरः epithets of Rāvaṇa ; सप्तलोकैकवीर्यस्य दशकंडकुल-द्विषः U. 4. 27. -अरिः, -जित् m., रिपुः epithets of Rāma ; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. -कुमार-चरितं a prose work by Daṇḍin. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्राम-पतिः, -ग्रामिका, -ग्रामिन् m. -पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः -दशकंड q. v. -पार-मिताश्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुर् N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva ; Ms. 47. -वधः a tenth part. -बलः, -धूमिगः epithet of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of Siva. -युजा, -महाविद्या N. of Durgā. -मालिकाः pl. 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (asa child before birth). -मुखः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -रिपुः an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrghna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite--'his life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिशतः the sun ; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religious; cf. धृतिः क्षमा धर्मोत्सवं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । बाविद्या सत्यमक्रोरो दशके धर्मलक्षणम् ॥ —वक्त्रः, —वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. —2. one hundred and ten. °रश्मिः the sun, °नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) ह्रस्वं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. —3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āshvina. दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. —Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. —2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. —सं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The tenth decad of the human life. —3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —स्थ, दशमंगित *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. —2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दंश्.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहती Mk. 1. 20; डिम्बा इवाधरपदस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. —2 The wick of a lamp; Rh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. —3 Age or time of life; see दशात below. —4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40 —5 A period in general. —6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमणे Me. 109; विषमं हि दशां प्राप्य देवैर्गर्ह्यते नरः H. 4. 3. —7 State or condition of mind. —8 The result of actions, fate. —9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). —10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. —अप्यपतिः, —ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशत्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. —2. the end of life; निविटविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपे-

यिवान् R. 12. 1. (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्षः, —कर्विन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. —2. a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. —2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्ययः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्त्यंते कतिपयादिनस्थापिहंसा दशार्णाः Mo. 23. —2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश्.

दशे (स) रकः A young camel.

दस् 1. 4 P. (दश्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. —2 To decay, waste away, perish. —Il. 1. P., 10 U. (दंसति, दंसयति ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. —2 To see. —3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. —2 Throwing. —3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. —2 Thrown, tossed. —3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. —2 Beautiful. —3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. —2 A thief, rogue. —3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्युच्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). —2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. —3 A thief, robber, bandit; पावकृतो दस्युरिवासी येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Me. 7. 143. —4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 21. —5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्य *a.* [दश्यति पावत् दस्यकं] Savage, fierce, destructive —सौ (*m. du.*) 1 The two Āsvinis, the physicians of the gods. —2 The number 'two'. —सः 1 An ass. —2 A robber. —सं 1 The cold season. —2 The lunar mansion Āsvini. —Comp. —देवता the constellation Āsvini. —सुः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Āsvinis, = सज्ञा पु. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अयाक्षीत्, धक्षति, दग्धं, दप्य *desid.* दिव्यति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशाकाः Ve. 3. 6. 5. 20; सपादिमदनानलो दहति सममानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमपतिहंतं

चापलं दहति S. 5; तत्सविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्सु मां दहति यद्दुःखमस्मीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. —4 To canterize (in medicine). —With निस् 1. to burn, consume. —2 to torment, distress, pain. —परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा धूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —य 1. to burn. —2. to burn completely. —3. to pain, torment. —4 to trouble, tease. —सं to burn; अभिजनः संदहतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दह-ल्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. —2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 A pigeon. —3 The number 'three'. —4 A bad man. —5 The Bhallātaka plant. —6 Lead-wort. (चित्रक). —7 The constellation कृत्तिका. —नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); n. 8. 20. —2 Cauterizing. —3 Sour gruel. —Comp. —अरातिः water. —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —पिया Svābhā, wife of Agni. —सारथिः wind. दहनीय *a.* 1 To be burnt. —2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दह-क्] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. —2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. —3 Famished. —4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग. —5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. —6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजडस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8. —7 Canning (विदग्ध). —ग्र 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. —2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. —2 Cauterizing. —Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह-भावे-वच्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिष कुण्डवत्सर्पि R. 11. 12; देवो दाहस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. —2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). —3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. —4 Feverish or morbid heat. —Comp. —अगुरु *n.*, —काष्ठं *n.* kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. —ज्वरा inflammatory fever. —सरः, —सरस् *n.*, —स्थलं *a.* place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, —हरण *a.* allaying heat. (—रं, —णं) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह-क्यु] 1 Burning, kindling. —2 Incendiary, inflammatory. —3 Cauterizing. —कः 1 Fire. —2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन *a.* [दह-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, pain-ing, distressing.

दाहक *a.* Burning &c.

दाह्य *a.* [दह-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर *a.* [दह-अ] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. -रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal. -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह *a.* Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्] To give, grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange; ति-लेभ्यः प्रत्ययच्छति मावान् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं भूति दाति दातिग्रामिनि K. R. -III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदिन, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्; but with आ the *p. p.* is आच्छ, with उप, उपाच्छ; with नि, निदत् or नीदत्, and with प्र, प्रदत् or प्रच्छ) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोद्वान् रामायाम्यधितो ददौ R. 4. 58; संचनघटैः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एव भिष्वंते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेना Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनो ब्रह्म चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतो मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शनं दा to shew oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आशये दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिवं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see;

वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रति-वचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; आर्द्रं दा to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अगलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; संकेतं दा to make an appointment; शपथं दा to curse; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -*Caus.* (दायतिने) To cause to give, grant, &c. -*Desid.* (दियतिने) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [दा कर्मणि क] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. -उत्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called द्वाविम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमाग्निः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीतिस्तुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्तविमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyaas; cf. the quotation under सुत. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तविम below. -उत्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनय (पर)-कर्मन्, -अयदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive. -आत्मन् *m.* an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brāhmā, Viāhṇu and Mahesha. -आदत्त *a.* given and received. -आदर *a.* 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treated with respect. -दृष्टि *a.* looking at; S. 1. 7. -दृष्टेपहार *a.* presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. complimented with a dance; Ms. 32. -द्युल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; संयुता दत्तहस्ता Ms. 60 'leading on Samthū'a arm'; स कामरूपेश्वर-दत्तहस्ता R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेभ्यस्तं दत्तहस्तावलंभे Ratn. 1. 8; वात्या खेदं कुशाग्र्याः सुचिरमवयवेद-त्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्तविम *a.* Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean-ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An in-stitutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात *a.* 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य *a.* 1 To be given. -2 Pay-able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de-stroying. -3 Distribution.

दातु *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [दा-वृत्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, be-stowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -म. (त्र) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, dona-tion.

दात्रः A donor. -स्त्वं 1 The per-formance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifi-cial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, cha-rity, giving away as charity, munifi-scence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Sl. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pas-ture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Dis-tribution (of food), meal, espe-cially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, pos-session, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम *a.* liberal. -कुल्य the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पार्थ 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभास्य security for payment of a debt. -भिक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisya or men of the third tribe. -वारि *n.*, -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -वरिः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chival-rous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R. G. under दानवीरः—क्रियदिद-
मधिकं मे यद्द्विजायाधिये कवचमरणीये कुंडले
चार्यामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्षमाणेन नियद्वहलरु-
धिरारं मौलिमविदयामि ॥—शील, शूर, शौड
a. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिक a. 1 Liberal, munificent. -2 Having gifts.

दामीय a. 1 Due, best owable, fit to be given. -2 Receiving gifts. —यं A gift, donation.

दातु a. [दातु] 1 Valiant. -2 Conquering, destroying. —तुः 1 A donor. -2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction. -4 Air, wind. -5 A demon. —नः 1 A gift. -2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to pay or give.

दापित p. p. [दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क] 1 Caused to be given. -2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4 Assigned, awarded.

दित्सा Desire of giving, Bv. 1. 125.

दित्तु a. Wishing to give &c.

देय a. [दा कर्मणि यच्] 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. -2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. -3 To be returned or restored; विभावितैक-
देशेन देयं यद्दभिद्युज्यते V. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be given in marriage. -6 To be paid (as a debt &c.). -7 To be placed, put, applied, laid &c.; see दा above. —यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष a. (की f.) Relating to Dakṣa. —क्षः The south.

दाक्षायण a. (जी f.) Coming from the Dakṣa family. —णः A son of Dakṣa. —जः Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् m. A Brāhmaṇa student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षस्यापत्यं स्त्री इति कच्-ङीप्] 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣa). -2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons. -3 N. of Pārvatī. -4 The lunar constellation called Revatī. -5 N. of Kadrū or Vinatā. -6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. -7 The Danti plant. —Comp. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the moon. —युत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Dakṣa.

दाक्षिण a. (जी f.) [दाक्षिण प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. -2 Relating to the south. —जं A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य a. Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. —त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरंभशराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. -2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक a. (की f.) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य a. [दाक्षिण्य मावः षच्] Relating to a sacrificial gift. —ज्यं 1 (a) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bb. 2. 22; Mā. 1.8. -2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 4; it is thus defined:—दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तानुवर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्य-योर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). -4 Concord, harmony, agreement. -5 Honesty, candour. -6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. -2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. —Comp. —युत्रः N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metonymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्यं [दक्षय भावः षच्] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. -2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दायः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लि):मः—मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुणस्कृतिदाडिम-
कांति वक्त्रं Mā. 9. 31; Amaru. 13. -2 Small cardamoms —मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree. —Comp. —मिशः, —भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिबः The pomegranate tree.

दादा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2 A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दादिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283. (Kull. इमश्च).

दांड a. (डी f.) Relating to a stick or punishment. —डा A kind of game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक a. (की f.) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —कः A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाकः दाति, दातृ, दानं, दातु, &c. See under दा.

दातृहः 1 The gallinule; दातृहैस्ति-
निशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थिते Mā. 9. 7. -2 The Chātaka bird. -3 A cloud. -4 A water-crow. (Written also दातृह).

दादः [दद-घञ्] A gift, donation. —Comp. दः A donor.

दाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk. -2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. -3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. —कं A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानति-ते) To out, divide. —Desid. (दीदासति-ते) To make straight; (desid. in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्यं अण्] A demon, Rākṣasa; त्रिविधमुद्रुतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —युक्ता an epithet of Sukra.

दानवैयः = दानव q. v.

दांत, दांति See under दम्.

दांतिक a. (की f.) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् m. [दो-मन्तिन्] 1 A string thread, fillet, rope. -2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरह-
दिवसे या शिखा दामं हित्वा Me. 22; कनक-
चंपकदामगौरि Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. -3 A line, streak (as of lightning); विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विध्यं M. 3. 20; Me. 27. -4 A large bandage. -5 Ved. A gift. -6 A portion, share. -7 A girdle. —Comp. —अचल, —अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61. —उदरः an epithet of Kriabna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक a. (की f.) [दंभेन चरति धर्म-
-उक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. -2 Proud, imperious. -3 Ostentatious; sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. -2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे षच्] 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यमुच्यते Mā. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mā. 4; Ms. 8. 199. -2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom). -3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनवरयस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवापयात् Ms. 9. 217; 77, 164, 203. -4 A part or share in general. -5 Delivering, handing over. -6 Dividing, distributing. -7 Loss, destruction. -8 Irony. -9 Site, place. -10 Alma given to a student at his initiation, &c. —Comp. —अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अर्ह a. claiming inheritance. —आदः [दायमादृते-आदा-क] 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादोदायादा स्त्री Nir; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. -2. a son. -3.

a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोषु वा दायकः Sk. -आदा-दी 1. an heir. -2. a daughter. -आद्यं 1. inheritance. -2. the state of being an inheritor. -कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. -बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. -भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (यिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. -कः 1 An heir, inheritor. -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. -2 Causing, producing; as in हेतुदायिन् &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field -राः [दायति (अतु इति दारः cf. P. 111. 3. 20 Vart.)] (m. pl.) A wife; एते नयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीविते Ku. 6.33; दशरथद्वारानधिष्ठाय बसिः रासः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112; 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -Comp. -अधीन a. dependant on a wife. -उपसंग्रहः, -ग्रहः, -परिग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -कर्मन् n., -क्रियन् marriage; R. 5. 40. -बलिभुज् m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल] Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदय-दारिका पितुः. -कः 1 A boy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. -आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारण [दा-णिच् वृत्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. -णी N. of Durgā.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp. -दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः f. Tearing, cutting. दारित p. p. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् m. 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. -दः, -दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्र्यं [दादिभ्य भावः धञ्] Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यशेषो गुण-राशिनाशी Subbāsh.

दारु a. [दीर्घे दृ उण्] 1 Tearing, rending. -2 Liberal. -3 Kind -रः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist. -रु n. (said to be

m. also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. -2 A block. -3 A lever. -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadāru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. -Comp. -अंडः the peacock. -आघातः the wood-pecker. -कृत्यं wood-work; Pt. 1. 90. -गर्भं a wooden puppet. -जः a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -मुखया ह्वया, -मुखया ह्वता a lizard. -यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by string. -2. any machinery of wood. -बधूः a wooden doll. -सारः sandal. -हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 N. of Kṛishṇa's charioteer; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण a. [दा-णिच्-उन्त् U. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्येव विस्मर-णदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः 6. 1; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.); हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking. -णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दाढ्यं [दृढस्य भावः धञ्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration. -3 Strength, energy.

दादुरः-र 1 A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ a. (भी f.) Made of darbha grass; वार्भं सुचतुष्टयपदलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्ब a. (वी f.) Wooden.

दार्ढ्यं A council-house, court; (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद a. (दी f.) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दाष्टीत a. (ती f.), दाष्टीतिक a. (की f.) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्ट q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापर्य दार्ष्टीतिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाहिम q. v.

दालिनः N. of Iudra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तरि ण] = दव q. v. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनेद्वयुगदावाग्निः शीलाश्विमदद्विपः ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a. Pained, troubled; Māl. 6. दाव्य 1. 1, 10 U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -11. 5. P. (दाश्रोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v.). -Comp. -ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नंदिनी an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशे (से) यः The son of a fisherman's wife. -यि An epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशरथः, दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (m. pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavae; Si. 2. 64. -ईः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mālava country. -का (m. pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country. See दाशेर also.

दाश्व a. Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U., 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृह°, कर्म° &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Śūdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Viṭrāśura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य). -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Śūdra; cf. गुह. -Comp. -अनुदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जनः a servant of slave; कर्मपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दास-स्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people') -भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave. दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Śūdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. -आश्रयिः a Brāhmana (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. -समं a collection of female slaves. (The gen sing. दास्याः enters into some

compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याःपुत्रैः शत्रुनिष्ठैः S. 2; but दास्याः सहस्री 'like a female slave'.

दासेयः The son of a female slave. दासेयः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sūdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यः Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्यं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह.

दिकः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्घ See under दिह.

दिडिः, दिडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākṣasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्यः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability. दिधिवाय्य a. Supporting. -रयं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि(धी)वः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठया यद्यनुदायां कन्याया ह्यनुतेजुजा । सा चायेदिधिपूर्जैः पूर्वा च दिधिषुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातृमृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुसृत्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधिषी Desire to sustain or support; दिक्कनराः कुर्वन्त तत्त्वितये दिधिषी B. R. 1. 38.

दिनः -नं [यति तमः, दो दी वा ण् ह्रस्वः Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि), दिनानि निर्दिष्टे तेजः सन्निधेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनानि निलयाय गतं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिधमामा Ku. 1. 25; सप्त व्यती-युद्धिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day, i. e. an hour, a watch, &c. -अंधं darkness. -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15. 45. -अधीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon. -अंतक darkness. -आगमः, -आदिः, -आरभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तुं m. the sun; तृत्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8; R. 9. 23. -तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. -तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunā, (2) the river Tāpti. -केशरः -चः darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -ज्योतिश्च m. sunshine. -दुःखितः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -पंडुः, -प्रणीः, -मणिः, -मयूखः; -रत्नं the sun. -बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month. -मुखं morning; R. 9. 25. -मूर्धन्य m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन् 1 P. (दिन्ति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिप् 10 A. (दिपते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिप्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भीमरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakṣhiṇa, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghvas.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिक् I. 4. P. (दीप्यति, यत् or यून; desid. दुष्यति, दिशेति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरका-

न्वा दीप्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अदेवी-द्वंद्वभागान् Bk. 8. 122; (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परिदीप्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk. -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयतिने). 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -With परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिक् f. [दीप्यत्यत्र दिक् वा० आधारे दिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिक् as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रान्तीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्टः, दिविस्थः, दिविम- (ज) इ m., दिवोक्त m. दिवोक्त, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्भवेः Git. 7. दिवस्पृश m. the Supreme Being. स्पृश् a. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamom. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवोक्त m. 1. a god, -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीप्यत्यत्र वज्रये आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A foe, wood, thickets.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः -सं [दीप्यते दिक् असञ् किञ्च cf. Up. 3. 121] 1 A day; दिवस इवाभ्र-श्यामस्तपारयये जीवदोक्तस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun; Ra. 3. 22. -मुखं morning, daybreak. -मुद्रा a day's wages. -विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind. By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अटनः a crow. -अंध a. blind by day. (-धः) an owl. -अंधकी, -अंधिका a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3. the sun flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl. -चरः 1. a Chāṇḍāla. -2. a kind of bird (स्यामा). -निश ind. day and night. -पुटः, -मणिः the sun. -मदीपः 'a lamp by day', an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl; दिवाकरा-द्रक्षति यो गृहाह्नु लीनं दिवाभीतमिवाधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house

breaker. —मधये mid-day. —रात्र ind. day and night. —वसुः the sun. —यय a. sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. —स्वयमः—स्वययः sleep during day time. (—पः) an owl.

दिवातन a. (नी f.) [दिवा भवः टटु हृद च] Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. —2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदेवेषणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8.—3 Brilliant, splendid.—4 Charming, beautiful. —यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64.—2 Barley.—3 An epithet of Yama. —4 A fragrant resin, bellium. —5 A philosopher.—य्य 1 Celestial nature, divinity. —2 The sky. —3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.22, 95.—4 An oath, a solemn declaration. —5 Cloves. —6 A kind of sandal. —7 A kind of water. —Oomp —अंशुः the sun. —अंगना, —नारी, —क्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओषधिः f. a herb of great supernatural efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —करिन् a. 1. taking an oath. —2. undergoing an ordeal. —गंधः sulphur. (—घा) large cardamoms, (—धं) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुस् a. 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. —2. blind. (—मः) monkey. (—नः) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —ह्रस्व m. an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —युगः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मातुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रतः 1. quicksilver. —2. heavenly water or love; V. 1. —वसुः a. divinely dressed. (—खः) 1. sun-shine. —2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —ओत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. —सायुः N. of one of the Viavedevas. —सारः the Sāla tree.

दिश 6 U. (दिशतिने, दिष्टि; desid. दिदिशतिने) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः सति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेर्युक्तो दिशोऽक्ष यः Ms. 8. 57, b2, 53 —2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशंति Mb. —3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. —4 To pay (as tribute) —5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. —6 To direct, order, command. —7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुदर्म्यः Ki. 5. 28. —Caus. (देशयतिने) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. —2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. —3 To direct, order. —4 To confer, bestow.

दिश f. [दिशति दशयत्वाकां दिश-क्ति] (Nom. sing. दिश-त्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. —2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिक्भावमिव दर्शितं Sk. (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिश S. D. दिग्यं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीतमं दृष्टमभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. —3 Region, space, place in general. —4 A foreign or distant region. —5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. —6 A precept, order. —7 The number 'ten'. —8 A side or party. —9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In oomp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिह before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्ज, दिक्वर, दिक्किर, &c.) —Oomp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Māl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगंतगता राजानः &c. —अतरं 1. another direction. —2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. —3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अवर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. (—रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). —2. a mendicant, an ascetic. —3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. —4. darkness. (—रि) an epithet of Durgā. —अवरका a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —रुक्वा, —कांतः कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. —2. an epithet

of Siva. —करिका, —करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, —गजः, —दंतिन्, —वारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज). —दिग्दंतिसोषः कुकुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. —2. the whole world. —जयः, विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; सदिग्बिजयमस्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तदं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. —2. a general outline or survey. —3. a compass. —दाहाः preternatural redness of the horizon. —भागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. —2. N. of a post said to be a contemporary of Kalidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पाति, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also). —रथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मेहरिवाहनदिह् मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः mis taking the way or direction. —वन्न a stark naked, unclothed. (—खः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. —2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. —Comp. —गजः, —पातः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज m. One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य a. [दिशि भवः दिगां यत्] Be longing to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्टि p. p. [दिष्ट कर्मणि-क्] 1 Shown, Indicated, assigned, pointed out. —2; Described, referred to. —3 Fixed, settled —4 Directed, ordered &c. —ष्टः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; भो दिष्टं S. 2. —3 Order, direction, command. —4 Aim, object —Comp. —अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाव्ययति भवानपि पुत्रश्चो कात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः f. [दिष्ट भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायाम् क्तात् क्तिन् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. —3 Fate, fortune,

destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विधिवश्चुभाव K. 55; दिष्टिद्विधिसंभ्रमो महानभूत् K. 70. -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या ind. (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जातं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32; Ve. 2. 12; (दिष्ट्या वृध् means 'to be congratulated upon'; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागतेन पुत्रसुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह 2 U. (दिग्धि दिग्धे, दिग्ध; desid. दिघिक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54. -2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध p. p. [दिह्-क] 1 Smeared, anointed, doubted; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Mā. 3. 132; R. 16. 15; दिग्धोऽमृतनेत्रं च विषेण च पशमलाक्ष्या गाढं निखतं ह्रन् वे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed; Ku. 4. 25. -ग्धः 1 Oil, ointment. -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी 1. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन्) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -11. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः f. Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः f. Splendour, lustre.

दीन a. [दी-क तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; सा विरहे तव दीना Gīt. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दीनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. -नं Distress, wretchedness. -नः The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल a. kind to the poor. -बन्धु a friend of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक a. Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred act; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भावे ल्यट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44; 65. (b) Receiving the initiatory mantra. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. -पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित p. p. [दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क्, दीक्षा जातस्य तारं इत्थं वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विवाहदीक्षिता युवं U. 1; Pt. 1. 167; आपन्नाभयसन्धेयु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 35. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). -ता 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितु m. A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि a. 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः f. 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् a. Brilliant. -m. The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2. A. (दीधिति) 1 To shine. -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्वामौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणि Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A aal. -5 A weight of gold; [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दिद् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीव; freq. दैदप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरसैः समस्यैवमिह दृग्गुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तर्णोरसतन एव दीप्यते मणिहरावलि-रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चैव चपलादीप्यते K. 105

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate; इवाद्यनांतरमदीपयद्गुजालैः (इद्) Gīt. 7; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light; चपदीपो धनमेहं प्रजालः संहरन् पि । अंतर्योर्धुनिः शुभ्रेल्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परस्पर्शपुकुतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्वि-तः 1. the day of new moon (अमा). -2. = दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्तमः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwālī* held on the night of new moon in अग्नि. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किट् lamp-black, soot. -कूपरी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः 1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *devadāru* q. v. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक a. (पिका f.) [दीप्-ण्वल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्त्वं निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अवकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्भक्तिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनो । सैव क्रियादु बहोदु कारक-स्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदति वर्ण्य-वर्ण्योऽयं धर्मैर्धर्म दीपकं बुधाः । मंदं भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन a. [दीप्-णिच् ल्यट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -न 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यवानी). -य A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 75; 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp.) Illustator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपित् *a.* Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप्] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). -तः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -स Gold. -Comp. -अङ्गुः the sun. -अङ्गः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire. -2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अङ्गः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, वर्णः, शक्तिः epithets of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विमलः a lion. -मूर्तिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कति see under कति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिम् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -त्तं White cumin seed.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent; U. 6. 18. -यः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* [दीर्घाभावे-क्तिन्] 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far; दीर्घाभिः शरदिदुकाति वदन् M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कदाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घापां &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru, 11;

दीर्घसुष्णं च निश्चयः. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the य in 'काय'. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded; U. 3. 46. -धः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -र्षा A long lake or oblong tank. -र्षे *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अध्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. -अह्न *m.* summer (ग्राम). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived. (-म.) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mārkaṇḍeya. -अरुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. -आर्यः an elephant. -कणा white cummin. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंथरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -काष्ठे a beam. -केशः a bear. -कांशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. -गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिका a camel. -ह्रस्वः sugar-cane. -जंघः 1. camel. 2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; R. 11. 32. -तक्षः, -तृः the palu tree. -तुङ्डी musk-rat. -दंडः 1 the palm tree. -2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. (-म.) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m. a.* sugar-cane. -पर्वतः an elephant. -पादः, -प (पा) इ *m.* a heron. -पादपः 1. the coco-nut tree -2 the areca-nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -पशु *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -बाला a kind of deer (चर्म) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog -रसनः a snake. -रामन् *m.* a bear -लोहितपट्टिका the red variety of sugar cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सङ्घ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रे a long continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a dog. -सुत्र, सुत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घाङ्कु 8 U. To lengthen, prolong; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घाङ्गु 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्घ See under दृ.

दु 1. 5. P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress; उन्नासीनि जलेजाति दुःखं त्यदयितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99; (मुखं) तव विभ्रात-कथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कणिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया रम चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Iotrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि सुन्दरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Git. 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c; नापातः साखि निर्देयो यदि शठस्त्वं इति किं इत्ये Git. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (द्वति) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated; see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयिते) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुःशानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं खनति खन्-ड, दुःखं अन् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहानां निनदा दुःखः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Rām. -2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यद्वैषोपनतं दुःखास्तुल्यं तदसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty; S. Til. 12; Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5; Ku. 4. 13; Pt. 1.; R. 19. 49; H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -अति, -अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -हिक्क *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. -हेय *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. -जात *a.* feeling pain. -दोहा (a cow) difficult to be milked -प्रायः बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाग्य *a.* unhappy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of: कमिकपरनिवृत-दुःखशीला Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaatelifé. -संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-

pily. -2. impassable. —सगरः 'the sea of troubles'; worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.).

दुःखित a. [दुःख तारुह्यत्] 1. Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2. Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखित a. 1. Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2. Difficult, painful. -3. Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः कोमूः सेवकादयः H. 2. 27.

दुकुलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलवृद्धकलेवरमंडनमधिगतयो-रदुकुलं Git. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध, दुघ &c. See under दुह्.

दुहिः f. A small tortoise.

दुहुक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः = दुहुम q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुह 1 P. (दोषति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित a. Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुधि q. v.).

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुहुमिः m. f. A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुहुमितां पयुर्णवाः R. 9. 11. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4. N. of a demon slain by Vāli (When Bṅg riva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuna.

दुहुमिका A kind of poisonous insect.

दुहुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुहुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुहुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुहुमारः 1 A sort of red worm.

-2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुह ind. (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in

the sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् a. v.). —Oomp. —अक्ष a. 1. weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed. (—क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed', स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रम Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (—मः) an epithet of Vāhnu. —अत्यय a. 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अवृष्टं ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, —अधिगम a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. —अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. (—तं) improper stay at a place. —अधीत a. badly learnt or read. —अध्यय a. 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अंत a. 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरंतायांतकाय च Bhāg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहे दुरंता बलवद्भिरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; दृश्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वर्ते) Git. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4 insurmountable. —अंतक a. =दुरंत q. v. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —अन्वय a. 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (—यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह a. difficult to be caught. —अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम a. incomprehensible. —अवग्रह a. 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. —अवबोध a. unintelligible. —अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. —अवयव a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled; S. 1. —अवेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. —आकृष्ट a. crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. —आक्रमण 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. —आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रहा foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved.

-2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (—रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आस्त-ता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आसन्न a. evil-natured, low, wicked, vile, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (—मः) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आवर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered. irresistible. —आवर्ष a. 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. -2. not to be attacked with impunity. -3. haughty. (—रः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी a. Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained; अत्रा दुःरापः कथमीदृशतो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. -3. hard to be overcome. —आवाध a. hard to be molested. (—धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह a. difficult to be mounted. (—रः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (—रः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the palm tree. -3. the date tree. —आलाप 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. -2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुःसालोकः स समरे निद्रायां वरत्सत् K. P. 10. (—कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2. difficult to be restrained, about in, kept back or stopped. —आशय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद् a. 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (—दः) an epithet of Siva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (—तं) 1. a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदा दुर्तं इ-रिक्वेन G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. -2. a difficulty, danger. -3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इतिः f. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इष्ट 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईशणा, —एशणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2. an evil eye. —उक्त a. harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, —उक्ता f. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर a. unanswerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुज्ञितार्थ-

संघः प्रबंधो दुःखदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्ध *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.* abstruse. —एव *a.* Ved. 1. having evil ways. —2. irresistible, unassailable. (—वः) *a.* wicked person. —अवसू *a.* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. —2. unattainable. —3. incomprehensible. (—गः, —नः) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. —2. a citadel, fortress, castle. —3. rough ground. —4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ma. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (—नः) 1. bdellium. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgā (thus receiving her name from him) *अध्यक्षः, *पतिः; *पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. *कर्मन् *n.* fortification. *कारक *a.* making difficult. (—कः) the birch tree. *नी N. of Durgā. *तरणी an epithet of Savitri. *नागः *a.* defile, gorge. *लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (—नः) *a.* camel. *लंघनः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. *लघ्नं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (—नः) an epithet of Pārvati, wife of Siva. —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10. —2. indigent, poor. —3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. —2. a difficult situation or path. —3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (—घः) 1. bad odour, stink. —2. any ill-smelling substance. —3. an onion. —4. the mango tree. (—घः) sochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतरे कुचपर्यंतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. —2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. —3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाय, —गाय *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. —2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. —3. hard to be understood. (—हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट *a.* 1. difficult. —2 impossible. —घण *a.* closely packed together, very compact. —घोरः 1. a harsh cry. —2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile. —2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (—नः) *a.* bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः नियवादी च नेतृद्विश्वासकारणं Chāp. 24. 25; शास्त्रेष्टव्यकारेण नोषकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.*

invincible. (—रः) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. bard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—तः) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावद्दुर्जति मेयंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जतिबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. —2. outcast. (—तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—यः) N. of Siva. —जयः, —जयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2 impropriety. —3. injustice. —नामन, —नामन *a.* having a bad name. —नीत *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—तः) misconduct. —दम, —दमन, —दम्य *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Māl. 2. 8. —दृशा *a.* misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वयं तंते Mv. 3. 34. (—तः) 1. a calf. —2. a strife, quarrel. —3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (—नः) 1. a bad day in general. —2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उक्तमस्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. —3. a shower (of anything); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. —4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy). —दिवसः *a.* dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुःखः *a.* an unbeliever. —दृश *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दृष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दैर्घ्यं ill-luck, misfortune. —द्युत *a.* an unfair game. —दुमः onion. —धरा *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. —2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदनेन सायते Ghat. 11; Ma. 7. 28. —3. difficult to be accomplished. (—रः) quicksilver. —धर्म *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. —2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. —3. fearful, dreadful. —4. naughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन *m.* *f.* a cockle. (—नः) piles. —निग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg. 6. 35. —निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलेऽपी R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. —2. a bad pretext. —निवार, —निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irrefragable, invincible. —नीतं 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. —2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1.

weak, feeble. —2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. —3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. —4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* 1. bald-headed. —2. void of prepuce. —3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. —2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमवधिविज्ञाः कं धूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. —2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भग्न *a.* a wife disliked by her husband. —2. an ill-tempered woman a shrew. —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (—र्यः) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. —2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षं 1. scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ma. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. —2. want in general. —भिद्व, —भेद, —भेद्य *a.* firm. —भूरयः *a.* bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —सति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, igno ant. —2. wicked, evil-minded; Ma. 11. 30. —मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Māl. 3.] —मनुष्यः *a.* bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, —मंत्रितं, —मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं *a.* a hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishnu. —मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, —मल्ली *a.* minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend. —2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. —2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (—खः) 1. a horse. —2. N. of Siva. —मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. —मेघ *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (—मः) *a.* dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याकृतं मिमि दुर्मवसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. —2. a bad combination. —योध, —योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (—नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritarāshtra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pāṇḍavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir.

apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pāṇḍavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pāṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha and Yudhishtira performed the Rajasuya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pāṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharati war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhishma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.] —**दोनि** *a.* of a low birth. —**दुश्च** *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —**लभ** *a.* difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. —**2.** difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; शुद्रांतर्दुर्लभं S. 1. 16. —**3.** best, excellent, eminent. —**4.** dear, beloved. —**5.** costly. —**ललित** *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मर्दकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8. Māl. 9. —**2.** (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललिताराम् S. 7. (—**त**) waywardness, rudeness. —**लेख्य** *a.* forged document. —**वच** *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. —**2.** not to be talked about. —**3.** speaking improperly, abusing. (—**च**) abuse,

censure, foul language. —**वच** *n.* abuse, censure. —**वर्ण** *a.* bad-coloured. (—**र्ण**) 1. silver. —**2.** a kind of leprosy. —**वस** *a.* difficult to be resisted in. —**वसति** *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —**वह** *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —**वाच** *a.* speaking ill. (—**व**) 1. evil words, abuse. —**2.** inelegant language or speech. —**वाच्य** *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —**2.** abusive, scurrilous. —**3.** harsh, cruel (as words). (—**च्य**) 1. censure, abuse. —**2.** scandal, ill-repute. —**वाद** *a.* slander, defamation, calumny. —**वार**, —**वारण** *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —**वासना** 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —**2.** a chimera. —**वासस** *a.* 1. ill-dressed. —**2.** naked. (—**m.**) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasuya. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —**वाहित** *a.* heavy burden. —**विगाह**, —**विगाह्य** *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —**विचित्र्य** inconceivable inscrutable, —**विदग्ध** 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —**2.** wholly ignorant. —**3.** foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; व्यासस्य दग्धदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं नरं जयति Bh. 2. 3. —**विध** *a.* uneducated. —**विध** *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —**2.** wicked, vile. —**3.** poor, indigent; विद्वान्ते रुचिर्गर्वदुर्विधं N. 2. 23. —**4.** stupid, foolish, silly. —**विनय** *a.* misconduct, imprudence. —**विनीत** *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —**2.** stubborn, obstinate. (—**त**) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —**2.** a wayward person, reprobate. —**विषाक** *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—**क**) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. G. 7. —**2.** evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —**विभाव्य** *a.* inconceivable. —**विलसित** *a.* wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —**विलास**, a bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1. —**विष** *a.* ill-natured, malignant (—**व**) N. of Siva. —**विषह** *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irritable. (—**ह**) N. of Siva. —**वृत्त** *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill behaved. —**2.** roguish. (—**त्त**) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —**वृत्ति** *f.* 1. misconduct. —**2.** misery, want, distress. —**3.** fraud. —**वृष्टि** *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —**वेद** *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —**व्यसन** *a.* fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —**व्यवहार** *a.* wrong

judgment in law. —**व्रत** *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —**हुत** *a.* badly offered sacrifice. —**हृद्** *a.* wicked hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—**m.**) an enemy. —**हृदय** *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —**हृषीक** *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोदर 1. A gamester. —**2.** A dice-box. —**3.** A stake. —**र** 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरश्च सजितो समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. —**2.** A die.

दुर् 1 P. (दुर्-वर्ति) To hurt, kill.

दुल 10. U. (दोलयति-ते, दोति) '1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्दि वेदो-लयेदाद्यु Ratimanjari; दोलयद्वा विवाहो Bh. 3. 39. —**2.** To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलि *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस *a.* Active. —**n.** 1 Wealth. —**2.** An offering. —**3.** Worship, honour. **दुवस्यति** Den. P. 1 To honour, worship. —**2.** To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवसन् *a.* 1 Worshipping. —**2.** Enjoying worship.

दुवस्यु *a.* Honouring, worshipping. **दुष्** 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. —**2.** To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —**3.** To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. —**4.** To be unchaste or faithless. —**Caus.** (दुष्यति-ते, but दुष्यति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यज्ञः Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दुषयति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रते Mu. 3. 8. 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' —**2.** To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —**3.** To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. —**4.** To abrogate, rescind, annul. —**5.** To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादत्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. —**6.** To adulterate. —**7.** To falsify. —**8.** To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट p. p. (दुष्कृत्) 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —**2.** Defiled,

tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृषः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. -दृष्ट 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. -दृष्ट 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -गजः a vicious elephant. -चारित् *a.* wicked, sinful. -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -वृषा a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. -व्रण 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दूष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंकिदूष.

दूषक *a.* (विका *f.*) [दुष्-जिञ्-ङ्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a.* [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष् -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, countering. -ण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नोलकोप्यबलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणे Bh. 2. 93; हाहा शिक् पश्यद्वारदूषण U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -णः *N.* of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvaṇa, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c.; see दूष.

दूषयित् *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दुष्टिः-बी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टित *a.* [दुष्-जिञ्-ङ्] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -ता A girl who has been violated. -तं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दूषिका—दूषि *q. v.*

दूष्य *a.* [दुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -स्य 1 Matter, pun. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -स्या Leather girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष्-भावे कर्णे वा ण्यत्] 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एते नैव यदा करीरिचिदपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bb. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र कल्पतिदोषं ग्रहोप्यति S. 3. 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (b) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; आयामदोषास्तु मंस्यजमि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in-आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शिरसि Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अदाता वज्रादपेण कर्मदोषाद्विरुद्धता Chāp. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (i. e. अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Evening, dusk; of. दोषा. -Comp. -आकर *a.* faulty. -आरोप charge, accusation. -एकदूष *a.* fault-finding, censorious; picking holes. -कर, कारित्, -कृत *a.* causing evil, hurtful. -ग्रस्त *a.* 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. -ग्राहिन् *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. -त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -हासि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाक् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. -भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषण A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. -ज्ञा Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) [दुष्-जिणि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal. wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्यः *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gāndhārva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Mahābhārata. The story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The स् of दुस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants; (see दुर्), to a Visarga before sibilants, to श् before र् and र् and to व् before क् and प्). -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; बहु सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (-र) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -कालः 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Śiva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आवृत्त) क्षीरन् दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीय *a.* low-born. -कृत *m.* a wicked person. -कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unay. stematic. -क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. -चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous

difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-म.) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चेष्टितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. -पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. -पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस्र *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. -प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. -प्रथर्व, -प्रथुष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुष्यर्ष; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. -प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. -प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. -जंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -शक्तः, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. -शकुनं a bad omen. -शाला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (नः) N. of one of the 101 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana, dragged her in to the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. -शलि (दुश्शलि) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. -शृंगो a disloyal wife. -संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. -वम (दुःवम or दुष्वम), -सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -वम, -सम *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सर्वं an evil being. -संधान, संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured. -3. difficult to be conquered. -सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुश्च and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थ *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. -सृष्टं (दुःसृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल् and वृ. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. -स्वमः a bad dream.

दुह 1. 2 U. (दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुहोह, दुहूहे, अधुसूत-त or अदुग्ध, दोग्धति-ते, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); आस्वंति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथूपदिष्टां दुहुर्दुर्धरित्री Ku. 1. 2; यः पयो दोग्धि पावाणं स रामाञ्जलिमाभ्यात् Bk. 8. 12; पयो घडोर्धनोरपि गा दुहंति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणाद्दुहन्ति रासानं शोकं चित्तमवाचयत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मधवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्द्रुधे विप्रकवत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. -Caus. (दोग्धयति-ते) To cause to milk; -Desid. (दुग्धयति-ते) To wish to milk. राजन् दुधुक्षन्ति यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. -H. 1 P. (दोहित) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह-क्त] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. -धं 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants. -3 Milking. -Comp. -अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -वा a milch cow. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -केन cream. -बंधः, -बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. -बीजा rice mixed with milk. -समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. -वा A milch-cow.

दोग्ध *m.* [दुह-दुक्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदुक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A parricide, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्धो 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. -घः Milking.

दोहः [दुह भावे वृत्] 1 Milking; आश्रयां गवां दोहानांवेन Sk.; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28; 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. -अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे ल्युट्पठ् वा] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). -नं 1 Milking. -2 A milk-pail. -नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि पठ्] To be milked, milkable. -ह्य Milk. -ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह दह वा वृत्] A daughter. -Comp. -पतिः a son-in-law (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूये, दूय) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सात्वतीस्तुर्नमहामपराधयति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुतातमसमशरञ्चरदून् Git. 8. ' afflicted or distressed &c. ' (see दु pass.). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Up. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Chāp. 106. -Comp. -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरतम् *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long ; किं दूरं व्यसयि-
नां Chān. 73 ; न योजनशते दूरं वातामान-
स्य तुषणया H. 1. 146, 49. —र Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows :—(*a*) दूरं 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.) ; ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. —2 High above. —3 Deeply, far below. —4 Highly, in a high degree, very much ; नेत्रे दूरमनं-
जने S. D. —5 Entirely, completely ; निमग्नं दूरमभाति Ki. 10. 29 ; दूरमुद्ध-
तपापः Me. 55. (*b*) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar ; खलः का-
पटश्चदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुज्यते Bv. 1. 78. —2 by far, in a high degree ; दूरेण ह्य-
वरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49 ; R. 10. 30. v. l. (*c*) दूरात् 1 From a dis-
tance, from afar ; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूराद्वर्षेन वरं ; दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.) ; नदीय-
मनिता.....दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81 ; R. 1. 61. —2 In a remote degree. —3 From a remote period. (*d*) दूरे
far, far away, in a distant place ; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9 ; भोः अद्विच शिरसि भयमतिदूरे
तत्पतीकारः Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 88]. (इति-
क्व means 1 To remove to a distance,
remove, take away ; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्र-
मे Dk. 5 ; Bv. 1. 122. —2 To deprive
(one) of, separate ; Mk. 9. 4. —3 To
prevent, ward off. —4 To surpass, ex-
cel, distance ; S. 1. 17 ; so दूरीभू-
to be away or removed, be separated
from, be at a distance ; दूरीभूते मयि
सहचरे चक्रवाकिमिवैका Me. 83.)—Comp.
—अंतरित *a.* separated by a long dis-
tance. —आपातः shooting from afar.
—आहाव *a.* jumping or leaping far.
—आरूढः 1. mounted high. —2. far ad-
vanced, intense, vehement ; दूरारूढः
खलु प्रणयोऽसदनः V. 4. —ईरितेक्षण *a.*
squint-eyed. —गत *a.* 1. far removed,
distant. —2. gone far, far advanced,
grown intense ; दूरगतमन्माश्रमेयं का-
लहरणस्य S. 3. —ग्रहणं the supernatural
faculty of seeing objects though
situated at a distance. —दर्शन, —दृश
a. far seeing. (—नः). —*m.* 1. a
vulture. —2. a learned man, a Pandit.
(—न) prudence, foresight. —दृशि-
न् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, pru-
dent. (—*m.*) 1. a vulture. —2. a
learned man. —3. a seer, prophet,
sage. —दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. —2.
prudence, foresight. —पातः 1. a long
fall. —2. a long flight. —3. falling
from a great height. —पात्र *a.* hav-
ing a wide channel, or bed (as a
river). —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a

river). —2. difficult to be crossed. (—रः)
a broad river. (—रा) an epithet of
the Ganges. —बन्धु *a.* banished from
wife and kinsmen ; Me. 6. —भाज् *a.*
distant, remote. —भिषज् *a.* wounded
deeply. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in the dis-
tance, far removed, remote, distant.
—वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a.* out-
landish. —विलिखिन् *a.* hanging far
down. —वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar.
—संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, re-
mote, far away ; कंठाश्लेषणायिनि जने
किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. —स्य, —स्थित *a.*
remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a
distance ; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्यजेत् Pt. 5.
69 ; वहति च परितारं दीपं विमुञ्चति दूरतः
Git. 2. —2 Far away, to a distance ;
Pt. 1. 9.

दूरित्य *a.* Being far, come from
afar.

दूयं Faeces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (con-
sidered as a sacred article of wor-
ship and offered to deities &c.).
—Comp. —अंकुरः a soft blade of Dū-
vā grass ; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दृढ्यं A tent.

दृषक, दृषण, दृष्य &c. See under
दृश्.

दृ I. 6 A. (दिष्टे, इत ; *desid.* दिदि-
षते) (rarely used by itself, usually
found in combination with अर्) 1 To
respect, honour, worship, reverence ;
द्वितीयादियते सदा H. Pr. 7 ; Mv. 7.
3 ; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To care for, mind ;
usually with न. —3 To apply or de-
vote oneself closely to, have regard
for ; भूरि श्रुतं शास्त्रमादित्ये Māl. 1. 5.
—4 To desire. —II. 5 P. (दृणोति) To
hurt, kill.

दृष्ट *a.* Respected, honoured. —त
Cumin.

दृष्ट्यं Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. (दंहति, दंहित) 1 To
make firm, strengthen. —2 To make
fast, fasten. —3 To fortify. —II. 1 A.
(दंहते) 1 To be firm. —2 To grow or
increase.

दृंहण Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृष्टित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strength-
ened. —2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दृह्-क नि- नलोः] 1 Fixed,
firm, strong, unswerving, untiring ;
Bg. 15. 3 ; Il. 3. 65 ; R. 13. 78. —2
Solid, massive. —3 Confirmed, esta-
blished. —4 Steady, persevering ; Bg.
7. 28. —5 Firmly fastened, shut fast.
—6 Compact. —7 Tight, close, dense.
—8 Strong, intense, great, excessive,

mighty, severe, powerful ; तस्याः करि-
ष्यामि दृढाङ्गुलीं Ku 3. 8 ; R. 11. 46.
—9 Tough. —10 Difficult to be drawn
or bent (as a bow). —11 Durable.
—12 Reliable. —13 Certain, sure. —14
Hard-hearted, cruel ; U. 4. —15 Se-
cure. —16 (In Math.) Reduced to
the smallest number by a common
divisor. —दंढ 1 Iron. —2 A stronghold,
fortress. —3 Excess, abundance, high
degree. —4 Anything fixed or firm or
solid. —दंढ *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. —2
Very much, excessively, vehemently.
—3 Thoroughly ;—Comp. —अंग *a.*
strong-limbed, stout. (—न) a dia-
mond. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva.
—इषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver.
—कांडः, —ग्रंथिः, —पन्नः a bamboo. —का-
रिन् *a.* resolute. —गात्रिका granulated
sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly,
pursuing an object with untiring
energy, resolute. —दंशकः a shark.
—द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secu-
red. —धनः an epithet of Buddha.
—धन्वन्, —धन्विन् *m.* a good archer.
—निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, reso-
lute, firm. —2. confirmed. —नीरः,
—फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —पाद् *a.* re-
solute. (—दः) an epithet of Brahmā.
—प्रतिज्ञ *a.* firm to a promise, true to
one's word, faithful to an agreement.
—प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled con-
viction. —प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree.
—प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard. —2. hit-
ting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति
a. faithful, devoted. —मति *a.* re-
solute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि
a. close-fisted, miserly, niggardly.
(—धिः) a sword. —मूलः, —वृक्षः
the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a
wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless
foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.*
1. firm in religious austerities. —2.
firm, faithful. —3. persevering, persist-
ent. —संघि *a.* 1. firmly united,
closely joined. —2. close, compact. —3.
thick set. —सौहृद् *a.* firm in friend-
ship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, con-
firm, strengthen ; cf. दृढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong.
—2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, —कारः Confirmation, cor-
roboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [दृ भिदाणे तिक्त्वा श्वश्रव]
1 A leathern bag for holding water
&c. ; Ms. 2. 99 ; Y. 3. 268. —2 A fish.
—3 A skin, hide. —4 A pair of bellows.
—5 Ved. A cloud. —6 A bull's dewlap.
—Comp. —हरिः a dog. —हारः a water-
carrier.

दृष्टं Ved. An obstruction to the
egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृक्: *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunderbolt. -3 A wheel. —*m.* The sun.

इन्द्रः *m.* 1 The thunderbolt. (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंशक).

हृष्ट I. 1 P., 10 U. (दृष्टि, दृश्यते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (हृष्यति, हृष्ट) I To be proud, be arrogant or insolent; स किल नामना हृष्यति U. 5; हृष्यमानवृष्यमानदिविषद्वुर्वारदुःखापदा Gt. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (हृषति) To pain, torture.

दृर्षः [दृर्षा भावे वञ्च कर्तरी अञ्च् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ma. 8. 217 : Bg. 16. 4. — 2 Raableness, — 3 Vanity, conceit. — 4 Sullenness, sulkiness. — 5 Heat. — 6 Muak.—Comp. —आमनात a. inflated or puffed up with pride. —कल a. uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. —छिद्, च्छिद्, —हर a. humbling, humiliating —दः, —हन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —वर्षक a. Making proud, inflaming. —रुः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [*दृश्य*] 1 A looking-glass, mirror ; लोचनाभ्यां विद्विनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति *Chân.* 109 ; *Ku.* 7. 26 ; *R.* 10. 10 ; 14. 37. —2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. —**जं** 1 The eye. —2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

इस अ. [इ-क] 1 Proud, arrogant.
-2 Mad, wild, frantio. —तः N. of
Viṣṇu.

दृ० अ. १ Proud, arrogant.-२ Strong, powerful.

ट्ट I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दुर्मति, दुर्मति, दुर्मयति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दुर्मयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

दृश्य p. p. 1 Tied, strung. -2
 Afraid. —य 1 A string. -2 Fear.

बुद्धिः *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

हंप् (फ) 6 P. (हंप्-फ-ति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दंफू *f.* A snake in general; cf. दम्फू.

दृश् १ P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शत्, अद्राक्षि-
त्, दृश्यति, द्रुं, दृ) १ To see, look at,
observe, view, behold, perceive ;
द्रष्टेति आतृजायां Mo. 10, 19 ; R. 3. 42. -
२ To look upon, regard, consider ;
आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स ऋतिः
Chân 5 ; Pt. 1. 58. -३ To visit, wait
or call upon ; प्रत्यक्ष्यौ सुनिं द्रुं ब्रह्मा-
णमिव दासवः learn. -४ To perceive
understand ; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -५ in-

spect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide ; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine istmition ; ऋषिर्दर्शनात्स्तेमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). -*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested ; तदन्तर्वास्य वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3 ; R. 3. 40 ; Bk. 3. 19 ; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look ; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.) ; द्वितीयमेद्वितितेषु ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded ; सान्दान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमिदं दारुणे इत्याख्या S. 4. 16. -*Caus.* (दर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc.) to show, point out ; दर्शय त चौरसिंहं Pt. 1 ; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk. ; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 6f. ; 1. 47 ; 13. 24 ; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate ; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible ; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice) ; Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence) ; अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself ; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव) ; स्वां युष्टेऽपि वनितां कथामास्यं ब्रूणिनिमील खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71 ; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10 ; Ku. 4. 25. -*Desid.* (दिश्यते) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श *a.* [दृश् भविष्य] Seeing, looking. —*शः* 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दृदर्शः, त्रियदर्शः &c. —2 Ocular evidence or proof. —3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या); एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. —4 The new moon. —5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. —*Comp.* —*पः* a god. —*या* मिनी the night of the new moon. —*विपद् m.* the moon.

दर्शक a. (रंका or शिका f.) [दृग्-णि-च् पृष्ठ] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing, out ; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. —कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत a. [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1
Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun.
-2 The moon.

दर्शन a. [दृश् ल्यट्] । Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव , धर्म°.

&c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. -नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चित्ताजहं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देव-दर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचरस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे काय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory proscribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शन-ग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. -ईक्षु a. anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. 'crossed my sight.' -प्रतिभूः -प्रातिभायं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [श्-अनियत्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful ; अद्दे दर्शनीयाय्यक्षराणि Mu. 1 ; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितु *a.* (दृश्-णिच्-टृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. —*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p* [दृश् गिच् क] 1 Shown,
displayed, manifested, exhibited.
-2 Explained, demonstrated, proved.
-3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शिनः α. [दृश्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

दृष्ट्वा *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight; संदधे दृष्टकुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. -अदृष्टः the sun. -कृष्णः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -गोचर *a.* visible. (-रः) the

range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेपः, —ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. —तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथः the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —मिया beauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लवणं vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. —शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. —Comp. —आकाक्ष्यं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश-आवृत्ति] 1 A spiritual teacher. —2 A Brāhmaṇa. —3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. —2 A Sāstra. —3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि वा० ईकच्] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. —2 Beautiful, —का, —कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. —2 To be looked at. —3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —इय A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्च *a.* (री *f.*) [दृश् कविप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. —2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतापारदृश्वा R. 5. 24; विद्यानं पारदृश्वनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. —2 Visible, observable. —3 Regarded, considered. —4 Occurring, found. —5 Appearing, manifested. —6 Known, learned, understood. —7 Determined, decided, fixed. —8 Valid. —9 Allotted. —10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. —11 Treated of. See दृश. —दृष्ट 1 Perception, observation. —2 Danger from dacoits. —Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. —2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, —तं 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णेश्वदेवयाकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवः Si. 2. 31. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. ad. loc.). —3. a Sāstra or science. —4. death; (of. दिष्ट). —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. —2. practical. —3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, —दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hard-

ships. —कृष्ट a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, considered to be faulty; S. 2. —2. vicious. —3. exposed, detected. —वृष्ट *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. —2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —इत्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. —2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. —2 Seeing with the mental eye. —3 Knowing, knowledge. —4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिपसादं कुरु H. 1. —5 A look, glance. —6 View, notion; शुद्धदृष्टिरेवा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. —7 Consideration, regard. —8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars —10 Light (वकाश). —Comp. —कृत *n.*, —कृते a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (—रः) the range of sight. —पातः 1. a look, glance; मां गे मुगमेक्षति दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 65. —2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकर्णैर्विहित-दृष्टिपातः Ku. 3. 31. (Mallī. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्येतत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —बधुः a fire-fly. —विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विग्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. —विषा a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. —2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-अदि घृक् हलश्च; cf. Uṣ. 1. 128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Mo. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. —2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदित्मा-वकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

दृढः-दृढ 1 P. (दृश्ति, दृढति) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper. —4 To fasten.

दृ 1. 4, 9 P. (दृश्ति, दृति, दृर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —Pass. (दायते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेव प्रलपतां वा सहस्रधा न दीर्घमनया जिह्वया V. 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —Caus. (ददा-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II. 1 P. (दृति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दोर्ण *p. p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —ती 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात, desid. विरहते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वि-अच्] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवसृष्टिर्वाजं Rv. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 (a) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वाद्वा वर्षाणि देवो न वर्षत. (b) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmaṇa. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king, ('My lord', 'Your majesty'); ततश्च देव Vo. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —व An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos*]. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, —तं a temple. —अंमता a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः, —अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. —2. an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishnu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, —अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंघ्र *n.*, —अंघ्र 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an

idol ; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. there-
in. —अभीष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear
to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated
to a deity. (-ष्ट) piper-betel.
—अरण्य the garden of gods, the
Nandana garden ; R. 10. 80. —अरिः
a demon. —अर्चनं, -न the worship
of gods. —आवस्यः *a.* temple. —अश्वः
an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse
of Indra. —आक्रीडः 'the garden of
the gods,' Nandana garden. —आजीवः
—आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon
an idol. —2. a low Brāhmaṇa sub-
sisting by attendance upon an idol
and upon the offerings made to it.
—आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy,
sacred. —2. of a divine nature. (-म.)
1. the divine soul. —2. the holy
fig tree. —आयतनं a temple ; Ms.
4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon.
—2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time
of a god. —आलयः 1. heaven. —2.
a temple. —आवासः 1. heaven. —2.
the holy fig-tree (अमृत्य). —3. a
temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain.
—आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इक्ष *a.*
(nom. sing. देवेद्-इ) worshipping
the gods. —इज्यः an epithet of Bri-
haspati, preceptor of the gods.
—ईदः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2.
of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (-ष्टः)
bdellium. (-ष्ट) the wild lime-
tree. —ईशः an epithet of (1) In-
dra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4)
Brahman. (-ईश) N. of Durgā ; also
of Devaki, mother of Krishna.
—ईश्वरः N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra.
—उद्यानं 1. divine garden. —2. the
Nandana garden. —3. a garden near
a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deif-
ied saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि,
भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि
देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). —2.
an epithet of Nārada ; Bg. 10. 13,
26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Su-
meru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a
nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं 1. a reli-
gious act or rite. —2. the worship of
gods. —काण्डं the Devadāru tree.
—कुण्डं a temple. —कुण्डं a natural
spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. —2. a
race of gods. —3. a group of gods.
—कुल्य the celestial Ganges. —कु-
सुमं clothes. —खातं, —खातकं 1. a nat-
ural hollow among mountains —2.
a natural pond or reservoir ; Ms. 4.
203. —3. a pond near a temple. —विले
a cavern, chasin. —गणः a class of
gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, *q. v.*
—गंधर्वः an epithet of Nārada. (-र्व)
a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं
thunder. —गव्यन् a celestial
chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरि N.
of a mountain ; Ms. 42. —गुरुः 1.
an epithet of Kasyapa (the father
of gods). —2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods) —गृही an epithet
of Sarasvatī or of a place situated
on it. —गुह्यं 1. a secret only known
by gods. —2. death. —गृहं 1. a tem-
ple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a
planetary sphere. —वर्चः the wor-
ship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ
(*du.*) Asvins, the twin physicians
of gods. —छन्दः a pearl-necklace having
a hundred strings. जनः the gods
collectively. —जातं a class of gods.
—जामिः *f.* a sister of the gods.
—तक्षः 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one
of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मन्दार,
परिजात, सतान, कल्प, and हरिचन्दन). —3.
the tree in a village (चैत्यवृक्ष) where
the villagers usually meet. —ताडः 1.
fire. —2. an epithet of Rāhu. —तातः
1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa.
—तातिः 1. a god. —2. divine service.
—तर्ष्य 1. the right moment for the
worship of gods. —2. the tips of the
fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a.* 1.
god-given, granted by the gods. —2.
given to the gods (*as a village, &c.*).
(-त्तः) 1. N. of the conch-shell
of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 15. —2. a
certain person (used in speaking
of men indefinitely) ; देवदत्तः पच-
ति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c.
—3. one of the vital airs exhaled
in yawning ; देवदत्तो विज्ञंभणे. °अग्रजः
N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting
the gods. (-नः) N. of Nārada.
—दारु *m. n.* a species of pine ; Ku.
1. 54 ; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant
or attendant upon a temple. (-सी)
1. a female in the service of gods or
a temple. —2. a contortion (employed
as a dancer in a temple). —3. the
wild citron tree. —दीपः the eye.
—दुन्दुभिः 1. a divine drum. —2. the
holy basil with red flowers. —3. an
epithet of Indra. —दूतः a divine en-
voy or messenger, an angel. —देवः 1
an epithet of Brahmā. —2. of Siva ;
Ku. 1. 52. —3. of Vishnu. —द्वेष्टि
a procession with idols. —धर्मः a reli-
gious duty or office. —धानी the city
of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. —2.
any holy river ; Ms. 2. 17. —नन्देन्द्र
m. N. of the door keeper of Indra.
—नागरी N. of the character in which
Sanskrit is usually written. —नायः
Siva. —निकायः ' residence of gods',
paradise, heaven. —निन्दकः a blas-
phemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist.
—निर्मित *a.* ' god created ', natural.
—पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पादः
' the royal feet or presence ', an ho-
nourific term for a king ; देवपादाः मम-
गम्. —पथः 1. ' heavenly passage',
heaven, firmament. —2. the milky
way. —पशुः any animal consecrated
to a deity. —पाशं an epithet of Agni.
—पुरः, —पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amara-

vati, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an
epithet of Brihaspati. —पतिकृतिः *f.*,
—प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a
deity. —प्रश्नः ' consulting deities',
astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः
' dear to the gods', an epithet of
Siva ; (देवानां प्रियः an irreg. comp.
meaning 1. a goat. —2. a fool, idiot
like a brute beast, as in तेत्यतारयज्ञा
देवानां प्रियः K. P. —3. an ascetic (who
renounces the world). —चलिः an obla-
tion to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* 1. a
Brahmaṇa who lives on the proceeds
of a temple. —2. a venerable Brāh-
maṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. —2. a
temple. —3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.*
a god. (-*f.*) heaven. —भूमिः *f.*
heaven. —भृतिः *f.* an epithet of the
Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead.
—भूत *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishnu. —2.
of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणिः 1.
the jewel of Vishnu called कैस्तुभ. —2.
the sun. —3. a curl of hair on horse's
neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother
of gods. —मातृक *a.* ' having the god
of rain or clouds as foster-mother,
watered only by the clouds, depend-
ing on rain water and not on irriga-
tion, deprived of every other kind
of water (as a country) ; देशो नद्यं-
दृष्ट्यं बुधसंपन्नव्रीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीमातृ-
को देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमम् ॥ Ak. ; cf also
चित्तन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (*i. e.* नदीमातृ-
काः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चाकसते Ki.
1. 17. —माषकः the jewel of Vishnu,
called कैस्तुभ. —मासः the eighth
month of pregnancy. —मुनिः a di-
vine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place,
a place where a sacrifice is perform-
ed ; देशयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —यजि *a.*
making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a
sacrifice to the superior gods made
by oblations to fire, or through fire
to the gods ; (one of the five daily
sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa ; see Ms. 3.
81, 85 ; and देवयज्ञ also). —यज्यं-यज्य
a sacrificer. —यात्रा ' an idol-pro-
cession,' any sacred festival when
the idols are carried in procession.
—यानं, —रथः a celestial car. —युगं 1.
the first of the four ages of the
world ; also called कृतयुग. —2. an age
of the gods comprising four ages of
men. —यौनिः 1. a superhuman being,
a demigod. —2. a being of divine
origin. —3. fuel used in kindling fire ;
(*f.* also). —योषा an *apsaras*. —रह-
स्यं a divine mystery. —राज, —राजः 1.
an epithet of Indra. —राजः a king. —3.
N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamal-
likā or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं
the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः
heaven, paradise ; Ms. 4. 182.
—वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्धन् *n.*
the sky. —वर्धन्निः, —शिल्पिन् *m.* Visva-
karman, the architect of gods. —वापि

'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वत्सलः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology —विभागः the northern hemisphere. —विश्वः f., —विज्ञा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandāra tree. —व्यवस्र् a. Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favourite food of the gods. (—तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. —2. Kārttikeya. —रात्रुः a demon. —युनिः an epithet of Sarama, the bitch of the gods. —शेखरः the damanaka tree. —शेषः the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise —4. a god in general. —संघः a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (युयम्). —2. a council of a king; council-chamber. —3. a gambling-house. —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gambling-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुविः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उदान. —सुष्टः an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1; (Malli.) —देवसेना—स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the god' personified as Skanda's wife. —पतिः, पतिव्य, an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्वः 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुः बुधाः Ma. 11. 20, 26. —अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हृतिः f. 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेदनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [दिव्-गुल्] 1 Sporting, playing. —2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp —नन्दनः —पुत्रः, —मातृ m., —सुतः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike. देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. —3 The image of a deity. —4 An idol. —5 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं, —आगारः, —रं, —युद्धं, —स्थानं

a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —अत्मन् a. of a divine nature; Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, —आलयः, वेदमन्, a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्तनं the ablation of an idol.

देवस्य a. 1 Having as one's deity as in अग्निदेवस्य. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवग्रन्थः a. (द्वैवि f.) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवन् [दिव्यस्थेन दिव् करणे लुट्] A dio. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha —the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; See Yayati also].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवः A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon

the offerings made to an idol. —2 A virtuous man. —3 N. of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. (*धू to be changed into a god).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divino, godly. —2 Derived from a god. —3 Virtuosa, pious.

देविन्, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī. —4 N. of Sāvitri. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); देव्यभावेन नामैव देवीशब्दश्च सती । स्तानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्न्यैर्नो बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं अथ भजत्येषा K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāna, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देव्य m. [दिव्-क] 1 A husband's brother (especially young). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

ईश्वर्य Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिश्-अच्] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को तु जलावलेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like ; कपोलः स्कंध, अश्व, नितम्ब &c., without any meaning ; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 ' on the shoulder '). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुमतापाजितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, aide, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An attribute, an ordinance. —5 Range-compass; हृदिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, —धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालो (m. du.) time and place. (—लं) ind. according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात a. 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट a. 1. seen in a country. —2. ens-

tomary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country ; आलोच्य क्षयमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kāvya. 4. 35. —रूपं propriety, fitness. —स्व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिशःकर्तृणि ष्वल्] 1 A ruler, governor. —2 An instructor, a preceptor. —3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिश-णिच् ष्वल्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [देशे प्रसितः ट्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). —2 A traveller. —3 A guide. —4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered. —2 Advised, instructed. —3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect ; See Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [देशे भवः ङ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. —2 Native, local. —3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.) ; as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. —4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words) ; अष्टादशवर्षदेशीया कन्या ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old' (whose age bordered on 18) ; R. 18. 39 ; 80 षट्पदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [दिश-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved. —2 Local, provincial. —3 Born in a country, native. —4 Genuine, of genuine descent. —5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). —6 Not far from, almost ; see देशीय above. —इयः 1 An eye-witness of anything ; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53. —2 The inhabitant of a country. —इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देणं Ved. A gift.

देणु *a.* 1 Very liberal. —2 Intractable, unruly. —*m.* A washerman.

देहः-हं [दिह्-घञ्] The body ; देहं दहति दहनं इव गन्धवाहः Bv. 1. 104. —हः Anointing, smearing —ही A rampart, wall, mound. —Comp. —अंतरं another body. —प्रसिः *f.* transmigration. —आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. —आत्मवादिन् *m.* a materialist, a Chārvāka. —आवरणं armour, dress. —ईश्वरः the soul. —उद्भूत, —उद्भूत *a.* born in the body, inborn, innate. —कुरः a father. —सूर्य *m.* 1. the sun. —2. the Supreme

Soul. —3. father. —कोषः 1. the covering of the body. —2. a feather, wing &c. —3. skin. —क्षया 1. decay of the body. —2. sickness, disease. —गत *a.* incarnate, embodied. —जः a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यागः 1. death (in general). —2. voluntary death ; resigning the body ; तीर्थ तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नु कन्यासरस्वोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. —दुः quicksilver. —दीपः the eye. —धर्मः the function of the body. —धारकं a bone. —धारणं living, life. —धिः a wing. —धृष् *m.* air, wind. —चक्षु *a.* embodied, incarnate ; R. 11. 35 ; Ku. 2. 47. —बन्धः bodily frame ; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. —भाज्य *a.* embodied, corporeal. (—*m.*) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. —सूक्ष्म *m.* 1. the soul. —2. the sun. —भृत् *m.* 1. a living being, especially a man ; भिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51 ; Bg. 8. 4 ; 14. 14. —2. an epithet of Śiva. —3. life, vitality. —यात्रा 1. dying, death. —2. nourishment, food. —लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. —वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds ; see प्राण. —संचारिणी a daughter. —सारः marrow. —स्वभावः bodily temperament. —देहभर *a.* Gluttonous.

देहवत् *a.* Embodied. —*m.* 1 A man. —2 The soul.

देहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [देह-इणि] Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man ; त्वद्धीनं खलु देहिनां मुखे Ku. 4. 10 ; Si. 2. 46 ; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2 ; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. —2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body) ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णायन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13 ; 14. 5. —नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली *f.* The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door ; विन्यस्त्यंती सुवि गगनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87 ; Bh. 1. 9. —Comp. —दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold ; न्याय see under न्याय.

दे 1. P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. —2. To be purified. —3 To protect. —WITH अब 1. to whiten, brighten. —2. to purify.

दैतेयः [दितेरपश्च डक्] 'A son of Diti, a Rākṣhasa, demon. —Comp. —हज्यः, —हृत्, —पुरोधस् *m.*, —पूज्यः epithets of Śukra, the preceptor of the Āsuras. —निषूदनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —मातृ —Diti, mother of the demons. —मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरत्यन्त्य] See दैत्य. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. —2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —देवः 1. an epithet of

Varuṇa. —2. wind. —पतिः an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu q. v. —युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैत्या 1 A drug. —2 Spirituous liquor.

देन (नी *f.*), दैनंदिनी (नी *f.*), दैनिक (की *f.*) *a.* Diurnal, daily ; Bu. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्यं-धं Length, longness.

देनं, —न्यं [दित्य भावः षञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state ; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. I. 2 ; कणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Kn. 2. 21 ; इन्दोर्दैर्घ्यं स्वदुःखसर्पणक्षिप्रकातेर्बिभर्ति Me. 84. —2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. —3 Feebleness. —4 Meanness.

देव *a.* (ची *f.*) [देवादागतः अण्] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, सङ्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33 ; देवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां स्वमापदां R. 1. 60 ; Y. 2. 235 ; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3 ; Ms. 3. 75. —*v.* (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest ; गजस्य कविजे देवः Y. 1. 59 ; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —वं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mn. 3 ; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सिध्यति ' God helps those who help themselves ' ; देवं निहत्य कुर्व पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). —2 A god, deity. —3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —4 A kind of Śrāddha ceremony. —5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i. e. the tips of the fingers ; of. Ms. 2. 59. —नी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above. —Comp. —अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate ; देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Vc. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, i. e. the human year. —उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate ; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* offering oblations to gods. —कृत *a.* 1. fated. —2. natural. —कोविद्, —चिन्तकः, —ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune teller ; Y. 1. 313 ; Kām. 9. 25. —गतिः *f.* turn or course of fate ; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो देवगत्या Me. 96 ; Pt. 3. 174. —तत्र *a.* dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्बिपाकः hardness of fortune, adversity or unpropitiousness of

fate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40. —**दोषः** badness of fate. —**पर** *a.* 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. —2. fated, predestined. —**प्रद** *m.* 1. fortune-telling, astrology. —2. a voice from heaven. —**युग** 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —**योगः** a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; (**दैवयोगेन**, **दैवयोगात्** fortunately, accidentally). —**लेखकः** a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —**वशः**, —**शं** the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —**वाणी** 1. a voice from heaven. —2. the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —**हीन** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (*ती* *f.*) [**देवता-अण्**] 1 Divine. —2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in **दैवता जनाः**. —**त** 1 A god, deity, divinity; **युद्धं वा दैवतं विप्रं धृतं मधु चतुर्ष्वर्षं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत** Ms. 4. 39, 153; U. 4. 4; Amaru. 3. —2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods; Ve. —2. —3. An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also but is rarely used in that gender. Mammata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तव्य; see अप्रयुक्त). —4 N. of the third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124. —**त्वं** A deity.

दैविक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**देव-इक्**] Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —**कं** An inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (*या* or *यी* *f.*) Divine. —**यं** 1 Fortune, fate. —2 Divine power.

देवलः *लकः* The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch shell (शङ्ख).

दैवामुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

देशिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**देशेन निर्बुधं**, तस्येदं वा-इङ्] 1 Local, provincial. —2 National, belonging to the whole country. —3 Belonging or having reference to space; Bhāṣā P. 120. —4 Acquainted with any place. —5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —**कः** 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2 A guide.

दष्टिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**दिष्टमिति मतिः**, इङ्] Fated, predestined. —**कः** A fatalist.

देहिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**देहं भवः**, तस्येदं वा-इङ्] Bodily, corporeal.

देह *a.* [**देहं भवः**, इङ्] Bodily. —**हा** The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (**यति, दित**; **Caus.** दापयति; **deside.** विस्सति) 1 To cut, divide. —2 To move, reap. —**WITH** अव to cut or lop off; **यद्वन्यस्मिन्मयज्ञे** लुच्ययति Sat. Br.

दोग्ध See under दुह्.

दोघः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रुद्धः).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [**दुल्लब्ध**] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. —2 A swing, litter. —3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Friṣṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. —2 A swing, hammock (fig. also); असौप्त दोलाचलाच्चित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; **संदेहदोलामासेष्यते** K. 207. —3 Swinging, fluctuation. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 The Indigo plant. —**Comp.** —**अधिरुद्ध**, —**आरुद्ध** *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —**युद्धं** uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). —2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान *a.* 1 Swinging, oscillating. —2 Wavering, vacillating. —3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, **दोलित** *a.* Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, **दोली** 1 A cradle. —2 A swing.

दोष, **दोषिक**, **दोषिन्** See under दुष्. **दोषन्** *m. n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् *f.* Night. —*n.* Darkness

दोषा *ind.* At night; **दोषासि नूनमहिमांशुसा किलेति** Si. 4. 46, 62. —*f.* 1 The arm. —2 The darkness of night, night; **चर्मकालदिवस इव क्षयितदोषः** K. 67 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also). —**Comp.** **आरयः**, —**तिलकः** a lamp. —**हरः** the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal; R. 13. 76.

दोस् *m. n.* [**दुष्यते अनेन दुष् कोऽसि** अर्थः **की**]; Up. 2. 69] (**दोषन्** is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm; **तसु-**

पाद्वयुध्य **दक्षिणं दोर्मिशचरः** R. 15. 23; **हेममात्रगतं दोर्मिशमदधानं पयश्च** 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76. —2 The part of an arc defining its sine. —3 The side of a triangle or square. —**Comp.** —**गडु** (**दोर्गडु**) *a.* crooked-armed. —**ग्रह** (**दोर्ग्रह**) *a.* strong, powerful. (—**हः**) pain in the arm. —**ज्या** (**दोर्ज्या**) the sine of the base. —**वृद्ध** (**दोर्वृद्धः**) a atik-like arm, strong arm; Me. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128. —**निकर्तनं** (**दोर्निकर्तनं**) amputation of the arm. —**मूल** (**दोर्मूलं**) the arm-pit —**युद्धं** (**दोर्युद्धं**) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. —**शालिन्** (**दोःशालिन्**) possessor of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. —**शिखरं** (**दोःशिखरं**) the shoulder. —**सहस्रभूत** (**दोःसहस्रभूत**) *m.* 1. an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. —2. an epithet of Saṅkārjuna. —**रूपः** (**दोःरूपः**) 1. a servant. —2. a service. —3. a player. —4. play, sport.

दोह, **दोहन**, **दोह्य** &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः —**द** [**दोहमर्कं ददाति दा-क**] 1 (*a.*) The longing of a pregnant woman; **प्रजावती दोहदशमिनी ते** R. 14. 45; **उपेत्य सा दोहवदुःखशोक्तां यदेव वने तदपश्यदाहन्** 3. 6 7- (*b*) The desired object itself. —2 Pregnancy. —3 The desire of plants, at budding time (as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.) **महर्षिदा दोहदमेकशक्रेराकालिकं कारकमुद्गरति** N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see अशोक —4 Vehement desire; **प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः** Ve. 4. —5 Wish or desire in general. —**Comp.** —**लक्षण** 1. the foetus, the embryo (**दोहदलक्षण** q. v.). —2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् *a.* Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहद See **दोहद**; **इषा वहसि दोहदं** (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. —2 The superintendent of a village.

दोःस्रं Wrangling between women.

दोःरू (**रू**) *लः* A car covered with silk cloth. —**लं** Fine silk cloth.

दोःत्यं Message, mission.

दोःराख्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. —2 Mischievousness; **युगानामेव दोःराख्याद् धुरि धुर्यां नियुज्यते** K. P. 10.

दोषितं Mischievous, evil, harm.
दोषित्वं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

दोषित्वं Bad or disagreeable smell.
दोषः The Asvamedha sacrifice.
दोषः Difficulty.
दोषः Wickedness, depravity.
दोषित्वं A wretched or miserable life.

दोषः Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोषाग्निः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोषाग्निः Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोषाग्निः A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोषः 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दोषः Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्भाग्यं दूषयति Bh. 2. 42.

दोषः Scarcity, rarity.

दोषः Evil speech, bad language.

दोषः 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (दृष्टं).

दोषः 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौर्भाग्यं in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणः दौर्भाग्यं R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

दोषः Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोषः A tortoise.

दोषः An epithet of Indra.

दोषः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोषः 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दोषः (वकी f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दोषः (ली f.), दोषः a. (पी f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दोषः Badness, wickedness.

दोषः (अंति) A son of Dushyanta; दौर्भाग्यं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.

दोषः [दोषः अंति] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. — तं Sesamum seed.

दोषः The son of a daughter's son.

दोषः A daughter's daughter.

दोषः A pregnant woman.

दोषः f. A day.

दोषः 2 P. (दोषः) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assault; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

दोषः 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; cf. अयः. — m. Fire. (दोषः is a substitute for दिव्य f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. — नः a bird. — चः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. — जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. — दलः noon. — धुनिः f., नदी the heavenly Ganges. — निवासः a deity, god; जो-काशनाम्ना दूषितः Bk. 3. 21. — निवासिन् m. 1. a deity -2. a virtuous man. — पतिः 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. — मणिः the sun. — पोषिन् f. an apparatus. — लोकः heaven. — एतः सद् m. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. — सति f. the Ganges.

दोषः An owl. -Comp. — अरिः a crow.

दोषः Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. — अः An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

दोषः 1 A. (दोषते, दूषित or दूषितः, desid. विदूषिते, दिव्योषिते) To shine be bright or brilliant, विदूषित च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. Caus. (दोषयति) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. — With अभि (Caus.) to illuminate; R. 6. 36. — वि to shine, be bright; अद्योतिह सभावेद्यामसौ नरशे-खित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

दोषः m. A ray of light.

दोषः f. [दूष-र] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः का-चसंसर्गादित्ते मारकतीं धति H. Pr. 41, Mā. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. — करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. — धः Vishnu.

दोषः a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

दोषः [दूष-भावे] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्योत. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

दोषः a. [दूष-वृत्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

दोषः a. दूष-वृत्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. — नः A lamp. — नः 1 Shin-

ing. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn.
दोषः Explanation, elucidation.

दोषः a. Shining. — निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

दोषः p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see दूष.

दोषः a. Splendid, bright

दोषः n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -Comp. — इगणः (दोषः रीगणः) a fire-fly.

दोषः a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. — गानः a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. — सेनः N. of a king of Śālva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Śāvitri.

दोषः 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

दोषः a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

दोषः, -तं [दिव्यं क उद् अर्थो] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; दूषते हि नाम पुत्रवस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; दूष्यं लभ्यं दूषतेनैव दारा मित्रं दूषतेनैव। दूषं युक्तं दूषतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं दूषतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्यक्रियते तल्लोके दूषतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3. The prize won. -Comp. — अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. — करः, -कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं दूषकरः सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. — करः, — कारका 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. — कीदृशः playing at dice, gambling. — पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Āshvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. — मतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kārttika (usually spent in gambling). — वीजं a cowrie, a shell used in playing. — वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. — सभा, — समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

दोषः a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. — नः The seventh sign of the zodiac.

दोषः 1 P. (दोषयति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

दोषः f. (Noun. sing. दोः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; दौर्भाग्यं हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1

Dvandva compounds को is changed to चावा, e. g. चावापृथिवी, चावाधूमि, चावाक्ष्मे 'heaven and earth'. -Comp. -धूमिः a bird. -सह m. (द्योवह्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगढः A kettle-drum ; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षणं A measure of weight, a tola.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.) ; as in जटाद्रुहयति द्रवयति. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate ; निषेधाः शैलानां तद्विमिति बुद्धि द्रवयति U. 2. 27 ; विष्णुदेवकर्षस्त्वपि तु मम भक्ति द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रवित्वम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, बधान द्रवित्वे द्रवित्वमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration ; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्रवित्वेन Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रव्य a. Dripping, trickling down. -प्लः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire). -प्लं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds ; (also द्रव्यं).

द्रव् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about ; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma ; (a word derived from the Greek drachme).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ भावे अ] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping ; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन) ; Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid ; U. 3. 25 ; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'. द्रवीभूतं to be melted, as with pity &c. ; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34 ; द्रवीभूतं मेष्ठा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षण द्रव U. 3. 13 ; द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगने Mk. 5. 25). -Comp. -आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed (चुलुक q. v.). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treasure. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.) ; अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that

country ; जरद्विधधार्मिकस्येच्छया निःसृष्टैः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe ; cf. Ma. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इन्त् ; Up. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance ; Ve. 3. 20 ; Pt. 3. 174 ; Bv. 4. 29. -2 Gold ; R. 4. 70. -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अभिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रदा an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.) ; Mu. 7. 14 ; see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas ; (the dravyas are nine: पृथिव्याजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगामननाहि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य विषयो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओषः affluence, abundance of wealth. -गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वाचक a substantive. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything. द्रव्यमय a. (यि f.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्यं pot. p. [द्रु-इन्त्] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful ; यथा द्रव्ययानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2 ; Bh. 1. 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टु m. [द्रु-इन्त्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in कथयो मंत्र-द्वाराः. -2 A judge.

द्रुहः A deep lake.

द्रु 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -जं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -धृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit) ; द्राक्षे द्रव्यति के त्वां Git 12 ; R. 4. 65 ; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn grace.

द्राव् 1 A. (द्रावते) 1 To be able -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify ; द्रावयति हि मे शोकं स्मरमाणाय गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राविसम् m. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविष्ठ a. Longest, very long ; (superl. of दीर्घे q. v.)

द्रावीयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long ; (compar. of दीर्घे q. v.) ; Bv. 1. 35.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāpakya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे अ] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-इन्त्] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-इन्त्-इन्त्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. 2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनेऽस्य अण्] 1 A Dravidian, *Dravida*. -2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. -डः *pl.* The Dravida country and its people. -ही Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -कं Black salt. **द्राह्** 1 A. (द्राहेते) To wake.

द्रु 1. 1 P. (द्रुवति, द्रुतः ; *desid.* द्रुष्य-ति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.) ; यथा नदीनां बहुवोद्धवेगाः समुद्रमेवागमिषुषं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28 ; रश्मिर्भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36 ; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly ; Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also) ; द्रवति च हिमरश्माद्भूते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 24 ; 8. 12 ; U. 6. 12 ; Pt. 4. 33 ; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21 ; Si. 9. 9 ; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -*Caus.* (द्रावयति) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -11. 5 P (द्रुणाति) 1 To hurt, injure ; तं द्रुद्रावाद्रिणा कपि Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत *p. p.* [द्रु-कृ] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened ; Māl. 5. 28 ; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -तं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -*Comp.* -पदं *n.* going quickly. -विलंबितं *N.* of a metre ; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः *f.* 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु *m. n.* [द्रवत्यर्थं द्रु-बा० वृ] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -*m.* 1 A tree ; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. -*f.* Motion. -*Comp.* -किलिभं the Devadāru tree. -यगः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Erahmā. -ग्री a hat. -चैत. -नखः, a thorn. -नस (नस) a. large-nosed. -न (न) द्रुः a scabbard ; see द्रुग-द्रु also. -पदं Ved. a pillar (in general). -पत्नी a play-footed female. -मल्लकः a kind of tree. (विवाल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुह् 1, 6 P. (द्रोडति, द्रुडति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -ण 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -*Comp.* -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुण A bow-string.

द्रुणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपदः *N.* of a king of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhṛiṣṭadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona ; see Drona also]

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखास्य मः ; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो न्ते U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -*Comp.* -अरिः an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आश्रयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पल the Karkikāra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum -अष्टः the palm tree. -बंधं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (मातं)

द्रुह् 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुह्य) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief ; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred) ; यत्नेति मां द्रुहति महामेव सा-चेत्तुपारंभि तपालिद्वयः *N.* 3. 7 ; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.) (*Nom. sing.* द्रुह-न्, द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against ; Si. 2. 35 ; Ms. 5. 90. -*f.* Injury, damage.

द्रुघ *p. p.* Injured, plotted against. -अर्थ An offence, injury, a malevolent act.

द्रुघ्य *a.* Malevolent, hateful.

द्रुघः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [द्रुह् भविष्यत्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice ; अद्रोहस्य परं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35 ; Bg. 1. 38 ; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence -4

Rebellion. -*Comp.* -अटः 1. a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चित्तं a malicious thought, malice premeditated, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि *a.* bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रिः *f.*) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित *a.* Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहित्र *a.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, **द्रुहिणः** *N.* of Brahman or Siva or Viṣṇu.

द्रु 5, 9 P. (द्रुणो-जा-ति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club ; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. -ण A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रे 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep ; cf द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Up. 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket) ; कौरवेन्द्रविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृष्टिहेतुं शस्ये द्रोणमेव ह्यवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 *N.* of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītācī, was preserved by the sage in a *droṇa*. Though a Brāhmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded — 'lodged in the cage of darts' — he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma, at

the suggestion of Kriehna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added *Gaja* or elephant 'in a very low tone'; see Vo. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhristadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head].—**द्रोणः**, **द्रो** A measure of capacity, either the same as an *Adhaka* or equal to 4 *Adhakas* or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *Khatī*, or 32 or 64 *shers*.—**द्रो** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket.—**2** A tub.—**Comp.**—**आचार्यः** see **द्रोण** above.—**काकः**, **काकला** a raven.—**क्षीरा**, **चा**, **दुग्धा**, **द्रुवा** a cow yielding a *drona* of milk.—**द्रुव** the capital of 400 villages.—**मेघः** see **द्रोण** (2) above

द्रोणिः, **द्रोणी** *f.* [द्रुणि वा कीप् Un. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel.—**2** A water-reservoir (जलाधार).—**3** A trough for feeding cattle.—**4** A measure of capacity, equal to two *Sūrpas* or 128 *shers*.—**5** The valley or chasm between two mountains; वृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारपदसमधितिष्ठते मायवस्थांतिकं प्रयासि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c.—**6** N. of the wife of Drona.—**7** The plantain tree.—**8** The Indigo plant.—**Comp.**—**द्वलः** the Ketak trees.—**द्रोणिका** 1 A tub, bucket.—**2** The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः, **निः**, **द्रोणिः** An epithet of Asvatthaman; यद्गमिण कृते तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः क्रीधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रोणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Containing a *drona*.—**2** Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field).—**की** A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रोणी A tub, trough.

द्रोपदी [द्रुपदस्य वर्ये श्री-अण् कीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Sayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvaasa begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the *Pāṇḍavas* resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेवः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्रुः A plate on which hours are struck.—**द्रु** A pair, couple.

द्रुह [द्रौ द्रौ द्रौ ह्रस्विकी, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple.—**2** A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; इन्द्रानि भावं क्रियया विवद्वः Ku. 3. 35; Ms. 4. 5; न चेद्विद्वं इन्द्रमयो-जयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27.—**3** A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्रुहानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; इन्द्रैर्योजयिष्यामः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6 81; सर्वभूतिर्द्रुतिकोर निवसत्यपि न इन्द्रदुःखमिह किंचिद्विकिनोऽपि Śi. 4. 64.—**4** A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight.—**5** A duel.—**6** Doubt, uncertainty.—**7** A fortress, stronghold.—**8** A secret.—**द्रुः** 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे इन्द्रः P. II. 2. 29; इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.—**2** A kind of disease.—**3** The sign Gemini of the zodiac.—**Comp.**—**चर**, **चारिन्** *a.* living in couples. (*-m.*)—**4** The ruddy goose; द्रुपिता इन्द्रचरं प्रततिवर्ण R. 8. 56, 16. 63.—**ज** *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours.—**2.** arising from a quarrel.—**3.** arising from a couple.—**भावः** antagonism, discord.—**भिक्ष** separation of the sexes.—**भूत** *a.* 1. forming a couple.—**2.** doubtful, uncertain.—**मोहः** trouble caused by doubt.—**युद्ध** duel, a single combat.

द्रुदशः *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्रुद्वि *a.* 1 Forming a couple.—**2** Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory.—**3** Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्रुद्विभूत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्रुय *a.* (सी *f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1.; sometimes used in pl. also; see Śi. 3. 57.—**च** 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8, 4. 4.—**2** Two-fold nature, duplicity.—**3** Untruthfulness.—**4** (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender.—**यी** A pair, couple.—**Comp.**—**अतिग** *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजम् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man.—**आत्मक** *a.* of a two-fold nature.—**वादिन्** *a.* double-tongued, insincere.—**हीन** *a.* of the neuter gender.

द्रुयस *a.* (सी *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; यत्कद्रुयसे मदपयसि K. 114; नारानित्यद्रुयसे बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; 6. 55.

द्रुज, **द्रुजिंशत्**, **द्रुदश** &c. See under द्वि.

द्रुपः—**र** [द्रुप्यां सत्ययुगप्याभ्यां परः पुषो Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301.—**2** The side of a die marked with two points.—**3** Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्रुमुष्यायणः—**द्रुवा**मुष्यायण q. v.

द्रुव *f.* 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88.—**2** Access, way.—**3** A means, an expedient. (द्रुवा 'by means of', 'through').—**Comp.**—**स्थः**, **स्थितः** (द्रुवाःस्थः, द्रास्थः, द्रास्थितः, द्रास्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्रुव [द्रुणिञ्-अञ् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate.—**2** A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाग्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1 4; 11. 18.—**3** An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see खं and Ku 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6 48 also.—**4** Way, medium, means. (द्रुवेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt. 1.).—**रि** A door.—**Comp.**—**अधिपः** a porter, door-keeper.—**कंदकः** the bolt of a door.—**कपाटः**, **ट** the leaf or panel of a door.—**गोपः**, **नायकः**, **पः**, **पालः**, **पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. (*-पः*) N. of Vishnu.—**दक्षिन्** *m.* a door-keeper.—**द्रुवः** oak-wood,

—पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. —2. the curtain of a door. —पिंती the threshold of a door. —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —वालिमुत्र *m.* 1. a crow. —2 a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —पञ्च a lock, bolt. —वृत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —रथः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का *N.* of the capital of Krishṇa on the western point of Gujaraṭh; (for a description of Dvārakā, see *Si.* 3. 33 63). —Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of Krishṇa.

द्वारवती द्वारावती = द्वारका *q. v.*
द्वारिका, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num.* 2. (*Nom. du.* द्वौ *m.* द्वे *f.*, द्वे *n.*) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुल्यं धिरोहतां द्वे *R.* 5. 68. (*N. B.* In comp. द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दृश्, विंशति and विंशद्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशद्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति) [*cf.* *I. duo, bis or bi* in comp.; *Gr. duo, dis; Zend dva; A. S. twi.*] —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (रः) a word of two syllables. —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (—लं) two finger's length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms, a diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses. —2. ambiguous, equivocal. —3. having two objects in view. —अशीति *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अहं copper. —अहः a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. —2. being two. —आमुष्यावणः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —अचं (द्वचं or द्वचर्च) a collection of two verses or *viks*. —का, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कङ्क). —2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कङ्क). —ककुब् *m.* a. camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (—गुः) a sub-division of the *Tatpuruṣa* compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वद्वो द्वियुरपि चाहं *Udb.* —गुण *a.* double, two fold. (द्विगुणकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृ to double, increase; द्विगुणीकृत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; *Ki.* 5. 46. —2. folded double. —3. enveloped. —4. doubly increased, doubled. —वर्ण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणयुक्तां सितियुतां *Sānti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —जः 'twice-born'.

1. a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see *Y.* 1. 39. —2. a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the *Samskāras* or purificatory rites are performed); जन्मना ब्राह्मणे ज्ञेयः संस्कारदिज उच्यते. —3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानंदमर्षित द्विजः *N.* 2. 1; *S.* 5. 21; *R.* 12. 22; *Mu.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 5. 17. —4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः *Bh.* 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa' also). —अग्रचः a Brāhmaṇa. —अग्रनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. —आलयः 1. the house of a *dvija*. —2. a nest. —ईशः 1. the moon; *Si.* 12. 3. —2. an epithet of Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —वासः a *Sūdra*. —द्वेवा, a Brāhmaṇa. —पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; *R.* 5. 23. —2. Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —पया 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. —2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. —बन्धुः, बन्धुवा 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. —2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; *cf.* ब्रह्मबन्धुः. —मुख्यः a Brāhmaṇa. —लिङ्गिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. —2. a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. —वाहनः an epithet of Viṣṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle). —सेवकः a *Sūdra*. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. —2. regenerated. —3. oviparous. (—*m.*). —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; *Ms.* 2. 24. —2. a Brāhmaṇa; *Ki.* 1. 39; *Ku.* 5. 40. —3. a bird. —4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. —2. of a twofold nature. —3. of mixed origin, mongrel. (—वा) a mule. —जिह्वा *a.* 1. double-tongued, (*fig.* also). —2. insincere. (—ङ्गा) 1. a snake; *Si.* 1. 63; *R.* 11. 64, 14. 41; *Bv.* 1. 20. —2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. —3. an insincere person. —4. a thief. —उः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. —2. *N.* of Svāhā, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl. two or three; *R.* 5. 25; *Bh.* 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वित्रिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. —2. consisting of thirty two. —त्रिंशत् (द्वित्रिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. —लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —वृद्धि *ind.* stick against stick. —द्वत् *a.* having two teeth. —द्वल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. —द्वश *a.* pl. twenty. —द्वश *a.* (द्वदश) 1. twelfth; *Ms.* 2. 36. —2. consisting of twelve. —द्वशन् (द्वदशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. —अंशुः, अर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. —2. Bṛhaspati, the preceptor of the

goda. —अक्षः, —करः, —लोचनः epithets of Kārttikeya. —अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. —अथर्वी *N.* of Jaimini's *Mīmāṃsā* in twelve *Adhyāyas*. —अप्यिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. —अक्षं a dodecagon. —अहः 1. a period of twelve days; *Ms.* 5. 83, 11. 168. —2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. —आरुह्यः, अक्षः a Buddha. —आत्मन् *m.* the sun. —आदित्याः *pl.* the twelve suns; see आदित्य. —आयुस् *m.* a dog. —वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; *Pt.* 1. —विष *a.* twelve fold. —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000. —द्वशी (द्वदशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —द्वंश (द्वदशं) a collection of twelve. —दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —द्विषः a ceremony lasting for two days. —द्वेषतं the constellation विशाखा. —द्वेषः an epithet of Gāṇesa. —धातुः and epithet of Gāṇesa. —नयकः a circumsised man. —नवत (द्वि-द्व-नवत) *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्व-नवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. —पाः an elephant. —अधिपः Indra's elephant. —आरुह्य an epithet of Gāṇesa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. —2. month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्व-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. —पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. —2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पृष्ठं see द्विपाद् below. —पद *a.* having two feet (as a verse). —पदः a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. —2. a bird. —3. a god. —पाया, —यः a double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —विंदुः a *Visarga* (:). —युज an angle. —युजः *a.* having two floors (as a place). —मातृ, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gāṇesa. —2. king Jaiśāṇḍha. —मात्रा a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). —मार्गी a cross-way. —मुखः a leech. —रः 1. a bee; *cf.* द्विक. —2. द्वैर्वर *q. v.* —रदः an elephant; *R.* 4. 4; *Me.* 69. —अंतका, —अराति। —अज्ञानः 1. a lion. —2. the *Sarabha*. —रतनः a snake. —रात्रौ two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. bifiform. —2. written in two ways. —3. having a different shape. —4. bi-colour, bipartite. (पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. —2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेकः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word रमर); *Ku.* 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram.). —वचकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a sawing. —विंश (द्वविंश) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशतिः (द्वविंशतिः) *f.* twenty-two. —विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; *Ms.* 7. 162. —वेष्टरा a kind of light car

riage drawn by mules. — शतं 1. two hundred. — 2. one hundred and two. — शय a. worth or bought for two hundred. — शक a. cloven-footed. (—कः) any cloven-footed animal. — शीर्ष, an epithet of Agni. — षष्ठ a. pl. twice six, twelve. — षष्ठ (द्विषट्, द्वाषष्ट) a. sixty-second. — षष्ठिः (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) f. sixty-two. — सप्तत (द्वि-द्वा-सप्तत) a. seventy-second. — सप्ततिः (द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) f. seventy-two. — सप्ताह a fortnight. — समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. — सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Susha. — सहस्र, — साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (—सं) 2000. — सीत्य, — हृष्य a. ploughed in two ways, i. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. — सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. — हन् m. an elephant. — हायन, — वर्ष a. two years old. — हीन a. of the neuter gender. — हृव्या a pregnant woman. — होतृ m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. — 2 Second. — 3 Happening the second time. — 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय a. (की f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुग्मसादुमता किमन्तरं यदि चायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. — यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second; एवं जीवितं स्वमस्ति मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Ms. 83; R. 3. 49. — यः 1 The second in a family, a son. — 2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) मयत्परिमहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3.35; ३० छाया, दुःखं &c. — 3 The second letter of a class. — 4 The second person (in gram.). — या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. — 2 A wife, companion, partner. — 3 (In gram.) The accusative case. — यं The half. — यं ind. A second time, again. — Oomp. — आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana. i. e. गार्हपत्य. — वर्षय a. having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक a. 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. — 2 Happening the second time. — 3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिक a. (नी f.) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. — 2 The number 'two'. — 3 Duality. — 4 The dual. — 5 Reduplication.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिक्षाः शिखिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. — 2 In two ways. — Oomp. — कर्णं dividing into two parts, splitting. — गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. — 2. a crab. — 3. a crocodile.

द्विसह ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् ind. Twice; द्विस्त्रि प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. — Oomp. — आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. — आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. — उक्त a. (द्विकृत्) 1. spoken twice, repeated — 2. said in two ways. — 3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (—कृत्) repetition. — उक्तिः f. (द्विकृतिः) 1. repetition, tautology. — 2. superfluity, uselessness. — 3. two-fold way of narration. — ऊढा (द्विकृता) a woman married twice. — भावः, — वचनं reduplication.

द्विस् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्वेष्टि, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष् a. Hostile, hating, inimical. — m. An enemy; रथान्वेषणद्वेषाणां द्विषामासमिषता ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. — f. Ved. Hostility. — Oomp. — सेवा treachery.

द्विषा An enemy. (द्विषतय a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् m. An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्टमसहं द्विषति R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 6. 97.

द्विष् p. p. [द्विष्-कर्मणि कृ] 1 Hostile. — 2 Hated, disliked. — दृ Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे च] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; ३० अन्वेषण, भक्तद्वेषः &c. — 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking. — ज्ञा An enemy. — ज्ञा Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् n. Ved. 1 Hatred. — 2 Sin. — 3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्ट a. Hating &c. — m. An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य pot. p. 1 To be hated. — 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. — यः An enemy, Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, द्वीपः [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्द्वयोर्वा. गता आपो यत्र; द्वि-अप, अप द्विप्] 1 An island. — 2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. — 3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) — यः The skin of a tiger. — Oomp. — कर्पूरः camphor from China. — द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. — m. 1 A river. — 2 The ocean. — ती 1 The earth. — 2 A river.

द्वीपिन् m. 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिन् हतिः Sk. — 2 A leopard, panther. — Oomp. — नखः — खः 1. a tiger's nail. — 2. a kind of porfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. — 2 N. of Vyāsa. — 3 A sort of crow, slight. — 4 N. of Rudra.

द्वि 1 P. (द्वति) 1 To hinder. — 2 To cover. — 3 To disregard. — 4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्. द्वेयुक्तिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वेयुष्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. — 2 Duality. — 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस and तमस्.

द्वैत [द्विधा इतं द्विते तस्य भावाः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality — 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं भ्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारोः स्वरः Br. 1. 86. — 3 N. of a forest. — Oomp. — वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. — वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. — वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयिक a. (की f.) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया मिताऽयमममत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैवधीयचरिते सर्गां निसर्गां ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तान्त्रिक.

द्वेध *a.* (*धी. f.*) Two-fold, double. —धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. —2 Separation into two parts. —3 Double resource, secondary reserve. —4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; श्रुतिद्वेधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मोभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14, 9. 32; Y. 2. 78. —5 Doubt, uncertainty; Pg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. —6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वेधीभाव below and गुण. —7 contradiction. —धं *ind.* 1 In two parts. —2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वेधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वेधीकृत *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. —2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वेधीधू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. —2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययोर्भेद-देशत्वाद् द्वेधीभवति मे मनः S. 2. 17.

द्वेधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. —2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. —3 Doubt, un-

certainly, vacillation, suspense; धूत-द्वेधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. —4 A dilemma. —5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (Accord- ing to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly rela- tions with the enemy'; बलिनोद्वि- त्तोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समपयन् । द्वेधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाशिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वेधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्वि- धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. —6 A contest, dispute. —7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वेधं 1 Duplicity. —2 Diversity, difference. —3 Falsehood.

द्वेध *a.* (*पी. f.*) [द्विभिन्नो विकारः -अच्, द्विपादान्नः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or living on an island. —2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —यः A car covered with a tiger's skin. —यं The skin of a tiger.

द्वयक्षं Two parties.

द्वेपायनः [द्विपः अपने जन्मभूमिस्थ स द्विपायनः, स्वार्थे-अण्] 'The island born', N. of Vyāsa.

द्वेप्य *a.* (*प्या, प्यी. f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

द्वेमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. —रः 1 N. of Gopesa. —2 N. of Jarāsandha; हते हिडिंबारिपुणः राज्ञि द्वेमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वेमातृक *a.* (*की. f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in cha- riots. —2 A single combat in general. —यः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided be- tween two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. —2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Two years old. द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, caus- ing &c. —यः 1 An epithet of Brahmā. —2 N. of Kubera. —3 Virtue, moral merit. —यं Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक्क 10 U. (धक्कयति-ने) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. —2 Ordeal by the balance. —3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjās or Raktikās.

धटिका, धट्री 1 Old cloth or raiment. —2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [धटोऽस्त्वस्य-इनि] 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. —3 A dealer, trader. —नी = धरी.

धण 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धनूरः, धनूरकः -का The white thorn-apple; (Mar. पोतर).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound. —11. 3 P. (ध्वति) Ved. To hear fruit.

धनं [धन्-अच्] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावद्दुलभं H. 1; (fig. also) as in तपोधन, विद्योधन, &c. —2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः धनधनैरनुवर्जनीयः U. 1. 14; गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44; मानधन, अभिमान &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. —3 Capital, (opp. वृद्धि or interest). —4 A booty, prey, spoil. —5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. —6 A contest for prizes, a match. —7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. —8 Surplus, residue. —9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). —10 A sound. —10omp. —अधिकारः right to property,

right of inheriting property. —अधि- कारिन् *m.*, —अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. —2. an heir. —अधिपोत *m.*, —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —अध्वक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. —2. a treasurer. —अपहारः 1. fine. —2. plunder. —अञ्जित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधन धनाञ्जितः Ki. 1. 19. —2. wealthy, opulent. —अर्धिन् *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. —एषिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. —केलिः an epithet of Kubera. —अयः loss of wealth; धनक्षयं वर्धति जाडराशिः Pt. 2. 178. —गर्व, गर्वित *a.* purse-proud. —द्वः the numidian crane. —जतं all kinds of valuable posses- sions, aggregate property. —दं *a.* liberal. (-दः) 1. a liberal or muni-

ficent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. = धनंजय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Ravana; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायिन् *m.* fire. -धानी treasury -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera; तन्नागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. = धनंजय (4) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth,' an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद *a.* purse-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. -हाये *a.* to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. -हरीन *a.* deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :—सर्वाङ्गजनपदा-जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहमं धनंजय ॥) -2. An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation चित्रा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth; Ki. 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक *a.* [धनमादेयत्वेनास्यस्य-उत्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The त्रिव्यू tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (त्रिव्यू).

धनिन् *a.* (नी. f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —म. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of anything.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —ट्टा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (तं) यकं Coriander seed; ४८६ धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the त्रिव्यू tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् *a.* [धन् शब्दे-उक्ति] Armed with a bow. —n. 1 A bow; धनुस्येनोद्यं समधत्त बाणं Kn. 3. 66; ४० इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. —m. N. of Siva. —Comp. —आकार *a.* (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुस्कर) *a.* having or armed with a bow. (—रः) a bow-maker. —कांडं (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. —खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow; Me. 15. —युगः (धनुयुगः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः), —ग्रहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूर्पूर्व S. 2. 4. —द्रुमः (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. —धरः, —धृत् *m.* (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् *m.* an archer. —पाणि *a.* (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अस्रय tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedas q. v. —वेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् *m.* an archer.

धनु *f.* A bow. —m. A store of grain.

धन्य *a.* [धनं लब्ध-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्यः केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्या 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनोभवेति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विविधां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्य 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. —Comp. —वाक् 1. an expression of thanks thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). —Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् *m., n.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्वनि चंपकस्य सकले संहार-हेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. —Comp. —दुर्गः a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas; cf. दंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी. f.) [धन्वं चापेऽस्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —m. 1 An archer; के मम धन्विनाऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम *a.* (मा or मी. f.) [धम् ध्माने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, माहिं धम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *q.* 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, —नी *f.* 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकु लाकुल-गलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2; उरासे निपतितानां स्रस्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वपूनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धृय *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधय.

धृ *a.* (रा or री. f.) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महोधर, असृग्धर, दिव्योत्तरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain; उत्कं धरं द्रष्टुमेवश्य शौरि-सुक्कंधरं दाढकं द्रष्टुवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (वित्). -4 The king

of the tortoises, i. e. Vishnu in his Kūrma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (जी. *f.*) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —*णः* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himalaya (as king of mountains). —*णं* 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; धरणिधरणक्षिणचक्रगच्छे Gīt. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः, —*णी f.* [धृ-अनि वा डीप्] 1 The earth; लुठति धरणिज्ञयने बहु विलपति इव नाम Gīt. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. —*Comp.* —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Śiva. —कीलकः a mountain. —जः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —जा, —पुत्री, —सुता an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —धरः 1. an epithet of Śeṣha. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —धृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Śeṣha. —पतिः a king. —पूरः, —स्रवः the ocean. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishnu. -4. Śeṣha. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth; धरा धरापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्भियत इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmanas. —*Comp.* —अधियः a king. —अमरः, —देवः, —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Sitā. —उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of Śeṣha. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —धृज् *m.* a king. —धृत् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-इत् गौराङ्गी] 1 The earth; S. 2. 15; R. 14. 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिम् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरण *a.* [धृ-उत्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —*णः*

1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, (*n.* also). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —*णं* 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir. धर्णस्त, —ति, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्त् *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्त्तरः The Dhātūra plant.

धर्त्रे [धृ-ज] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [धियते लोकोऽनेन. धरति लोकं वा धृ-म्; cf. Up. 1. 137] Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38 and see निर्वर्ण also; एक एव सुहृद्दर्शनं निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षडङ्गधर्मेण धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character; Mā. 1. 6; प्राणि, जीव. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; वर्द्धति वर्णवर्णयोर्नां धर्मक्यं दीपकं धृषाः Chandr. 5. 45; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An Upanishad q. v. -16 N. of Yuddhiṣṭhira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of Soma juice. -20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An Arhat of the Jainas. -22 The soul. —*Comp.* —अनः, —(जा. *f.*) the Indian crane. —अधर्मा (*m.* du.) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. *विद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (—*णः*) a judge. —अधिकरणिकः, —अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकरिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or

moral conduct. —अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. —अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (—*तं*) vice, immorality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरूपं प्रविशति गजः S. 1. 33. —अर्थ *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. —अलीक *a.* having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law-book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yuddhiṣṭhira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (—*m.*) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, —आश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभावितमथ धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6; धर्मासनादिसति वासगृहं नरदः U. 1. -7. —अस्तिकायः (with Jainas) the category or predicament of virtue; अस्तिकाय. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Yuddhiṣṭhira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयेत् R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. —उपदेशकः 1. a teacher of the law. -2 a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *m.*, —कार्यं, —क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथाद्विधा the Kālī age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2 a Jain saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (—*m.*) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, —वः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य सुतेय Ms. 1. -99. —क्रियारूपं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (—*v.*) a virtuous or pious man. —पुत्र *a.* observing and protecting religion. (—*तः*) N. of Vishnu. —ग्रन्थः a sacred work of scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmaṇa) in the month of Vaiśākha. —प्र *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रा a Buddha. *धृत् *m.* a Buddha or

Jaina. —चरणे, —चर्चा observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45 (—m. an ascetic. —चारिणी 1 a wife. —2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चितक a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. —2. reflecting on the law. —चितनं, —चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जा 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. —2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मम् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sūtra. —जीवन् a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (—नः) a Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. —2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest). —दुधा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्वी N. of the Ganges. —द्वाराः (m. pl.) a lawful wife; क्षीणा भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Mā. 6. 18. —द्वेष्टिन् m. a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, —ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —धैर्यः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नामः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —निषिद्धिन् a. pious, holy. —निषेधः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः f. 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. —2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (देव) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —प्रीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. —2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रपञ्च m. 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. —2. a religious teacher, preacher. प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. —2. expounding the law. (—नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant. —2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. —2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. —3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भगिनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārat, Bhāgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भूत m. 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. —2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ m. 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. —2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —सहामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युग्मं the Kṛitāge. —यूपः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —रात्र m. an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. —2. Jina. —3. युधिष्ठिर. —4. a king. —राजन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. —2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. —2. the Vedas. (—जः) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. —2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वरसल a. loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). —उत्तमः N. of Viṣṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विद्वजः violation of duty, immorality. —विद्वेचनं 1. judicial investigation. —2. disavowal on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मिपरि पतन्त्यथा कुपाणधाराः । अपहरतुतरी शिरः कृताति मम तु मतिरे मन्यपेत्तु धर्मो ॥ —वृ a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतनिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. —2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, —शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील a. just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially

compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. —2. hypocrisy. —सं-गीतिः 1. discussion about law. —2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सूः m. the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः ind. According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. —2. Virtuously, righteously. —3. From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. —2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् m. [धृ-मनिन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —n. 1 A religious rite. —2 Support, stay. —3 Religion, duty. —4 Law, custom. —5 A mode, manner. —6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मस्य a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1 Holy, virtuous. —2 Upright, just. —3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् m. [धर्मोत्प्रेष्य-इति] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. —2 Knowing one's duties. —3 Obeying the law. —4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything, (at the end of Comp.); वद सुग द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कश्चित् R. 11. 50. —5 Following the habits of any person. —m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मिह a. Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —इः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player

धर्म्य a. [धर्मोदनेतः-यत्] 1. Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 24-26. —2. Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. —3. Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्यादि युद्धाद्येयोऽन्य-त्सामिदस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. —4. Legitimate. —5. Usual. —6. endowed with particular qualities; as तदर्थः.

धर्म्यः [धृ-भावे वच्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. —2. Pride, arrogance. —3. Impatience. —4. Restraint. —5. Violation, seduction (of a woman). —6. Injury, wrong, insult. —7. A eunuch. —Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्मक a. [धृ-भृ-वृत्] 1 Assaulting, attacking, assaulting. —2. Violating, seducing. —3. Impatient. —कः 1 A

seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mine.

धर्षण, -णा [धृ-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणि: -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. [धृ-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -त 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षित्वा a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धृ: 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. [धवं कर्णं लाति, लाक; Tv.] 1 White; धवलतपत्रं, धवलगृह, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handome. -3 Clear, pure. -ल: 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent oull. -3 China camphor (चिनकपर्). -4 N. of a tree (वय). -लं White pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (यला also). -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). -गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -ग्रहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्ष: 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. -मुत्तिका chalk.

धवालित a. Whitened, made white. धवलितम् m. 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness; द्वयं भूतिर्नाम विष-विहजन्मा धवालितः Subbāsh.

धवालिक: A fan.

धवञ्जं Wind made of the deer's skin.

धृ a. [धा-कश्] Holding; रेतो-धृ, पुरोधस &c. -m. 1 N. of Brahmā. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (धाति, धत्ते, द्यो-द्वय, अया-त्-अयित, धास्यति-ते, धातु, क्ति, pass. धाय-ते; cans. धाययति-ते; desid. धिस्मते ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु ध्याति दंष्ट Mb; निःशंकं धीयते (v. 1. for ध्याते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदं II. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणकोक्ति-

ले बालचूले Mā. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारदु-ग्मे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धृया लक्ष्मीं मयि भूयः धेहि देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽङ्गधारसं नत्स्य स्वयमा-जिज्ञात Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, con- tain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Kī. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; गुस्तान् वामांसि विहाय तर्णं तनूनि..... धत्ते जनः काममदालसगिः R. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरे कुसुमपत्रकलावलीं Bv. 1. 94; दधते मंगलसौमि R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसंमग्नोद्धते मार- क्तो द्याते H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मर्मपटलं दधति द्योपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amarn. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1. 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Kī. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधा-स्यस्कथं नागां गुणालमुद्धतिः कणः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain; संपद्भिर्मयेनोभो दधतुयेनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; मृग्या कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायु स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः. मति, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदे धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे कर् धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) to close, shut; दधति मण्डपसमूहे श्रवण-मपि दधति Gīt. 5; ५० कर्णो नयन-पिदधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; शयो-मुखैः परिभविष्यो नाभिमानं पिधते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभाषयपिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2 to hinder, ob- struct, bar; धुञ्जमपिहितद्वारं पातालमधि- तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions :—अयित्वा कपि मुखे सलिलं सखी व्ययित्वा कपि सज्जदलेः स्ननी। व्य- यित्वा कपि हृदि व्यज्जनालं न्ययित्वा कपि हिमे हृत- नोत्सना N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha:—विद्यां ध्यानां क्रिमिषु च विद्यां नवमुदा प्रयानं तीर्थानाम- भलपरिधानं विजगत्। समायानं बुद्धेरय खलु तिरो- धानमधियां विद्यामाधानं नः परिहृत्य ताप तव वपुः II G. L. 18.)

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 Au- ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar,

column. -5 Brahmā. -6 A sup- porter.

धातुः [धा-आवरे तु] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, i. e. पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 :—रसाम्लमसमेदोऽस्त्रिमज्जाशुक्राणि धा- तवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वग् and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or af- fection of the body, (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुस्तेन यज्ञः Ku. 1. 7; स्वात्मलिख्य प्रणयकुपतां धातुरायौ शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; ध्वाद्यो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; विश्वाद्ययनायस्य धातांघरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. -f. A milch cow. -Comp. -उत्पलः chalk. -काशीशं, -कासीस red sul- phate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallur- gy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्राहिन् m. cala- mine. -घ्नं, -नाशनं sour gruel (pre- pared from the fermentation of rice- water). -जं bitumen. -द्रावका borax. -रः the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arrang- ed according to Pāṇini's grammati- cal system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ, being suppos- ed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily hu- mours. -धृत् m. a mountain. -मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. -माक्षि- कं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -राजकः -कं semen. -वल्गुं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वा- दिन् m. a mineralogist. -विष् f. lead. -वेरिन् n. sulphur. -शेखरं green sul- phate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभव lead. -साध्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). -हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमय a. Rich or abounding in metals. -ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound- ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29

धातु *m.* [धातु] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmā, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातायि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165 ; R. 13. 6 ; Si. 1. 13 ; Ku. 7. 44 ; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmā ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. -Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धातुं [धा आवर्ते-इत्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमेदितं वचः R. 3. 25 ; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother ; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. —पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रियिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister ; धात्रियिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33 ; काथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लङ्गिकाया Māl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी [धा-भवे ल्युट्] 1 A receptacle, seat ; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f. pl.* 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander. —Comp. —चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain. धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f. pl.* 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धानकः A gold coin (part of a Dīnāra).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धातुदंडिकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman ; निमित्ताद्वापराद्धेयोर्धातुष्कस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27.

धान्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धाने पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice ; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंदुल and अन्न see under तंदुल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. —Comp. —अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brāhmanas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. —अमृतं sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. —अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. —कल्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, —कोष्ठकं -कः a granary. —क्षेजं a corn field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —स्वक् *f.* the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. —राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —बीजं (बीजं) coriander. —बीरः a sort of pulse (मार). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शुकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वत *a* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight ; (माष q. v.)

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house ; तुरासाहं पुरोयाय धाम स्वायमुवे ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44 ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनपुरोधां चंडीश्वरस्य Ms. 33 ; Bg. 8. 21 ; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort ; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light ; धामनातिशययति धाम सहस्रधामः Mu. 3. 17 ; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour ; Mu. 3. 17 ; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59 ; 10. 6 ; Amaru. 86 ; R. 6. 6 ; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity ; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप) ; Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. —Comp. —कोशिन *m.*, —निधिः the ann. —उद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. -1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. —*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धात्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. —रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c. ; नामः देहः. —कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. —का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिच्-ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. —गौ (*du.*) The two female breasts. —णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing ; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory ; ग्रहणधारण-पटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. —णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory ; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind ; परिचित्तमुपाशु धारणा R. 8. 18 ; Ms. 6. 72 ; Y. 3. 201 (धारणस्तुच्यते चैवं धार्यते यन्मनो तथा). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion ; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. —Comp. —योगः deep devotion. —शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream ; Bh. 2. 93 ; Ms. 55 ; R. 16. 66 ; आबद्धधारमश्च प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series ; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse ; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमशक्तिर्गणैः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything ; धुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां लेखुमुत्थिष्यवत्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument ; तजितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78 ; 6. 42 ; 10. 86. 41 ; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel ; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. —Comp. —अग्रं the broad-edged head

of an arrow —अंकुरा 1. a drop of rain. —2. hail. —3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy) —अग्रः a sword. —अट्टः 1. the Chātaka bird. —2. a horse. —3. a cloud. —4. a furious elephant, one in rut. —अधिरूढ a. raised to the highest pitch. —अवनिः f. wind. —अश्रु n. a flood of tears; Amaru 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्महती इति ध्रुव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण a. warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. —2. a sword. —निपातः, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. —2. a stream of water. —पुञ्जं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षः, —वै, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —बहिन् a. incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् a. Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).
धारिणी The earth.

धारित a. Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारित्व a. (धी f.) [धृ-णिङ्] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting; पादाभोरुधधारि Git. 12; कर° &c. —2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेय्यो ग्रंथिनः अष्टा ग्रंथिन्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —3 Edged.

धार्य a. 1 To be held or maintained. —2 Bearable —3 To be worn. —4 To be suffered, supportable. —5 To be borne in mind. —यं Clothes, garments.

धर्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यार्यं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarāshṭra. —2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतति धर्तराष्ट्रः कालवशान्मोदिनपिष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धर्म a. [धर्मस्दे-अण्] Belonging to justice or Dharma q. v.

धर्मिक a. (की f.) [धर्मं अर्पति चरति वा टक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. —2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. —3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाट्वं [धृटस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव I. 1 P. (धावति, धावति) 1 (a) To run advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः

Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमेव स्थिताः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरा क्षीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चतः 1. 34. (b) To move, glide. —2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. —3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यभसि तैलवत् Susar. —4 To run or flee away. —5 To give milk (as a cow). —II. 1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तत्तद्विशुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः । विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खेनन्दे च Bk. 14. 50. S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. —2 To brighten, polish. —3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

धाव a. (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक a. [धाव-कृत्] 1 Running, flowing. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. —2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for king Sriharaha) श्रीहर्षदिर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1; ग्रथितयशसां धावकस्तोमिल्लकवि-पुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1. धावनं [धाव-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. —2 Flowing. —3 Attacking. —4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. —5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed. —2 Running towards, or against. —3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. —2 Paleness.

धासत् m. Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धिति) To hold, have, possess. —With सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संघः. (—II. or धिन्) 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy; पश्यन्ती चात्मरूपं तदपि विलुलि-तस्मिन्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्जलजेन पूजा त्वयावहं तन्वि वित-न्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame' out upon, 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च हमां च मा च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो युद्धं; धिक् सावर्जं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशङ्खं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंभवाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयवशात् &c. —Comp. —दंष्टः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —पादधं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contempt, reproach.

धिकारः-धिकृत्तिया Reproach, contempt, disregard.

धिकृत a. Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिष्णु 1 A (धिषते) 1 To kindle. —2 To live. —3 To be harassed. —4 To be weary.

धिग्गणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brāhmaṇa and a female of the Ayogava tribe).

धिप्सु a. Wishing to deceive, de-ceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व See धि II.

धिक् 3 P. (धिषति) To sound.

धिष् f. = धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —णं A dwelling place, an abode, residence. —णः 1 Speech. —2 Praise, hymn. —3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. —4 Earth. —5 A cup, bowl. —Comp. —अधिपा N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्य a. Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon. —2 Worthy of a high place. —स्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अग्नी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्या S. 4. 7. —2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. —3 The planet Venus. —4 Power, strength. —स्यं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्ययानि हित्वा ज्येतिर्मवा-न्यपि R. 15. 59. —2 A meteor. —3 Fire (m. also). —4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. —2 To propitiate. —3 To hold, contain. —4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः f. [धे भावे क्ति संप्रसारणं च] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. —2 Ideas, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. —3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensities; Ki. 1. 37. —4 Devotion, prayer. —5 A sacrifice. —6 Knowledge, science. —Comp. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कण्ठस्थो नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नासिका वेति षट् तानि धीन्द्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥ —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities; they are —अनुष्णाः श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । उद्भाषोर्धोर्विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥ Kāmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —सन्निव m., —सन्निवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसन्निव 'a minister for action or execution'). —2. a wise or prudent adviser. —शक्तिः f. intellectual quality or faculty. —सत्सः a counsellor, advisor, minister.

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned.
—*m.* An epithet of Brhaspati.

धीश्च = धिश्च *a.* v.

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.
-2 reflected upon, thought about.
-3 Propitiated.

धीति: *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2 Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4 Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6 Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर *a.* [विधे रति राक्, विधीरयति ईर-
अण् वा उप० सं Tv.] 1 Brave, bold,
courageous: धीरोद्भूता नति: U. 6.
19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-
able, lasting, constant: R. 2. 6.
-3 Strong-minded, persevering,
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-
solve or purpose; धीरा हि तरस्यापदं K.
175; विकारहेतो सति विक्रयते येषां न
चेतांसि त एव धीरा: Ku. 1. 69. -4
Composed, calm, collected. -5
Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R.
18. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7
Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensi-
ble, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीर:
सदृशौर्ध्वधत्तः स: R. 3. 10; 5. 38,
16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave,
loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण
धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6.
17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved.
-10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे
पुष्पमतिरे वसति बने वनमाली Git. 5. -11
Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Head-
strong. —*r.* 1 The ocean. -2 An
epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking
principle, the soul (विद्वान्). -4 An
epithet of king Bali. —*r.* Saffron. —*r.*
ind. Boldly, firmly, steadfastly,
steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11.
—*Comp.* —उद्भातः the hero of a poetic
composition (i. e. a play or poem)
who is brave and noble-minded;
अविकल्पनः क्षमावानातिगिभिरौ महासत्त्वः।
स्थेयान्निगूहमानो धीरोदात्तो बृहवतः कथितः॥
S. D. 66. —उद्भातः the hero of a
poetic composition who is brave but
haughty; मायापरः मच्चं ध्वपलोऽङ्कार-
वर्णमुपिष्ठः। आत्मश्लाघाभिरतो धीरधीरो-
द्भातः कथितः S. D. 67. —चेतस् *a.* firm,
resolute, strong-minded, courageous.
—प्रभातः the hero of a poetic com-
position who is brave and calm;
सामान्यमुपैर्ध्यान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रभातः
स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललितः the hero of a
poetic composition who is firm and
brave, but sportive and reckless;
निश्चितो मुदुर्निर्ग कलापरो धीरललितः
स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधा a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage,
strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महाशक्तिं
धीरतामनुगच्छति II. 3. 4 V. 2. -2

Suppression of jealousy &c. -3
Gravity, solemnity (as shown by
silence &c.). मर्यादेकाक्ष सल्ल भवतो
धीरता कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Stead-
iness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, clever-
ness. -6 Refusal. (For other mean-
ings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her
husband or lover, suppresses all out-
ward manifestation or expression of
her resentment in his presence, or as
the Rasamanjari puts it, स्वयंकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105
also. —*Comp.* —अधीरा the heroine of
a poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover, alter-
nately expresses and conceals her
jealousy; (स्वयंस्वयंकोपप्रकाशिका
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीलटि: —टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (रि *f.*) Clever, skilful.

—*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman; युगमीनसज्ज-
नानां वृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्ध-
कधीवरपिष्ठान् निष्कारणैरिणो जगति ॥
Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —*r.* Iron. —रि 1
A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of
harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-
basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुडते, धुत) See धू.

धुः *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2
Lost, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shak-
ing, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar.
-2 To flow.

धुस् 1 A. (धुडते, धुडित) 1 To be
kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary.
—*Caus.* (धुडयति). To kindle, in-
flame. —*With* सं to be kindled or
excited (fig. also); संधुपुसे तयोःकोपः
Bk. 14. 109. (—*Caus.*) to kindle,
inflammate, excite; निवारणभूयिष्ठमथास्य
धीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव वपुर्धुजेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनि: —नी *f.* A river; उराणा संह-
र्तः सुधुनि कपर्दीधिरवहे G. L. 22.
—*Comp.* —नाथः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect (इ-
गोष). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर *f.* (Nom-sing. धूः) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्देना वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4.
17; अत्रस्तुभिर्धुतधुरं तुरैः R. 14. 47.
-2 (a) That part of a yoke which
rests on the shoulder. (b) The fore-
most part of the pole where the yoke
is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of
an axle for fastening the nave of the
wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a
carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig.

also); responsibility, duty, task;
तेन धुजंगतो धुरी सचिवेषु निश्चिषिरे R.
1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30;
कार्यधुरं वहति Mu. 1. 14; आतिरप्यनवा-
स्योरुषकलीः कार्यस्य धुरज्जिता Mu. 6. 5,
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6
The foremost or highest place, van,
front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्त-
नया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिवैव-
तानां 14. 74; अविवमस्तु ते स्थेयाः धिते-
व धुरि धुजिणां 1. 91; धुरि पतिष्ठापयित-
व एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger.
-8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflec-
tion. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Dis-
tress, affliction. -12 A part, portion,
share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the
Ganges. (धुरि कु 'to place at the head
or in front of'; S. 7. 4). —*Comp.* —गत
(धूरत) *a.* 1. standing on the pole
of a chariot. -2. standing at the
head, chief, head, foremost. —जडि:
(धूरजि:) an epithet of Siva. —धर
(धूरर, also धूरधर) *a.* 1. bearing
the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3
laden with good qualities or import-
ant duties. -4. chief, head, foremost,
pre-eminent; कुलधुरधरो भव V. 5.
(—*r.*) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a
man of business. -3. a chief, head,
leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह
(धूरह) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a
burden. -2. managing affairs. (—*r.*)
a beast of burden; so धूरवह्.

धुरः (At the end of comp.) 1 A
yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at
the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धूरधर See धूरधर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3.
5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धुरं वहति, अहति वा, धुर
स च वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a
burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3
Charged with important duties.
—*ग.*, —*य.* 1 A beast of burden. -2
A man of business, or one charged
with important duties. -3 A chief,
head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धुरं वहति, गत्] 1 Fit for a
burden, able to bear a burden &c.
-2 Fit to be entrusted with import-
ant duties. -3 Standing at the head,
chief, foremost; see below. —*r.* 1
A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bul-
lock yoked to the pole of a carriage;
नाविनीतेवैजधूर्यः Ms. 4. 67; येनेह
धियते विश्व धुर्ययोननिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76;
धुर्यान् विश्वानयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78;
17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden
(of responsibility); R. 5. 66. -4 A
chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुल-
धुर्यैर्धुर्यया राहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A
minister, one charged with important
duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu.
—*r.* The fore-part of a pole.

धुर्व 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song; cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-akin) used in kindling the sacred fire; cf. धुवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तू) रः N. of a plant (= धनूर q. v.).

धू 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धवति-ते, धुनोति, धुवते, धुनति, धुनति, धुनयति-ते, धूत-धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble; धुन्वति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमाक्षिलयानि Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; सजमपि शिरःस्थं धुनोत्यहिंशकाया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, exoite, fan (as fire); वायुना धूपमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb; पवनधूतः... अग्निः Ra. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; मान धावीररि रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from; (सेवकाः) आरोहंति शनैः पश्चाद् धुन्वन्तमपि पाथिर्व Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kāviraḥaya illustrates the root in its different conjugations — धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं चूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्तं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्पाण्यु यकानेन धवति चंदनमजरीश ॥); cf. धु 5 U.

धूः f. Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धुकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत p. p. [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. —ता A wife. -Comp. —कल्मष —पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. —नं Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप 1. 1 P. (धूपायति, धूपयति) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धू-अप्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मणा रयाजितमार्द्धभावं Ku.

7. 14; Me. 32; V. 3. 2; R. 16. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुह n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. —अर्ह a black kind of agallochum. —पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. —नासः fumigating, perfuming. —वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (वि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense; Ma. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपयित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-क्वे म्] 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमवतां साक्षिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (a) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory) -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. —आम a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. —आबलि f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. —उत्थं ammoniac.

—उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch.

—ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. °पतिः an epithet of Yama. —केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1; धूमकेतुर्वातोऽस्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. —ग्रहः Rāhu; Mā. 2. 8. —जः a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. —ध्वजः fire.

—प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. —पयः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. —पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. —प्राज्ञ a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). —लता a mass of curling smoke; Mu. 1. 9. —महिषी fog, mist. —योनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. —लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूनायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूनायिता दश विंशो दालितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30. —ता (i. e. दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धुमिन् a. Smoking. —नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमानं समूहः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke; Mā. 5. 6.

धूम्र a. [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क्] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, gray; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. —म्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. —म्रा An epithet of Durgā. —ग्रं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. —अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. —अश्वः the fork-tailed shrike. —आमः air, atmosphere. —रञ्ज a. of a purple hue. —लोचनः a pigeon. —लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. —वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. —वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. —शुकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel.

धूर 4 A. (धूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [धूर्-धूर वा क्त, उणा० तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious; Mu. 3. 10. —र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता मियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तोऽपरां चूबति Amaru. 16; २० धूर्तानामभिसारः सत्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धनूर). -5 Hurting, injuring. —र्त 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. —कितवः a gamester. —कृत a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) The Dhattūra plant. —जंतुः a man. —रचनो a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्त 1 P. (धूर्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्ति The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Duet; अमीलवा पकतो धूलियुक्तं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. —कुहिर्म, केदारा 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. —ध्वजः wind. —पटलः —लः a cloud of dust. —पुष्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धृञ् [धृ-ञ्] 10 U. (धृशयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [धू सर किञ्च न पत्वम् Tv.] Of a duty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.

56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41 —1 The grey colour. —2 A donkey. —3 A camel. —4 A piggeon. —5 An oilman. —6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a.* Made grey, greyish.

धुस्तरः The thorn-apple.

धृ 1. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (ध्रियते, धृत). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते याचदकवि रिपुताश्चकृतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. —2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुरतभ्रमसंप्रतो सुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलबोद्धनोपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. —3 To resolve upon. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (धरति, usually धारयति ते, धृत, धरति) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कापितं शिरसि पुष्पचन्द्रायै Bh. 2. 4; वेणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. —2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain धृतमंदर ए Git. 1; यया सर्वाणि धृतानि धरा धारयते सप्त Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; मतः कुंदमसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35; U. 3. 29. —3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. —4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशन धृतशूकररूप Git. 1. धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. —5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); भित्तकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. —6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, atop, detain. —7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो दधे राजसूयाय &c. —8 To suffer, undergo. —9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. —10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. —11 To hold, contain. —12 To observe, practise. —13 To cita, quote. —14 To keep, retain (in one's service). —15 To preserve, maintain. —16 To seize, lay hold of. —17 To hold out or on, endure. —18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified—according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा धृतिं धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, —माणान्, —शरीरं, —गात्रं, —देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः, —मतिं, —चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to

bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c.; कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

धृत *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. —2 Possessed.

—3 Kept, preserved, retained. —4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. —5 Worn, used, put on; Ku. 5. 44. —6 Placed, deposited. —7 Practised, observed.

—8 Weighed. —9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. —10 Intent upon. —11 Prepared, ready. See धृ also. —तं 1

Falling. —2 State, existence. —3 Taking, seizing. —4 Wearing, putting on.

—5 A particular manner of fighting. —Comp. आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (—*m.*) an epithet

of Vishnu. —दंडः *a.* 1. inflicting punishment. —2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीप्यतिः fire. —पट *a.*

covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). —राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. —2. a country

ruled by a good king. —3. N. of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवर्णः [As the eldest son he was

entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu; but

on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual

ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for

revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Kṛishna

readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was

marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to

be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma,

Kṛishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed

with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped. Thus

discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. —वर्मन् *a.*

clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows, performing religious

rites. —2. devoted, attached. —3. of a fixed law or order. (—*n.*) an epithet

of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f.* [धृ-क्तिन्] 1 Taking, holding, seizing. —2 Having, possessing. —3

Maintaining, supporting —4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude,

energy, resolution, courage, self-

command; भज धृतिं त्यज भोजिमहे तुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8.

66. —6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy;

धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशश्च यत्नः सः R. 3. 10; 16. 82; न च धृतेर्धनानि धृतिं V. 2. 8; Si.

7. 10, 14. —7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate

feelings (in Rhetoric), ज्ञानाभिहागमाद्यस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः। माहित्यवचनोद्भा-

समहाभ्यतिभादिकुत् S. D. 198, 168. —8 A sacrifice. —Comp. —धृष्ट *a.* destroy-

ing all composure, discomposing. धृतिमत *a.* 1 Firm, steady, steady-

fast, resolute. —2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of Brahmā. —3 Virtue, morality.

—4 The sky. —5 The sea. —6 A clever man.

धृत्वरि The earth. धृज्, धृज् 1 P. (धर्जति, धृजति) 'To go, move.

धृष् 1. 1 P. (धर्षति, धर्षति) 1 To come together, be compact. —2 To

hurt or injure. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्षति, धर्षयति) 1 To offend, hurt,

injure —2 To insult, treat with indignity. —3 To assail, overcome,

overpower, conquer, destroy. —4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. —5

To violate or outrage (as a woman). —III. 5 P. (धृषति, धृज्) 1 To be bold

or courageous. —2 To be confident. —3 To be proud or overbearing. —4

To be impudent or impatient. —5 To dare, venture (with inf.). —6 To

brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. —7 To insult, treat with contumely. —IV.

10 A. (धर्षते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृति *a.* Brave, bold. धृष्ट *a.* [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, brave. —2

Clever. —धृष्टः A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट *p. p.* [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. —2 Impudent, rude,

shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः परस्मै वसति II. 2. 25. —3 Forward, presumptuous. —4 Profligate, abandoned. —5

Cruel, unkind. —धृष्टः A faithless husband or lover; कृताभा अपि निःशंकस्त-

जितोऽपि न लज्जितः। दृष्टदोरोऽपि मिथ्या-वाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —दृष्ट

A disloyal woman. —Comp. —धृष्टः N. of a son of Drupada and brother

of Drupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pāṇdavas,

and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When

Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishṭadyum-

na vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he

was able to fulfil this vow on the

morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthāman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pāṇḍavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धृष्टज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. —2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्टिः A ray of light.

धृष्टु [धृष्ट-यु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). —2 Shameless, impudent. —3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्ट्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधृष्ट्य q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *caus.* धापयति; *desid.* दिष्यति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधाद्-सामधासीच्च धरिर् वनवासिना Bk. 15 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. —2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्याननं Gtt. 12. —3 To suck out, draw or take away. —4 To appropriate. —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एनं धेनन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. —2 A male river (नद्). —नर 1 A river. —2 Speech. —3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति धेनुः धयते वलेशं, धे-नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं धीरा सुदती वाचमाहूः U. 5 31. —2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); खड्गधेनुः, वदधेनुः &c. —3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as आसेधेना, खड्गधेनुः). —4 A gift, present. —Comp. —मक्षिका a gaddy.

धेनुका N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. —Comp. —ध्वनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. —2 A milch-cow. —3 A gift, an offering. —4 A female animal in general.

धेनुहरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुध्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. —2 To be produced. —3 To be fed or nourished. —4 To be drunk. —5 An affix, as in नाम, भाग, q. q. v. v. —य 1 Nourishing. —2 Drinking. —3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (यतिवय).

धैर्ये [धैरस्य भावप्रकमं वा ध्ये] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवष्टम्य Pt. 1; विपदि धैर्यं Bh. 2 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. —2 Calmness, composure. —3 Gravity, patience. —4 Inflexibility. —5 Boldness, forwardness: Me. 40 (पाठ्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धौडः = डडुमः q. v.

धौर् 1 P. (धौरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. —2 To be skilful (in general).

धौरणं [धौर् करने लुट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) —2 Going well or quickly. —3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः —णी *f.* [धोर-अणि वा डीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; धैमकिद्वये मनोज्ञपवने सयास्त्रलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधीतधामनि धराधीश्वरमालेभ्यते । तेषां नियतिनिर्दितां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपानां पुनः कालः किं करोति केतकिं यत्स्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. —2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धौर्-मावे क] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. —2 Going, motion. —3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* [धा-क ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10 —2 Polished, brightened. —3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हर-शिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44; विकस-ह्वतां धौतधौतधरं Gtt. 12. —त 1 Silver. —2 Cleaning, washing. —Comp. —कडाः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजं, —को-क्षेयं bleached or purified silk. —खण्डी sugar-candy. —शिलं rook-crystal.

धौतेयः, —य A kind of salt (सैयव).

धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. G. 44. 7.

धौति, —ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. —2 A river. —3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौत्रः Greyneess. —2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धौर्य *a.* (धी *f.*) [धौर् वहति ङ्ङ्] Fit for a burden. —यः 1 A beast of burden.

2 A horse. —3 A chief leader.

धौतिकं, धौतिकं, धौत्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौयं A horse's trot, cf. धौरणं.

ध्मा 1 P. (धमति, ध्मात; *caus.* ध्यापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exbale. —2 To blow (as a wind instrument),

produce sound by blowing; इहं ध्मो प्रतापयान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. —3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को ध्मेच्छांतं च पावकं Mb. —4 To manufacture by blowing. —5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

ध्माकारः A blacksmith, smith.

ध्मात *p. p.* [ध्मा-क] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). —2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. —3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मां (ध्वां) क्ष् 1 P. (ध्माति) 1 To crow, or caw. —2 To desire.

ध्मा-क्ष् are ध्माक्ष.

ध्मात्, ध्मान, ध्मानिक &c. See under ध्ये.

ध्माम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. —मं A kind of grass.

ध्मामन् *m.* 1 Measure. —2 Light. —*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्माम्).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid.* दिष्यति; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुसा संमस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पद्मी-श्वरस्य Bk. 3. 11; विद्वन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्नं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Me. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्ये-क] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. —2 Fit for meditation. —3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-मावे-लुट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विविच्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. —2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तत्रैव ध्यानाद्भवतोस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. —3 Divine intuition or discernment. —4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. —Comp. —नम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —तत्पर, —निष्ठ, —पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्रु *a* (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting; as in महीध्रः, कुम्भः &c.

ध्रुव, **ध्रुव** 1 P. (प्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रुजि *f*. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्रुजि *f*. Ved. 1 = ध्रुजिः -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रुव 1 P. (प्रजति) To sound.

ध्रुव 9 P. 10. U. (ध्रुवाति, ध्रुवयति) To throw or toss up.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्राति) To go.

ध्रुव 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्रुव 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्रुव 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्रुव 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्रुव: Gathering flowers (ध्रुवयति)

ध्रुव 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1, 6, P. (प्रवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain; know definitely. -4 To kill

ध्रुति *f*. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव *a*. 1 (*a*) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवच्छाम-ध्रुवसती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवणं भर्ता Ku. 7. 85; Me. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवानि परित्यज्य अधुवं परिवेष्टे Chāṇ. 63; Pt. 1. 419. -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुव स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). -वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 31; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. -5 A post stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gīt.). -8 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A constant arc. -13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttanapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Sunāti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama, and Sunāti

gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to his mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star]. -वः 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. -वः 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -वः *ind.* Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -ताराः, तारकं the Polar Star.

ध्रुवः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रु. (7). -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि *a*. Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रुव 1 A. (ध्रुवते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रुव 1 P. (प्रयति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रुव्य 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्रुव 1 A. (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवते) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, depond; Mā. 9. 44. -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mn. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. -Caus. (ध्रुवयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्रुव [ध्रुव भवे ध्रुव] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुव *a*. [ध्रुव-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing. -3 Sprinkling, covering. -वः 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्रुव: The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्रुव *a*. 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्रुव *a*. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing,

ing, as in ध्रुवस्तेन. -*m*. The Pile tree.

ध्रुव *p. p.* 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्रुव *f*. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To go, move.

ध्रुव [ध्रुव-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32. Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol; -द्वयम्, मकरं &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. ('ध्रुवोक्तु' to boast a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -Comp -अधुवकं, -पटः -हं a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत *a*. seized on the battle field. -उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra. -गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -द्रुमः the palm tree. -पहरणः air, wind. -भंगः -पातः inability to beget children. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः a flag staff; Ma. 9. 285.

ध्रुववत् *a*. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -*m*. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brāhmaṇa who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्रुवजि *a*. A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्रुवजि *a*. (नी *f*.) [ध्रुवोऽस्यस्य इति] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (हरभाजनचिह्नः); Ma. 11. 93. -*m*. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brāhmaṇa -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9

ध्रुवजिकरण 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वन् I P. (ध्वनति) To sound ; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1. P. (ध्वनाति, ध्वनते) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, resound, thunder, roar ; शिबिद्यमाना इव दध्वन्दिशः Ki. 14 46 ; अयं गिरिं धीरे ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60 ; कपिदेध्वान मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5 ; 14. 3 ; ध्वनति मधुपममूह भवणमपिधाति Git. 5. —Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell) ; but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. —2 Hum, buzz. —Comp. —मोदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वननं [ध्वन्-करण लृट्] 1 Sounding. —2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). —3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यञ्जना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power ; cf.

अंजन also. —4 Humming, indistinct utterances.

ध्वनिः [ध्वन्-इत्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general ; सुदेगधीरध्वनिमन्त्र-च्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 ; U. 6. 17. —2 Tune, note, tone ; Si. 6. 48. —3 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 9. 71. —4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. —5 A mere empty sound. —6 word. —7 Hint, implied meaning. —8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense ; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense ; इदमुत्तममयिज्ञयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यादध्वनिबुधिः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि). —Comp. —ग्रहः 1 the ear. —2. bearing. —3. a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c. ; see कङ्क.

ध्वनित् p. p. 1 Sounded. —2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —त्त 1 A

sound. —2 The roar or thunder of a cloud ; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भावं वञ्] 1 Sound (in general). —2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, **ध्वस्ति** & see under ध्वन्.

ध्वसिर a. Ved. Destroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस.

ध्वोक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt ; e. g. तथ्यिषाक्षः q. v.). —2 A beggar. —3 An impudent fellow. —4 A gull, crane. —5 A carpenter. —Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वान्तं Darkneess ; ध्वान्तं नीलनिबोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिगति Git. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Si. 4. 62. —Comp. —उग्मेधः, —वित्तः a fire-fly. —ज्ञानवः, —अरातिः 1 the sun. —2 the moon. —3 fire. —4 the white colour.

ध्वृ 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bond. —2 To kill.

न.

न a 1 Thin, spare. —2 Vacant, empty. —3 Same, identical. —4 Unwearied. —5 Praised. —6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. —2 N. of Ganesa. —3 Wealth, prosperity. —4 A band, tie. —5 War. —6 N. of Buddha. —7 A gift. —ind (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'nor', 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood n may sometimes have the force of 'lest', 'for fear lest', 'that not' ; क्षत्रियैर्धायिते शङ्कं नातर्हस्यो भवेदिति Rām. (c) In argumentative writings n often comes after इति चेत and means 'not so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, n may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीताश्चमाहो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोर्ध्वं नैरिणस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ma. 4. 120 ; प्रविशति न मां काश्चिदप्यक्षात्पवारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Some-

times n may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपदि यस्य न ह्यर्षो विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तद्धुर्वि न तत्त्वतस्त्वं न वेदि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यमया M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारत्रयं न पुष्यति S. 1. नादं ह्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ma. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्ये न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 39 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases n is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचेत्, नखलु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like', 'as', 'as it were' ; गावो न गव्यूतीरतु ; Si. 20. 4. v. l. —Comp.

—असत्यौ (m. du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (—कः an epithet of Vishnu.

°आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diverse nature. (—m.) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा ind. in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप a. various, multifarious. °शस् ind. repeatedly, often. —किञ्चन a. very poor, beggarly.

नशुक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. —2 Going astray, being lost. —3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mongoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. —2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-विष्यदपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). —3 A son. —4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mongoose. —2 Saffron.

नक्त 10 U. (नक्षयति) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [नक्तृ क] Ashamed. —कं 1 Night. —2 Eating only at night, as

a sort of religious vow or penance. —Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. —चर्य *wandering* at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl. —2. a cat. —3. a thief. —4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजन *supper*. —मालः *N.* of a tree; *R.* 5.42. —मुखा *evening*. —व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. —2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्त *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छतीति रमणवसती योषितां तत्र नक्त *Me.* 37; *Ms.* 6. 19. —Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. —2. a fiend, demon, goblin. —3. a thief. —चर्य *wandering* by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* —दिनं *night and day*. —दिनं, दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्त *n.*, नक्तिः *f.* Ved. Night.

नक्तकः *Dirty or ragged cloth* (कर्पटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्जदमपि कर्षति *Pt.* 3. 46; *R.* 7. 20; 16.55. —2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. —2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. —2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज *m.*, —राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति; cf. Up. 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. —2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्रासार्यहसकुलादि *R.* 6. 22; (they are twenty seven). —3 A pearl. —4 A necklace of 27 pearls. —Comp. —ईशः, ईश्वरः, —माधः, —पः, —पतिः, —राजः the moon; *R.* 6. 66. —कातिविस्तारः the white Yavanāla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. —2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1 the moon. —2. the pole-star. —3. an epithet of Vibhū. (—मिः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism. —पथः the starry sky. —पाठका an astrologer. —पुङ्गवः (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. —2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. —3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. —4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अभंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादायना *K.* 11. —योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament —वर्तन "

the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer; निश्चयं न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं । परमाकरोन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अस्मिन्निवैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं अपश्यते । पक्षिद्वयकः पापो ज्ञायो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ *Bri.* S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general. —2 Twenty-seven. —3 Not a Kabatriya.

नख् 1 P. (नक्षति) To go, move.

नखः, —खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पादित्यं यकटयुक्तं कस्मिन्मृगपतिः *Bv.* 1. 2; *R.* 2. 31; 12. 22. —2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion. —Comp. —अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; *Bv.* 2. 32. —आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; *Māl.* 5. 23. —आयुधः 1 a tiger; *Māl.* 3. 17. —2. a lion. —3. a cook. —आशिन् *m.* an owl. —कुडः a barber. —जहं the root of a nail. —दाणः a falcon, hawk. (—जं) a pair of nail-sciissors. —निक्षुत्तनं, रंजनी a pair of nail-sciissors, nail-parer. —पदं, —व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपददुष्खान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविद् *Me.* 35. —मुचः a bow. —लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. —2. nail-painting. —विषः a man; नखविषानराद्यः । —शिकरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शंखः a snail shell.

नखपञ्च *a.* Nail-sciicling; *Si.* 9. 85; *P.* 111. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः, —रं [नखं रति, रा-क, नख दा-उणा-अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon; *Bv.* 1. 52. —Comp. —आयुधः 1. a tiger. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आहः fragrant oleander (कारवीर).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखेनैवः ग्रहण्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्त्राय —इति] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. —2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A mountain. *Ku.* 1. 1; 7. 72; *Si.* 6. 79. —2 A tree. —3 A plant in general. —4 The sun. —5 A serpent. —6 The number 'seven'. —Comp. —अटनः a monkey. —अधिपः, अधिराजः, ईश्वरः 1. Himālaya (the lord of mountains). —2 the Sumeru mountain. —अतिः an epithet of Indra. —अवासः a peacock. —उच्छ्रायः the height of mountain. —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). —2. a crow. —3. a lion. —4. the fabulous animal called शयम्. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; *Bk.* 10. 9. (—जः) an elephant.

—जा. —नन्दिनी epithets of Pārvatī. —पतिः 1. The Himālaya mountain. —2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). —भिद् *m.* 1. an axe. —2. an epithet of India. —3. a crow. —मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंध्रकः an epithet of Kārtikeya; *R.* 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नगा इव प्रसादाः संस्थत्र बा० र; cf. *P.* V. 2. 107 Vārt.] A town, city (opp. ग्रामः); नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति *S.* 2. —Comp. —अधिकृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2. governor or superintendent of a town. —अभ्याशः, —सः the Vicinity of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काकः ' a town-crow ', an expression of contempt —कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —घातः an elephant. —जनः 1 townsfolk. —2. a citizen. —पदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —पांतः a suburb. —मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. —2. a town watchman. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी = नगर *q. v.* —Comp. —काकः the (Indian) crane. —कः a crow.

नगरिय *a.* [नगर-उ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नेज् below.

नंगः A lover, paramour (जार).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; *Bg.* 5. 6, 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [नज्-न कर्त्तरि क् तस्य नः] 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् *M.* 4. 45; नग्नस्यपणके वेशे रजकः किं कतिपयति *Chān.* 110. —2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate —ग्रः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षणिक). —3 A hypocrite. —4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. —5 N. of Siva. —ग्र 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. —2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —Comp. —अटः, —अटकः 1. one who goes about naked. —2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class).

नग्नक *a.* (श्रिका *f.*) Naked, nude. —कः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). —3 A bird.

नमका, -नमिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नमकरणं Making naked.
नमभविष्णु, -भाबुक a. Becoming naked.

नमोक्त 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant; Pt. 4. 34.

नमोक्त a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नन् ind. The technical term for the negative particle n.

नट 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after त्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यन्नि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटकभूमिनटयत्येष शैलः...अधिनतधवलिनः शूलपाणेरभिरुषो Si. 4. 65. (N. B. नट् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अच्] 1 A dancer; न नटा न चिटा न नायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कर्षणं प्रहसनं नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kabatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अतिका a shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्यो the performance of an actor. -ध्वजः, मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः ' the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटन [नट्-भविष्यत्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). -3 A courtesan harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नट्टः -डं A species of reed. -उः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. -अगर, -आगरं a hut of reeds -शयः a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडकं A bone between the shoulders.

नडश a. (डी f.) Covered with reeds; (also नडशय).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल a., नडुत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नडुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नडुलानीव गजः परेषां बलास्यसृङ्गाकालि-नाभवत् R. 18. 5.

नडह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [नम-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-नी) 1. woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उ-क्त a. high and low; S. 4. 15 -ना-डी, -नडिक 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -जासिक a. flat nosed. -पर्वन् a. flat-jointed. -भूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [नम-भवि-क्ति] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामश्यायं नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नटत्याकाशगंगायाः श्रोतः सुहृदामदिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बलवत्तादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नटति Mb-3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नट् [नटति शब्दाद्यते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks : -प्राक्-श्रोतसे नटः प्रवृत्तः श्रोतसे नटा नमदां विनेत्याहः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. (कृषि) -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नटुः [नट्-अयच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying. नटुः 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praiś.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपास्ये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -कुलमिषः a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhiṣhma -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरा an epithet of Siva. -धकः the marshy bank of river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -धरा a river which has overflowed its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -रंकः the bend or arm of a river. -रुणः (रुनः) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयद्वाञ्छु सर्वानामागिन्स्तद्विचये नदीष्णां R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. -ल A potsherd.

नट् p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected; see नट्. -जं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नडिः Binding, fastening.

नट्ध्री A leather-strap.

ननद, ननाद A husband's sister; ननादुः पर्या च देव्याः संविष्टस्यसृष्ट्येण U. 1. -Comp. -ननादपतिः also ननादुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying : 1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदाऽमेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं ननु शिषं सत्सर्वमेव R. 1. 60; विलोकनाथेन सदा

मन्त्रद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव धृमाभिस्तुङ्गे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय पशुरीतिके Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्त्य भण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि चितित जपाय इति V. 2; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु विचिन्तो भवत्य V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वेतन्नाम्येव बुद्धिवादिपरीराणि अचेतनात् न सोमयादीनां कार्याणि उच्यन्ते S. B.

नेद् 1 P (नेदति, नैदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing); ननेदुस्तस्मद् शेष तत्तसौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. —Caus. (नेदयति) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतहिते शक्तिनि सेव कुतुहली मे दृष्टि न नेदयति संस्मरणीयज्ञोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नेद्वा [नेद्-भवे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Kṛishṇa (to whose care the child was committed when Kāma wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pāṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Chanakya, the minister of Chandra-gupata; ससुखाता नेद्वा नव हृदयरोमा इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13; अणुद्विती राक्षसे किञ्चुत्वात् नेद्वंशस्य Mu. 1. 3, 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kumbhara. —द्वि An epithet of Durgā. —Oomp. —आत्मजः, नेद्वनः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नेद्वक a. [नेद्-घञ्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. —कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Kṛishṇa -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Kṛishṇa.

नेद्वकिः Long pepper.

नेद्वकिम् m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नेद्वत् m. Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नेद्वन a. [नेद्-ञ्] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mā. 9. 21.

—नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41.

-2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

-4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —ना A daughter.

—नं 1 N. of the garden of India, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाशब्देपातनां किंचित् नेद्वनदुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. —Oomp. —जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

नेद्वनकः A son.

नेद्वनः A Delighting, making happy.

—तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नेद्वा [नेद्वीत नेद्-अञ्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious tithis). -6 An epithet of Gaṇṇī.

नेद्विः m. f. [नेद्-इत्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौस्तुभमदिवर्धना. —दिः m. 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama). —Oomp. —आचरी a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). —ईशाः, ईश्वरा an epithet of Siva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where Bhaṛata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —घोषः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. —सूयं a musical instrument played on festive occasions. —वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend, -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i.e. the day of new or full moon. -4 a son.

नेद्विकः 1 Jny, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. —का 1 A small water-jar. -2 नेद्वा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. —Oomp. —ईशाः, ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नेद्वि a. [नेद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. —m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the hill which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतेऽथ नंती Ku. 3. 41; Mā. 1. 1. -4 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasiṣṭha; अनिया नेद्विनी नाम धेनुरात्रुते वनात् R. 1.

82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपराजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तनूपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, —कं [नपुमात् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नर् 1 A. (नर्ते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रससं नेमे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नर् f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. —मः The month Śāvaṇa. —मं The sky, atmosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभश्च a. Ved. Hurting. —चु f. A river.

नभश्चु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नभते नेवेः नह्-अनुत् भ-आतदेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. —m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Śāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n also in this sense); प्रत्यासक्तं नभसि दृष्टिताजीवितालंबनार्था Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. —(Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. —Oomp. —अंधुः the Chātaka bird. —केतनः, —पाथः the sun. —कान्तिम् m. lion. —ग a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.) —गजः a cloud. —गति f. snoring flying. —चक्षुस् m. the sun. —चमस 1. the moon. -2. magic. —चर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (—रः) 1. a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. —तल 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a cloud. —दृष्टि a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. —द्वीपः, —धूमः a cloud. —नदी the celestial Ganges. —वायुः wind. —नभिः the sun. —मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नेद्वं नभोमंडलमधुराशिः S. D. 10. —पद्वी the moon. —योनिः an epithet of Siva. —रजस् n. darkness. —रेणुः f. fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभ्रलिह —वासः wind. —सद् m.

1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god; *Si.* 1. 11. मरुति *f.* 1. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. -स्थलः an epithet of Siva. -स्थली the sky. -स्थूरा *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. -सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. -स्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); *R.* 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. -*m.* The wind, air; *N.* 1. 97; *R.* 4. 8; 10. 73, *Si.* 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. -स्य The central part of a wheel; cf. नाभि.

नभक्कः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्राज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम 1 P., sometimes A (नमति ते, नमाम, अनेमाम्. नमस्यति, नत; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नमयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid.* निनेसति), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति *Ku.* 6. 89; *Bg.* 11. 37; *Bk.* 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; *Si.* 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् *Kām.* 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनसीञ्चरेणास्य *Bk.* 15. 25. नमः सर्वदिशः *K.* 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्तति.....मेघः *Mk.* 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. -*Cons.* 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); *S.* 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम-अतञ्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. -तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम ल्यट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. -नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat. ; तस्मै वदाम्यगुरवे तस्मै नमोऽस्तु *Bv.* 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवने त्वय्य *Ku.* 2. 4; but with क्, generally with acc. ; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य *Sk.* ; but sometimes with dat. also ; नमस्कृत्यो हस्तिहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable. -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. -*Comp.* -कारः, -कृतिः *f.*, -करण bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कुन *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः 1 a spiritual teacher. -2 a Brahmana. -वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, i. e. making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूजयेन् नमोवाकं प्रशस्महे *U.* 1. 1. -वृक्ष *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति *Den. P.* 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; *Bh.* 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. -स्य Worahip, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्तु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a.* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नमज्] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवति नम्रास्तरवः कलामैः *S.* 5. 12; स्तोत्रनम्रा स्तनाम्य *Mc.* 82. *Pt.* 1. 106; *Rata.* 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अपूज्यते तामिहमा स्म नम्रा *Ku.* 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः *Me.* 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to. -*Comp.* -अंग, -मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping -कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; नमुचे नमुचेररे शिरः *R.* 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Saramati also, as the

story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head]. -2 N. of the god of love. -*Comp.* -सूदनः -द्विर्, -ह्व *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमस्कः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or मृदुपञ्जाग); गणा नमस्कप्रवावतंसाः *Ki.* 1. 55; 3. 43; *R.* 4. 74.

नय 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय *a.* [नां भवे अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. -य 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (a) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नयः. (b) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; *Pt.* 1. 371; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां *Mk.* 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिह मूपतः सङ्कुकारकतां श्रियमर्थिनः *R.* 9. 27; नयशालिभिः *Mu.* 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयाज् जिगीषतां हि चेतः *Ki.* 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; *Pt.* 1. 339; 377; *Mu.* 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिकं नये Bhāṣā *P.* 105. -11 N. of Vishnu. -12 A kind of game. -*Comp.* -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; *R.* 1. 55. -नेत्र *m.* a master in politics. -पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. -प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. -वादिन् *m.* a politician; *Pt.* 3. -विद् *m.*, -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality. -शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; *Ki.* 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी-कृणं ल्यट्] 1 Leading, guiding; conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, expending (as time). -न, -नी The pupil of the eye. -*Comp.* -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-नः) the moon. -अमोखिन् *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. -उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. -उग्रितः the corner of the eye; *Ku.* 4. 23. -योचर *a.* visible, within the range, of the sight. -उद्यः an ovoid.

—जलं, वरि *n.* teara.—पथः the range of sight.—पुटं the cavity of the eye.
—विषयः 1. any visible object.—2. the horizon.—3. the range of sight.
—सलिलं tears ; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ नये-अच्] 1 A man, male, person ; संयोजयति विद्वैव नीचगणं नरं सरित् । सद्युमिव दुर्धर्षं त्वं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5 ; Ms. 1. 96 ; 2. 213.
—2 A man or piece at chess.—3 The pin of a sun-dial.—4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man.
—5 Man's length (= पुरुष q. v.).—6 N. of a primitive sage.—7 N. of Arjuna ; see नारायण below.—8 A horse.—9 (In gram.) A personal termination.—Comp.—अनः 1. the penia.—2. eruption on the face.
—अधमः a wretch, miscreant.—अधिपः,—अधिपतिः,—ईशः,—ईश्वरः,—देवः,—पतिः,—पालः a king ; Bg. 10. 27 ; Ms. 7. 13 ; R. 2. 75, 3. 42 ; 7. 62 ; Me. 37 ; Y. 1. 311.—अंतकः death.—अयनः an epithet of Vishnu.—अज्ञः a demon, goblin.—अप्सरः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth.—इतरः 1. a being higher than a man.—2. an animal.—इंद्रः 1. a king ; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80 ; Ms. 9. 253.—2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons ; तेषु कश्चिन्नद्राभिमानो तां निर्वर्ष्य Dk. 51 ; सुनिग्रहा नरदेण कण्ठिद्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses).—मार्गः a high street, main road.—उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu.—2. of Buddha.—कषभः 'the chief of men,' a prince, king.—कपालः a man's skull.—कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor.—केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह below.—2 the chief of men.—यिः the world.—द्वि *m.* a demon, goblin ; Bk. 94.—नारायणः N. of Krishna. (पू dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवी, पर्वदेवी, अथवा कविमनो. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvashi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty ; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुपि विलोभयंस्त्वदूर-संभवासिमां दृष्ट्वा वीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.]—पशुः a beast-like, a beast in human form.—पुंगवः 'best of men,' an excellent man.—बलिः a human sacrifice.—भुक् *a.* man-eating,

cannibal.—भूः *f.* the Bharata Varsha i. e. India.—मानिका,—मानिनी,—मानिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon.—माला a girdle of skulls.—मेघः a human sacrifice.—यंत्र sun-dial.—यन्त्रं,—यन्त्रः a vehicle drawn by men.—लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world.—2. mankind.—वाहनः an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 11.—विष्वगः a demon, goblin.—वीरः a bravo man, hero.—व्याघ्रः,—शाईलः an eminent man.—शृंग 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non entity.—संसर्गः human society.—सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa ; V. 1. 3.—सिंहः,—हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमञ्जुतुंगं दलितदिग्गजकशिपुतुमुंगं । केशव धृतनरहास्त्रिज जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1.—स्कंधः a multitude or body of men.—हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.
नरं 1 The penis.—2 Eruption on the face ; cf. नराम्.

नरधिः Worldly life or existence.

नरधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराहंसः 1 A sacrifice.—2 Agni.

नरी A woman ; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [नृयो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.).—2 Manly, strong.—3 Human.—र्यः 1 A man.—2 Indra.—र्यो (du.) The two objects of human desire, i. e. Heaven and earth.—र्य 1 Manly deed.—2 A gift for men.

नरकः,—कं Hell, infernal regions ; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto ; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners).—कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma'.]
—Comp.—अंतकः,—अरिः,—जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna.—आमयः 1. the soul after death.—2. a ghost, spirit.—आवासः an inhabitant of hell.—कुण्ड a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented, (86 such places are

enumerated).—देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निरृति).—रूपिन् *a.* hellish.—स्थर the Vaitaraṇī river.
नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्ठा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime.—2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत्-अच्] Dancing.—र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् कर्तरि-छ्वन्] 1 A dancer ; sometimes a dancing preceptor.—2 An actor, mime, mummer.—3 A bard, herald.—4 An elephant.—5 A king.—6 A peacock.—7 An epithet of Siva.—8 N. of a mixed tribe ; (वेङ्कटायां रजकायजातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्).—की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress ; रमस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59 ; Ki. 10. 41 ; R. 19. 14, 19.—2 A female elephant.—3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्यट्] A dancer.—न्तं Gesticulation, dancing, dance.—Comp.—गृहः,—शाला a dancing hall.—मियः 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. a peacock.

नर्तयितु *m.* A dancing-master ; अथ नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance.—2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword.—*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर् 1 P. (नर्ति, नर्तित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्दिषुः कपि-स्याघ्नः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40.—2 To go, move.

नर्द *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द-भावे-ल्यट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring.—2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed.—2 Celebrated.—तः A kind of die or a throw at dice ; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8.—त Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *n.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर् 1 P. (नर्ति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-herd.—2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्म-अट्] 1 A jester.—2 A lecher, rake, libertine.—3 Sport, pastime, amusement.—4 Copulation, coition.—5 The chin.—6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जित-क्रमले भिमले परिक्रम्य नर्मजनकमलकं

मुखे Gt. 12 (कोतुङ्गजनक); R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नर्मय-यभिः कथाभिः K. 70 'jocular, humorous'. —Comp. —कालः a husband. —गर्भ a. humorous, full of humour, witty. (—भः) a secret lover. —द a. delighting, making happy. (—दः) a jester (= नर्मसचिव q. v.). —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —द्युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (—तिः f.) enjoyment of a joke. —सचिवः, —सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं वैदुष्यं यदुत उपते-नर्मसचिवः सुतादानाममत्रं भवतु Mā. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नमसुद्धकन्दनो उपसुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मवत् a. Humorous, witty. —n. A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. —2 A bellows. —3 An old woman past men- struation. —4 The plant *Sarala*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. —2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed; Pt. 1. 96. —2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadha and hero of the poem called 'Naisadbacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Dainayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was dis- appointed in securing her hand—re- solved to persecute Nala, and enter- ed into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the king- dom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandon- ed his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkataka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assist- ance of the king he regained his be- loved and they led a happy life; see नृपण and द्रव्ये also]. —3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarma, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lanka with his army. —ल 1 A lotus. —2 Smell, odour. —Comp. —कालः the knee. —कुम्भ (व) रः N. of a son of Kubera. —दे 1 a fragrant root (उशरि); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. —2. the honey of a flower. —पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body; M. 1. 35; Mā. 5. 17. —2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. —2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —न 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. —2 Water. —3 The Indigo plant. (नलि-नेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus plant; न पर्वताये नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीदल-गतजलमस्तिरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. —4 A lotus or the stalk of it. —5 The celestial Ganges. —6 The in- toxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. —Comp. —खंड, —वर्ध a group or assem- blage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmā. (—इ) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्यः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 Now, fresh, young, re- cent; क्षित्येनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5; क्लेशः क्लेशेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19; R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3.; Si. 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. —2 Modern. —वः 1 A crow. —2 Praise. —इ ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. —Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. —2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. —अंशु n. fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर a. old; R. 8. 22. —उज्जतं fresh but- ter. —ऊढा, —पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. —2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). —कारिका, —कालिका, —कालिका 1. a woman newly married. —2. a woman in whom men- struation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी f., —नीतं fresh butter; अहो न- वनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतरं 1. clarified butter. —2. fresh but- ter. —पाठका a new teacher. —प्रसूना a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्रज्ञानं eating of new rice. —मालिका, —मालिका a kind of jasmine. —यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —मौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (—ना) a young woman. —र-जस् f. a girl who has recently men- struated. —वधूः, —वरिका 1. a newly- married girl. —2. a daughter-in-law. —वल्गु a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं a new cloth. —हस्त्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —शशिभृत् m. an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. —सूतिः f.,

—सूतिका 1. a milch cow. —2. a woman recently delivered.

नवतास्त्वं Freshness, novelty. नवने The act of praising or extol- ling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. —2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent. —2 Modern.

नवम् num. a. (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवम् drops its final न्). —Comp. —अ- शितिः f. eighty-nine. —अष्टि m., —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कुर्वन् ind. nine times. —ग्रहा (m. pl.) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंश a. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-nine. —छिद्रं, —द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see न्). —त्रिंश a. thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् f. thirty-nine. —दश a. nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. —दुर्गा Durgā in her nine forms. —नवतिः f. ninety-nine. —निधि m. pl. the nine trea- sures of Kubera, i. e. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपो । मुकुटकुन्दीलाश्च खड्गश्च निषण्णो नव ॥ —पंचाश a. fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् f. fifty nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, i. e. सुकामा- ग्निकवैद्ययोगेशा वज्रविद्युती । पद्मरागो मरकतं नीलश्रेणि ययाक्रमे ॥ —2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramā- ditya: —पञ्चतरिः क्षणकोमसिंहशङ्कुवृत्तालमृष्ट- कर्पूरकालिदासाः । कदातो बराहमिहो नृपतेः सभायां एतानि वै वरकविर्नर विक्रमस्य ॥ —रसा (m. pl.) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अष्टरस and रस also. —रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. —2. the first nine days of the month of Āshvina held sacred to Durgā. —विंश a. twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः f. twenty-nine. —विध a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —व्यूह an epithet of Vishnu. —शतं 1. one hundred and nine. —2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are: —गोपो माली तथा तेली तथो मोदकवाज्जी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नायिणो नवशायकाः ॥ Parāśara. —षष्टिः f. sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक a. Consisting of nine. —कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत a. (ती f.) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. —2 A woollen cloth, blanket. —3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः f. Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वय-कोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. —2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा ind. In nine ways, ninefold. नवम a. (मी f.) Ninth. —मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः ind. By nines.

नश I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नश्य-
ति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट; *caus.* नाशयति; *desid.* नि-
नशति, निनशिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to dis-
appear, vanish, become invisible ;
धवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1 : तथा सीमा
न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247 ; Y. 2. 58 ; क्षण-
नष्टदृष्टिनिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be
destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined ;
जीवनाशो ननाशश्च Bk. 14. 31 ; Ms. 8.
166, 7. 40 ; Mn. 6. 8. -3 To run
away, fly away, escape ; नश्यन्ति वेदा-
नि ददर्श कर्षाङ्गः Bk. 10. 12 ; नशुभिचत्रा
निशाचराः 14. 112 ; Retn. 2. 3. -4
To be frustrated, become unsuccessful.
—*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear.
-2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive
away, cause to fly away. -3 To vio-
late (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be
lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To
extinguish, put out (as fire). -II.
1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain.
-2 To meet with, find.

नश f. नशः, -नशन Destruction,
perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings
forth a dead child.

नश्वर a. (रि f.) [नश-कर] 1
Perishable, transitory, evanescent,
transient, frail ; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं
R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट p. p. [नश-क] 1 Lost, dis-
appeared, vanished, invisible ; Pt.
5. 6 ; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished,
destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4
Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of,
free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved,
corrupted, debauched. -ष्ट 1 De-
struction, loss. -2 Disappearance.
—*Comp.* —अग्निः a householder who
has lost his consecrated fire, (it be-
ing extinguished). —अर्थ a. reduced
to poverty (having lost one's wealth).
—आतंक *ind.* without anxiety or fear ;
नष्टातंकं हरिणशिखो मन्दमन्दं चरति S. 1.
14 (v. 1.). —आतम्ब a. deprived of
sense. —आसिद्धं booty, plunder.
—आशंक a. fearless, secure, free
from fear ; S. 1. 14. —इन्द्रकुल the
day of now moon. —इन्द्रिय a. de-
prived of senses. —चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ
a. one who has lost his senses, un-
conscious, insensible, fainted. —चे-
ष्टा universal destruction. —जन्मन
n., -जातकं subsequent calculation of
a lost nativity. —स्मृति a. forgetful.

नष्टि f. Loss, destruction.

नस 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To ap-
proach, go towards. -2 To copulate.
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस f. The nose (a word optional-
ly substituted for नासिका after acc.
dual). —*Comp.* —खुद्र a. small-nosed.

नसो The nose.

नसतः The nose. —स्त A sternu-
tatory, sniff. —स्ता A hole bored in
the septum of the nose. —*Comp.*
—ऊतः an ox led by a string through
the nose.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose ; Y. 3.
127.

नस्तकं A hole bored in the septum
of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित a. Nozzled (with a string
through the nose).

नस्य a. [नासिकयि हितं तत्र भवं वा यत्
नशदिशः] Nasal. —स्य 1 The hairs in
the nose. -2 A sternutatory. —स्य
1 The nose. -2 The string through
the nose of an animal. Si. 12. 10.

नह 4 U. (नहति-ते, नद्ध; *desid.* निनहति-
ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round
or together, gird round ; श्लेयेन नहानि
शिलतलानि Ku. 1. 56 ; R. 4. 57 ; 16.
41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress,
arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To
cause to put on. —*With* अप to untie.
—अपि (अपि being often changed to
पि) 1. to fasten, gird round, bind ;
अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1. मंदारमाला ह-
रिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2. to put on,
wear ; Bk. 3. 47. -3. to cover, en-
velop ; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पाण्डुवज्रोदरेण S.
1. 19.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not,
by no means, not at all ; आशंसा नहि
नः पते जीवेन दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् m. 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar
race, son of Ayus and grandson of
Pururavas and father of Yayāti.
[He was a very wise and powerful
king, and when Indra lay concealed
under waters to expiate the sin
of having killed the demon Vritra,
a Brahmana, he was asked to oc-
cupy his seat. While there he
thought of winning the love of In-
drāni and caused the seven sages to
convey him in a palanquin to her
house. On his way he asked each
of them to be quick using the words
' surpa ' ' surpa ' (move on,
move on), when one of the sages
(Agastya ?) cursed him to be a
' surpa ' (serpent). He fell down
from the sky, and remained in that
wretched state till he was relieved
from it by Yudhishthira].

नहुष्य a. Ved. Huruan. —स्य A
man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक a. [न कं अकं दुःखं ; तत्रास्ति यत्र न-
भ्राष्ट्रित्यादि निः प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, pain-
less. —कः 1 Heaven ; आनाकरथवर्म-
न R. 1. 5 ; 15. 96. -2 Vault of
heaven, upper sky, firmament.
—*Comp.* —आपना the heavenly Gan-

ges. —ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
—अकस् m. a god. —चरः 1. a god.
-2. a demi-god. —नाथः, -नायकः an
epithet of Indra. —गृष्टं 1. the upper
most heaven. -2. the vault of heaven.
—नन्ति an *Apsaras*. —सद् m. a god
Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिच m. A god ; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-bill. -2 A mou-
ntain.

नाक्षत्र a. (त्री f.) [नक्षत्राणामिदं
अणु] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month
computed by the moon's passage
through the 27 lunar mansions, a
month of 30 days of sixty Ghatas
each ; नाडीपट्यां तु नाक्षत्रमहाराचं प्रकी-
र्तितं Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक a. (की f.) [नक्षत्रादामितः
-वत्] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27
days (each day being the period of
the moon's passage through a lunar
asterism). —की The state (दशा)
which a man suffers agreeably to
the asterism presiding over his nati-
vity.

नाग a. (गी f.) 1 Serpentine, form-
ed of snakes, snakey. -2 Elephan-
tine. —गः [न गच्छति इत्यमः न अगो नागः]
1 A snake in general, particularly
the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-
demon or semi-divine being, having
the face of a man and the tail of a
serpent, and said to inhabit the
Pātāla ; Bg. 10. 29 ; R. 15. 83. -3
An elephant ; Ms. 14. 36 ; Si. 4.
63 ; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A
cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At
the end of comp.) Any pre-emi-
nent or distinguished person, e. g.
पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg
projecting from a wall to hang any-
thing upon. -9 Piper betel. -10
One of the five vital airs of the
body, that which is expelled by
eructation. -11 The number 'seven.'
—नं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the
astronomical periods (Karanas)
called ध्रुव. -4 The effects of that
period on anything done during it.
-5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. —नी
1 A female Nāga. -2 A female ele-
phant. —*Comp.* —अंगं Hastināpura.
—अंजना 1. a female elephant. -2.
the proboscis of an elephant. —अंच-
ला, -अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —अंजना
a female elephant. —अधिगः an epi-
thet of Seeha. —अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः
1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a pea-
cock. -3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a pea-
cock ; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of
Garuḍa. -3. a lion. आद्यः = नाग-
केशर q. v. —आननः an epithet of
Ganesa. —आनन्दं a drama by Sri-
harsa —आरः Hastināpura. —उद्रः 1.

a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhāṣendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरे 1. a breast-plate. -2, a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भपत्रवधेऽ). -कन्यका a serpent virgin. -कणः the oastor-oil plant. -किंजल्कः नागकेसर q. v. -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. -गर्भे red lead. -चूडाः an epithet of Siva. -ज 1. red lead. -2. tin. -जिह्विका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः दंतकः 1. Ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नामकं tin. -नामस् m. holy basil. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्दुहा a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvāṇa. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Aśvādhā. -पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata. (2) Sesha. -पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). -पुरं 1. Hastināpura. -2. N. of a city in Pātāla. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnāga tree. -चंपकः an elephant-catcher. -चंपुः the holy fig-tree. -बलः an epithet of Bhīma. -दूषणः an epithet of Siva. -मंडलिका 1. a snake-keeper. -2. a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. -रक्तः, रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange-रजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. -रुकः the orange tree. -लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. -बल्लरी, -बल्ली piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. -वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका यावत् नागवीथीति शब्दित्वा V. P. -संभवं, संधूतं red lead. -साहच्यं Hastināpura.

नागिन m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (री f.) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. -रः 1 citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrology). -8 Denial of knowledge. -रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -रि 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; ईताभीरः स्मरतु सकथं संवृते नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant रन्ध्री. -Comp. -आहं dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः कृत्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैतान् S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोऽसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वध). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्या भवः टकञ्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागरीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट-ञञ्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnāṭak country.

नाटकं [नट-ञञ्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-ञञ्] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्ववर्गः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नटया अपत्यं आरञ्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Upāṅhikās, q. v. e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Vid-dhāsālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका कृतवृत्ता रसार्थविषया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रथमो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यान्नायकौ नृपः । ... स्यादंतःपुरसंबंधा संगतिव्यापृताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याश्च नायिका नृपवंशजा । संघर्षतः नेतास्तौ देव्यास्त्रासेन शोभितः । देवी पुनर्मविवेक्या प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तदृशः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कोशिकी स्वल्पविमर्शः संघर्षः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाट्येयः-रः [नटया अपत्यं ङङ् ङङ् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं षञ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वर्ये Ratn. 1. 6; नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वकी गर्वजिह्वा—Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्ये भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधानं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -ट्यञ् An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धार्मिका, धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -विद्या an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -ज्ञाञ् 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); बहिर्गच्छनाडी चक्रमध्यस्थिताना Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = 1 Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wool is wound. -जघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the bours are struck).

नाडि (डी) धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन श्वसिन K. 353. -नः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः = नारिकेल *q. v.*

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणक-मोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नाच्छ 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -त्रं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पति न भूयतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितस्ते Mv. 1. 12; (Mammaja quotes the line कृणु त्वामनुनाथते कुच-युग्ं पत्रावृतं मा कृपाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सपिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुलस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकः, कैलासं &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हतिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्व-मनाया विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद्-घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः, घनं &c. -2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; भ्रुवद्वेदेनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bellowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नांदय (सी. f.) (नया नदय वा दृक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाथ *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ् = नाथ् *q. v.*

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (= विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निबकला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षेमाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाकलेः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अरय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कृत् *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं *ind.* in various, ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं = तदभावे तदभाववत्त्वा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नादिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदति देवा अत्र नन्द-घञ् पृषो. वाङ्मिः डीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्पुज्यते । देवद्विजन्तृपादीनां तस्माद्नांदीति संज्ञिता || or देवद्विजन्तृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका । नंदति देवता यस्यां तस्माद्नांदीति कीर्तिता || -Comp. -करः see नांदिन् -निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्चाद्र्द्र is offered. (-खं),

°आद्र्द्रं a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खर) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srāddha. -वादिन् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -आद्र्द्रं see नांदीमुखः See above.

नांदीका 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीआद्र्द्र see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber.

-रथः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस्त *a.* (सी. f.) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह-इच् भश्चलित-देशः cf. Up. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावतंसनाभिनाभिः Dk. 2. &c.; निम्नाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कुत्सनस्य नाभिर्दुष्टमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि *q. v.* -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (i. e. सनाभि). (N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः). -Comp. -आवतः the cavity of the navel. -कंदकः, -ग्रु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, भूः epithet of Brahmā. -नाडी, -नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभित्स्यस्य सिध्मां लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि षच्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. -रथः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses: -1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगार्धराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्जुनिं हुतता नाम Dk. 7.

-2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेधेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled'; तन्नाम निदुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मः; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम राक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 Possibility; तत्रैव नामाख्यगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलोक); कार्तातिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावमुत्स्य 104 'as if afraid'; परिश्रमे नाम विनीय च क्षण Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतमुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he may exert himself'; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरन्ति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमयो नाम पुत्रं द्रश्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अये कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां भियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुद्वाराणि देवस्य पिपातुनीष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् *n.* [ज्ञायते अन्वस्यते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थोऽनेन वा.] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं तु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम गृह 'to address or call upon by name'; नाममाहमरोदीत्सा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कु or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कु 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमारतसंभवे R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेय S. 7. -2 The mere name; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name,' i. e. no trace or mark is seen &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिबुध्यति सर्वं; सर्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token.

-8 Form, mode, manner. -Oomp. -अंक *a.* marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करण, -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः -ग्रहण addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुष्पानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्रहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. -द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgā daily under one of her 12 names. -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पाययिते, वृष्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रमस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावशेषितां शत्रवां Rām. -माला, -संघः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नमस्तुदाक्षराण्युवाच परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of an adj. comp.) = नामन् as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.
नामधः -धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.
नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [नी-कर्तरिण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [नी-पुङ्ल] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सेन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general commander. -5 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—परिदात्त, परिदुःख, परिललित, and परिश्रान्त, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110.). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टेन स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Śākyamuni. -Oomp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्या or परकीया and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (री *f.*) [नरस्वेद-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Oomp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.). -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) [नरक एव प्रज्ञा-अण् नरकस्वेद-अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -जं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योमुद्धितमल्लहृणचि-बुकमस्यपि नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मे नार, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. —**हः** An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः [नरम् आचामति आ-चम्-इ स्वार्थे अण्, नरं आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराचदुर्दिनं R. 4. 41. —2. An arrow in general; कनक-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. —3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नर-सूनुवः । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्यूतः ॥). —2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Uravasi from his thigh; of. ऊरुद्धवा नरसखस्य सुनेः सुरक्षा V. 1. 3; see नरनारायण under नर also. —**नी** 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.**—**मिया** 1. N. of Shiva. —2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous. —2 Spiritual.

नारिकेरः, —**लः** The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा द्रव्यं हि सुदृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलिन्नी, नारिकेरल, नारिकेलिन्नी, नादि (डी) -केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलिन्नी). —**ली** Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ नर-वा जातो ङीप् नि०] A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. —**Comp.**—**तरंगकः** 1. a paramour. —2. a libertine. —**दूषण** a woman's vice, (they are)—यानं दुर्जन-संसर्गः यस्या च विरहीष्टनम् । स्वमोऽयमगृहवासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि इत् Ms. 2. 13). —**यसंगः** lechery, libertinism. —**रत्नं** a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यत्य *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यगः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* [नलस्तेद-अण्] Consisting or made of reeds. —**ल** 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैर्हृयनालैः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (—*m.* also in this sense). —2 Any tubular vessel of the body. —3 Yellow orpiment. —4 A handle. —**ल** A canal, drain.

नालंवी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of lotus.

नालिः —**ली** *f.* [नल-णिच् इत् वा ङीप्] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. —2 A hollow, stalk, especially that of the lotus. —3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). —4 An instrument

for boaring an elephant's ear. —5 A canal, drain. —6 A lotus-flower. —7 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घटी).

नालिकः [नलमेव नालमस्यस्य टच्] A buffalo. —**का** 1 The stalk of a lotus. —2 A tube. —3 An instrument for boaring an elephant's ear. —4 A period of 24 minutes. —**क** 1 A lotus-flower. —2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. —3 Myrrh.

नालिकेरः, नालिकेली-ली See नारिकेर &c. **नालीकः** [नात्यां कायति कै-क Tv.] 1 An arrow. —2 A dart, javelin. —3 A lotus. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut. —**क** An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. —2 A lotus-pond.

नालीपः = कदंबकः q. v.

नाविकः [नावा तरति-उच्] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्रा नौनविके स्वयि, नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. —2 A navigator, sailor. —3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* [नावा तर्ष्य नौ-यच्] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship navigable (as a river &c.).; नाव्याः सुमतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्ये पयः केचिद्वतारिषुर्भुजेः Si. 12. 76. —2 Praiseworthy. —**व्य** Newness, novelty. —**व्या** Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत *a.* (नी *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

नाशः [नश्-भवे षच्] 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविष जने Mk. 5. 25. —2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67; so वित्तं, बुद्धि° &c. —3 Death. —4 Misfortune, calamity. —5 Abandonment, desertion. —6 Flight, retreat. —7 (In arith.) Elimination. —8 Want of apprehension, non perception (अनुपलब्ध).

नाशक *a.* [नश्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* [नश्-णिच्-लुच्] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). —**न** 1 Destruction, ruin. —2 Removing, removal, expulsion. —3 Perishing, death. —4 Forgetting.

नाशित *p. p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [नश्-णिनि] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. —2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 1. 185.

नाश्य *a.* Destructible.

नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नाष्टा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. —2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.

नास्त्य See under न.

नासा [नास्-भवे अ] 1 The nose; स्फुरद्वधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 27. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 The upper timber of a door. —4 A sound. —**Comp.**—**अग्रं** the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. —**छिद्रं**, —**रंध्रं**, —**विवरं** a nostril. —**द्वारं** n. the upper timber of a door-frame. —**नाडः** the thickening of the membrane of the nose. —**परि-स्त्रावः** running at the nose, a running cold. —**पुटः**, —**पुटं** a nostril. —**मर्यादा** the septum of the nose. —**पद्मः** the bridge of the nose. —**स्त्रावः** a running cold.

नासिकंधम *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [नास्-ण्वुल्] 1 The nose; see नासा. —2 Any nose-shaped object. —3 The trunk of an elephant. —4 The upper timber of a door. —5 A projection. —6 An epithet of the nymph Asvini. —**Comp.**—**मलः** the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* [नासिका-ण्य] 1 Nasal. —2 Being in the nose. —**क्यः** A nasal sound. —**क्यौ** (du) An epithet of the Asvins. —**क्यं** The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.

नास्यं A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.).

नासीरं [नासाय ईत्, ई-क Tv.] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —**रः** 1 The van or front of an army &c.).; नासीरचरयोर्भेदयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. —2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिकीर &c. —**Comp.**—**वाद्**: assertion of the non-existence of God or a supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धेन सर्वदा नास्तिवादशूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or —**कः** [नास्ति पुरोक्त-साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीचरो वा इति मतितस्य टच्] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas, and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिन् The mango tree.

नास्यं See under नासा.

नाहः [नह् भवे च्] 1 Binding confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-विः An epithet of Yayāti. नि ind. (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) : -1 'Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below') ; निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निरुद्ध. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. -6 Skill ; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबन्ध. -8 Inclusion ('into', 'in') ; निपीतमुद्रकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार. -11 Showing ; निर्देशन. -12 Cessation ; निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge ; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःक्षिप = निक्षिप q. v.

निःक्षिप p. p. 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time).

निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears).

निःशिष Caus. 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष a. [निर्गतः शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्रान्तिकोशजातं R. 5. 1. —ष, -वेण ind. wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी f. A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चितं श्रेयः निः] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस् [often written निश्वास] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित p. p. 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. —ते 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह a. 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अपि विरम निःसहासि जातः Māl. 3 ; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ;

बाणः खरकार्मुकानिःसृतेः Rām. : Si. 9. 25 -2 To depart, set out for ; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude ; यो हेमकुम्भस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —Caus. To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit. निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित a. Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. -2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः, -टे Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by' ; बहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sānti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम a. [नि कम् वच्] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant ; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहं S. 6. 19 -2 Desirous of. —मः, —मं Wish, desire. —मं ind. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयित-व्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' -3 Very much, exceedingly. निकामं क्षामांगी Māl. 2. 3 ; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म् ; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23 ; Si. 4. 54.

निकाननं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [निकृ मावाद्वा अच्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection ; पपात स्वेदां बुधसर इष हर्षोश्चनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4. 58 ; R. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षणं See under निकृश्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेमरेखे R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; न-खेव दर्पनिकपस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1 ; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone ; कनकनिकषरुचिश्चिबसनेन श्वासिनि न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकष-रिन्मया वित्युत्थिया न समोर्वशी V. 4

1 ; 5. 19. —Oomp. —उपलः, —यावच् m. —पादाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तथेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11 ; तत्स्वनिकषयावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Rāvaṇa or of inpa in general. —ind. Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधभित्तिं Dk. विलंघ्य लंकां निकषा हानियति Si. 1. 68. —Comp. —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-वि-वच् कृच्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place ; काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकायः [cf. P. III. 1. 129] A dwelling, habitation, house ; न प्रणय्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकायं तेजयित्तिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, सः [नि-काश्च-वच्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.) ; Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to ३ of a Kūḍḍu (also निकुञ्च).

निकुञ्जः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers ; यमुनातीरवानरिनिकुञ्जे मंदमारिधितं Git. 4, 2. 11 ; Rā. 1. 23. -2 A vault ; Māl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern ; Māl. 9. 3.

निकुम्भः 1 N. of an attendant of Śiva ; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Śunda and Upasūnda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankā. -2 An image of Bhadrakālī on the west side of Lankā. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं (रुं) व A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; लतनिकुरं वं Git. 11. किरणं A. L. 20 ; चिकुरं 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.

-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णो-
निकारणवः Ve. 6. 43 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; 5. 14 ; 78 ; Ki. 1. 43 ; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत् *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended ; U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low, vile. —तं Humiliation. —Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded. —मति *a.* depraved in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. —तिः *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ; अतिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेदितं मानशोऽहं Ve. 5. 21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation ; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. —Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत् 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ; विश्वासाद्भ्यस्त्यक्तं मूलान्यपि निकृति Pt. 2. 39 ; निकृत्कृत् मानसं Bk. 7. 11 ; भल्लनिकृत्कण्ठे R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.).

निकृत्तन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृत्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, destroying ; विरहिनिकृत्तनकुंतस्त्राकृतिकेत-
किंदुत्तरितज्ञे (वसते) Git. 11. —न Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting ; एकेन नखनिकृत्त-
नेन सर्वं कार्णार्थमं विज्ञाते स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकृषणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. -2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. —हं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः —तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, a bode ; अतिगोकर्णनि-
केतशोभारं R. 8. 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19 ; Ku. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26 ; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. —नं A man-
sion, house, abode ; सिजाना मंजुमंजोरं

प्रविशेन निकेतनं Git. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निकृणः, निकृणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्षू 1 P. (निक्षे) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिखा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down ; Y. 1. 103 ; Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of देवोहस्ते निक्षि-
पता Ratn. 1 ; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179. R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit. -4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on with loc.) ; अले मान्यानां व्याख्यानिषु
कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit ; समस्तं
तु निक्षेपेण निष्यः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप्त *m.* A depositor, pawner.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brāhmaṇa. (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखन्तु Y. 3. 1 ; बहुधारां निखन्तः R. 12. 30 ; Bk. 4. 3 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column) ; निखन्तान् जयस्तभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into ; निखन्तान् शरं धृजे R. 12. 20, 3. 55 ; Bk. 3. 8 ; H. 4. 72.

निखनन Digging in, burying ; as in रथूणां निखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed ; शङ्खे निखातमुद्दहयतामुरतः R. 9. 78 ; 13. 61 ; अश्वदंशकं निखातयः 6. 38 ; गच्छ निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -ई A billion.

निखल *a.* [निखलं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all ; प्रत्यक्षं
ते निखिलमस्मिन् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me. 34.

निगड *a.* [निगड-अच्छ लक्ष्य डः] Fettered, chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च
Ms. 4. 210. —हः. —हं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant ; बद्धाप-
राणि परितो निगडान्यलवीति Si. 5. 48 ; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगहनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter ; (fig. also) ; निगडानिगडितजन-
दृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce ; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare, say, speak ; R. 2, 33. -3 To speak to, address, (any one). -4 To enumerate -5 To call, name.

निगदः, निगदः 1 Recitation, audiblo recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning ; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निग-
देनैव शब्दयति Nir. -5 Mention, mentionidg ; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. —तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain ; acquire, obtain ; यत्र दुःखितं च निगच्छ-
ति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text ; साहच्ये साहवा सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64 ; Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence ; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of the Vedas ; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road. -12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगमः, —रणं &c. See under निग.

निघ *a.* Plessing. —यु: 1 The mind. —2 Dirt, excrement. —3 A root. —4 Painting.

निघ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. —2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निघर:, **निघार:** Swallowing, devouring.

निघरणे 1 Swallowing, devouring. —2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —ज: 1 The throat. —2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निघ (गा)ल: 1 Swallowing, devouring. —2 The throat or neck of a horse; चत् *m.* a horse.

निघार (ल) क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. —2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनातीर्णगीर्णयोपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं तैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. —2 Secret, private. —3 Mysterious, obscure. —4 Inscrutable. —इ *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहणे Concealing, hiding.

निगूधनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. —2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निग्रह शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निग्रह Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. —3 To stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. —4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. —5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमारयुद्धं निग्रहीतयेत R. 2. 33. —6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोक्षिणी निग्रह Mk. 2. —7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रजया निग्रहीतुं शक्यः Mu. 1; 1. 26. —8 To draw in, restrain; निग्रहंता-मभीशतः S. 1.

निग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. —2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. —3 Attacked. —4 Defeated in argument, caught; ओ निग्रहीतोसि U. 4.

निग्रहीति: *f.* 1 Restraint, check. —2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रह: 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रिय-निग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. —2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. —3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वाभिग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे परयनः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. —4 Confinement, imprisonment. —5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. —6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53. —7 Arresting of disease, cure. —8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहाद्यवहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्यवममुग्रहोक्त R. 11. 90, 55, 12 52; 63. —9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. —10 Aversion, dislike, diagnet. —11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (cf. Mu. 5. 10. —12 A handle. —13 A limit, boundary. —14 The Supreme Being. —Comp. स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. —ज: 1 Subduing, suppression. —2 Capture, confinement. —3 Chastisement, punishment in general. —4 Defeat.

निग्रह: 1 Punishment. —2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते भ्रयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. —व: 1 A ball. —2 Sin.

निघंद्: 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. —2 Particular the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निघर्ष:, **निघर्षणं** See under निघर्ष.

निघस: 1 Eating, dining. —2 Food.

निघात: 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. —2 Suppression or absence of accent. —3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघाति: *f.* An iron club.

निघुष्ट Sound, noise.

निघृ 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. —2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्ष:, **निघर्षणं** 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. —2 Grinding.

निघृ *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. —2 Chafed, grazed. —3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृ *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoiated. —2 Small, trifling, insignificant. —व: 1 A hoof. —2 Wind. —3 An ass or mule. —4 A boar. —5 A road. —वः The mark of a hoof.

निग्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रह्य तावकीनेः यहीकृतं मे हृदयं युजोचैः Ki. 3. 12; निग्रह्य मे भर्तुर्निदेशोऽप्येवो समस्वेति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. —2 Docile, tractable. —3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशिष्टनिग्रहः —4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निजि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. —2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निजितं

बभूवेष नीरदैः Ghat. 1; सङ्कुतनीडनिजिल निग्रजग्रामं हले S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. —3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचय: 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. —2 Store, stock, provisions; as वण्मासनिचयः —3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in हारीनिचयः —4 Certainly.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचाय: A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. —2 Full of, filled. —3 Raised up. —4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, **नैचिकी** An excellent cow.

नि णः Ved. 1 The sea. —2 An epithet of Soma. —3 N. of an *avabhritā*. q. v.

निचुल: 1 A kind of reed. —2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानदस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोद्बुधः खे Me. 14 (where Malli. observes: —निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). —3 An upper garment, cover. of. निचोल. —4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acotangula).

निचुलके 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. —2 An outer garment.

निचोल: 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; वसंतं नीलनीचोलचारु Git. 11; शीलप नीलनिचोलं 5. —2 A bed cover. —3 The cover of a litter (कोलिकावरण).

निचोलक: 1 A jacket, bodice. —2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छवि: N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिदि: N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेद: 1 Cutting off. —2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रनेनेकि, निज) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्तुः एषः पपुरनेनिजुरं वराणि Si. 5. 28. —2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). —3 To nourish. —WITH निज् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a.* [नितरं जायते निजन्] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenia. —2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वयुः पुनरनयाजिजं रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2.

50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —m. pl. One's own people.

निज् 2 A (निज्) To wash. —WITN य to wash (प्रजिक्).

निटलं (Sometimes written निटि-ल) The forehead ; निटिलटटुचि-वित Dk. 4, 15. —Comp. —अश्वः N. of Siva.

निडीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds ; see डीन.

निपय a. Ved. 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. —यं A secret or mystery.

निर्तबः [निर्भूतं तस्यै कामुकैः, तस्य कांक्षया] 1 The buttocks, posterior (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यत्तं यच्च निर्तबयो-रुक्तया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2 ; R. 4. 52, 6. 17 ; Me. 41 ; Bh. 1. 5 ; M. 2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain ; सनाकवानिर्त निर्तबविरं (निर्ति) Ki. 5. 27 ; सव्या-निर्तबः किञ्च धृष्टराणां सुतस्मै-विलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19 ; V. 4. 26 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. —Comp. —विंशं round or circular hips ; Rs. 1. 4.

निर्तबवत् a. Having beautiful hips. —ती A woman ; चारु चुचुर्ब निर्तबवती वृत्ति Gt. 1 ; V. 4. 26.

निर्तबिन् a. [निर्तब - असत्यर्थे इति] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन) ; cf. M. 2. 3 ; Ki. 8. 16 ; R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips ; Ki. 8. 3 ; Si. 7. 68 ; Ku. 3. 7. -2 A woman in general ; Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely ; प्राणांस्सज्जामि नितरां तदु-वाहितो Oh. P. 41 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much ; दुर्दति चेत्तं नितरां प्रवासितां Rs. 2. 4 ; Amaru 10 ; Bh. 2. 13 ; शोषितस्वात् नितरां नितरां वीजतः सिंधु Pt. 1. 104 ; नितरां नीचीसीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. —5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions ; see पताल.

नितांत a. Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense ; नितांतक-टिमां बजं मम न वेद या मामसी V. 2. 11 ; R. 3. 8. —तं ind. Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree ; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य a. [नियमेन नियतं वा मयं निरत्य-र्य P. IV. 2. 104 VArt.] 1

(a) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever lasting, eternal, uninterrupted ; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते II. 1. 48 ; नित्यज्यास्ताः प्रतिहतमोहसिरम्याः प्रदीपाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation) ; Ms. 2. 206. (b) Imperishable, indestructible ; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka h. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. काम्य). -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नेहिक्रि). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with ; जाह्नवीतीरं, अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. —त्यः The ocean. —त्या An epithet of the goddess Durgā. —त्वं An indispensable or inevitable act. —त्यं ind. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. —Comp. —अन-व्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic studies ; Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य a. eternal and perishable. —कतु a. regularly recurring at the seasons. —कर्मन् n. —कृत्यं, —क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —गतिः air, wind. —दानं daily alms giving. —नियमः an invariable rule. —नेमितिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (e. g. a वर्षश्राद्ध). —नलयः sleep. —सुक्तः the Supreme spirit. —यौवनर (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. —शक्ति a. perpetually alarmed, ever auspicious. —समासः ' a necessary compound ', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one) ; e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्य &c ; इवेन नित्यसमास &c.

नित्यता, —त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशब्द ind. Constantly, always, eternally ; Bg. 8. 14 ; Ms. 2. 96 ; 4. 150.

निज् 1 U. (नेदिते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach ; cf. निद.

निज् f. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निज् a. Censuring. —दं Poison ; (also निद्रा).

निद्रः 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, —न &c. See under निद्रश्. निदाघः [निद्र-आघोरि वञ्च र्वंकादि-कृतं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the month of जेष्ठ and आषाढ) ; निदाघमिहिरज्जालाशतैः Bv. 1. 16 ; निदाघकालः समुपागतः पिये Rs. 1. 1 ; Pt. 104 ; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration. —Comp. —करः the sun. —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, balter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf. -3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause ; निदानमिहवाकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1 ; अथवा चलनारंभे निदानं क्षयसंपदः Si. 2. 94. -4 A cause in general ; सुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 5. -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease. -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts. —Comp. —स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [नि-दिह्] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. —घा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निध्वै.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out &c. ; see निदिश.

निदिश p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction ; वाक्येभ्यं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14 ; स्थिते निदेशे वृषगा-दिदेश R. 14. 58 ; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदिश्व a. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region

निद्रश् Caus. 1 To show, point out ; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example ; of. निदर्शन. -6 To introduce, cause to enter. -7 To show oneself to (a person).

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring, announcing. -3 Teaching. —तं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence,

बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration ; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2 ; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुवचनं नरः Si. 2. 50 ; R. 8. 45. -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). —ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined :—निर्देशना । अभवत्स्तुनेव उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10 ; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness ; प्रजाय-सुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3 ; निद्रासुप्तां शिवम् Mā. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. —Comp. —अलस a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep ; निद्रालसा बहिर्णः V. 3. 2. —भंगः awaking. —तृक्षः darkness. —संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleepy, asleep. —लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [निवर्तयन् वस्मात् ; Up. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent ; अहो निधनता सर्वपादमासृष्टं Mk. 1. 14. —नः —नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss ; स्वधर्मं निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35 ; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधनं कलयसि करवाले Uāt. 1 ; कल्पतिव्यपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्यारूपमेतर्न Bh. 2. 16 ; Pt. 1. 21 ; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence ; receptacle. —नः The head of a family. —नं Family, race. —Comp. —कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. —क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence poverty ; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, pot or set down ; शिरसि निधानेन जलियुद्धं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निद्धे विजयांस्तं चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनति निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिल-निहितं रजः क्षितौ Gha. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground) ; Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे.

7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up.

-12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानमभिविज सागरावरं R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18 ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -5 Hoard, store, property, wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे किं] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जलं, तौर्यं, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see तपोनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. —Comp. —ईशः —नयः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [निराधुवनं हस्तपादादिबाल-नम्र] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशय-मधुरिणुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, Si. 11. 18 ; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्य 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at ; अंगुलीयकं निध्यायंती M. 1 ; Si. 8. 69 ; 12. 40 ; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on. निध्यानं Seeing, beholding, sight. निध्यानः Sound.

निनंष्टु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोऽसौ तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15 ; R. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. —नं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयन् See under निनी.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्दः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाहः A water-jar to be put in to the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline ; चक्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयन् 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निन्द 1 P. (निन्दति, निन्दित ; प्रणिन्दति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn ; निन्दि रूपं हृदयेन पार्थिवी Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निन्दती स्वा-नि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक a. [निन्द-बुद्धि] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा [निन्द-भवि-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; राज-स्तुतिर्मुखे निन्दा K. P. 10 ; परं, वेद . 2 Injury, wickedness. —Comp. —स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निन्दित p. p. [निन्द-क] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, deepicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निध a. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निन्दुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः-पं A water-jar. —पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ठः, निपठनं, निपठितः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate ; देवास्तदन्ते हरमुद्धमार्थं कि-रीटवद्भ्राजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92 ; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति मद्मलिन-कपोलनितिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot ; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place ; अम्यहितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). —Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,

throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; ताते निपात्य सह बंधुजनाक्षितेयैः Mo. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पंचविंशतिरजंता निपात्येते Sk.

निपातनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down. निपात्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, slighting ; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descending, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death ; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional ; एते निपातः, निपातोर्यं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable ; see P. 1. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन a. Killing, destroying. -नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down ; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, slighting ; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying ; R. 11. 21.

निपलान् ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss ; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189 ; दंतच्छेदं धियतमेन निपीतारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle ; गाहंसां महिषा निपानसालिलं जुगैर्बुद्धस्ताडितं S. 2. 6 ; H. 1. 172 ; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीति f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble ; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace ; शरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing ; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Harting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful ; वयस्य निमर्गनिपुणः श्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.) ; वाचि निपुणः ; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -जं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely ; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबध् 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter ; आरमयंतं न कमणि निबध्नेति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41 ; 9. 9 ; 14. 7 ; 18. 17 ; Ms. 6. 14 ; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet ; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect ; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange ; हेम-निबद्धं चक्रं, पापाण्यव्यवद्धः कृपः &c. -5 To write, compose ; मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबध् 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness ; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work ; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिनिबंधं चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support ; धूर्वा विता-

महोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -2 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay ; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीव्योकर्य U. 3 ; यस्त्वनिबंधमकीनस्य मनसा द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection ; ते त्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 1. 14 ; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation ; वाचयतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c. ; प्रत्यक्षाः 3 अनिबंधनं causeless, accidental ; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle ; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement ; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment ; सद्भूतिः सजिबंधनः Si. 2. 112 (where निबंधन means a treatise also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबंधन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) हृण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.) ; Ki. 2. 43 ; Mv. 3. 37. -जं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter ; N. 1. 131.

निबिड् a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult ; Ku. 3. 59. See निविड्.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn ; निबोध साधो तव चेतकुतूहलं Ku. 5. 52 ; 3. 14 ; Ms. 1. 68 ; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क्] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling ; उद्बुद्धमुखकनकाञ्जनिभं वह्नी. Māl. 1. 40 ; अो चद्रनिभानना &c. -भः -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at ; निभात्य भूयो निजगोरिमाणं ना नाम मानं सहस्रैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176 ; or यस्मां न भूमिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलरविदंभं दंभेति पदं कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception. निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अ-स्थंभित). -2 Gone, past.

निष्प्रत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; चित्ता निष्प्रत Bhāg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निष्प्रत भूत्वा Pt. 1; नभसा निष्प्रतेंदुना R. 8. 15. 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (*a*) Still, silent; निष्प्रतद्विरेकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b*) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिष्प्रता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Māl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest; humble; अनिष्प्रतकरेणु विषेणु Me. 68, प्रणामनिष्प्रता कुलधुरिण Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; निष्प्रतकिञ्जल्कं गतया Git. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -त Modesty, humility. -त ind. 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Me. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निम्दः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निम्त्र 10 A. To invite, call, summon; निम्त्रो निम्त्रिताश्चैनमभिजगुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

निम्त्रण 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -Comp. -पत्र 1. An invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमस् 6 P. 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा हृदयेनोपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तर्न् तथा निमज्जतोऽपस्तदाज्ञो दातुमतीच्छको Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; श्लोके सुदुश्चरितं न्यसांशोत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Git. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमग्र *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); बलमीकार्थनिमग्रमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निमग्रस्य परोराशो, चित्तानिमग्र &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कांतातरेः सार्धं मन्वेष्टं धिक् निमज्जयु Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); हृत् निमज्जनमुपैति सुधावा N. 5. 94; एवं संसारमग्ने उन्मज्जनमिमज्जने Mb.

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Prior (निमानं = मन्वे Sk.).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद क Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सत्यसाच्चिन्म Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितुं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादपरारहेषोऽथोदकस्येव बलितं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पदयानि विपरीतानि केन Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमितिचोपमातकः S. 3; निमित्तं, निमित्तेन. निमित्तान् 'because of', 'on account of.') -Comp. -अर्थः the infinitive mood (ingram). -आदात्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. -कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. -कालः a specific time. -कृत् *m.* a crow. -धर्मः 1. expiation. -2. an occasional rite. -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमिदल *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष 6 P. To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

निमिष *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -Comp. -कृत् *f.* lightning. -रश्मि *m.* a fire-fly.

निमेषका 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमील नरोत्तममिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोप-

निमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजाणां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेणे जांबलकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; गौर्निमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. -Caus. 1 To shut, close; उन्मलितानि वृष्टिर्निमीलितवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यामिमलितनयनं बालिनी S. 9. 11; लोलोपणं न्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनश्चित्रया वरा से Git. 4; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं ind. Down to the root; निमूलकार्षं कथति.

निमेयः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चाकि-तहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; R. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -गं 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिव सालिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; R. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिबिडितव-क्षयकानिम्नोत्तमाभिः Māl. 4. 10. -Comp. -उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. -गतं a low place. -गः a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निम्बः A tree with bitter fruits; आम्रं छिरवा कुठारेण निम्बं पस्विचरेत्तु यः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिञ्चेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Rām. -Comp. -तकः 1. the Mandāra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निबू *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime). निबूकः The common lime.

निम्लुक्तिः *f.*, निम्लोचः Sunset. निर्यन्त्रण —जा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनिर्यन्त्रणाऽपुत्रो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनिर्यन्त्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

निर्यन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकुर्यान्नियताः

शब्द Bg. 7. 20 ; (सुतां) शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5. 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, enspend, hold in (as breath, &c.) : Ms. 2. 192 ; न कथञ्चन द्यौःनः प्रकृतिं स्व नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not suppress or conceal,' &c.-3 To offer, शिवः को नः कुल निवपनानं नियच्छतोति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish chastise: नियतपञ्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. -5 To regulate or direct in general ; लोकं नियस्यत इवात्मदशालेख S. 4. 2. -3 To attain, obtain ; नालज्जप्रयासंन मोक्षमर्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8 To place upon. —Caus. (नियमयते) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयति विमर्गप्रस्थितानात्तद्वदः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 ; R. 5. 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve ; छायादुर्मनियमितार्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained.-2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed. -3 Abatemious, temperate. -4 Attentive, intent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled, sure ; Pt. 1. 284. (*b*) Fixed ; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite. -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant ; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c.) ; S. 7. 20. —*ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad) ; नियतिबलात् Dk. ; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियतु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver. Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check ; वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms. 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage ; नयमेकांततो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity ; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions), R. 1. 94 ; Ki. 5. 40 ; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 23). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a *yam* q. v. : शौचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहः । इतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविप्रकारिणो S. 1 ; R. 15. 74. -14 (in Mtm. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional: विधिरत्यंतमग्रामो नियमः पात्रेके सति. -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *in yoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Oomp. —निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. —पत्रे a written agreement. —विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual ; Ku. 1. 60. —स्थ *a* observing penance : Ku. 5. 13. —स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing ; restraining, subduing ; नियमनादुसतां च नराधपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, limitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. -4 Guiding, governing. —कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen ; Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियतन See नियत.

नियुज् 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute, order (with loc.) ; यन्तां विधेयविषये ममवाञ्छितं Mā. 1. 9 ; असाधुर्दृष्टिं तत्र भवान् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मं नियुक्तं

S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness (as horses). -5 To employ, engage. -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. —Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to ; (स्मरं) वयुवा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge ; Bg. 3. 1 ; प्रश्नकर्माणं मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृशेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To use, employ ; Pt. 1. 72 ; Ku. 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to ; श्रमाय मां नियोजयति Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorized, appointed. -3 Permitted to raise issue ; see नियोग (7) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited. —कः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो-नियोगक्रिययास्तुक्तं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽपीयतामिति S. 1. 'त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्नुयं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वश्रु ; of. Ms. 9. 59 : —देवराज्ञा सविडाद्वा क्रिया सम्यक् निशुक्रया । प्रजयित्वाविर्गताया संतानस्य परिसृजे ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot शत्रु and पुत्राश्रु on the widows of विजिबर्षी in this way).

नियोगिण *a.* 1 Appointed, employed. -2 Authorized. —*m.* An officer, dependent, minister, functionary.

नियोगः A lord master

नियोजन 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. —नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्य: One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्दयि कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यस्मिन् नियोज्यः S. 7. 4.

नियुत *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vāyn. -2 A praiser. —*f.* A line, row.

नियुत 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियुद्ध *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियुधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'nn', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निम् and cf. अ also. —Comp. —अज्ञ *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. —अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). —देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankā. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. —अकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विः Bhāṣ.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gt. 7; निरंकुशः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39.; विनयश्चयः सदैव निरंकुशः Mu. 3. 6. —ता self-will, independence. —अय *a.* sinless, blameless. —अय *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —अजिन *a.* skinless. —अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinted. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (—नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (—नः) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgā. —अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, unmatched, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (—यः) the Supreme Being. —अवय *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful. —अवय *a.* one who has lost one's way. —अनुकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (—ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. —अनुग *a.* having no followers. —अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. —अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. —अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपत्यैः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वत्वात्वादिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मृदे निरतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदयं निरतरबुद्धकठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8. sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (—र) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly. (परिस्वरस्य) कतिरिदं मम निरतरमंगमैः Ve. 3. 27; परिस्वजेत ज्ञयने निरतर Ra. 2. 11. -4. immediately. —अव्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. —अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. —अव्यय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ma. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अव्यय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. —अपप्रप *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. —अपराध *a.* 'guiltless,' innocent, faultless, blameless. (—यः) innocence. —अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. —अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वत्सिखेक्षमिनागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ma. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7. without purpose (—क्षः) indifference, disregard. —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-

regarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षित *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभि-मय *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to; स्वमुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अंशु *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. —अमोल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Māl. 5. 26. (—र) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (—यः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. non-sense. —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, non-sensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (—र) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु होत्यादि पूर्णैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (—इ) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवय *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवयवरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Māl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Māl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलम्ब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अव्यय *a.* eternal, immutable. —अज्ञान *a.* abstaining from food. (—नः) fasting. —अष्ट *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (—ष्टः) a horse twenty-four year's old. —अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, —अहंक्रुति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. —अहंक्रुत *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. —अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense or

a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. —2 ugly, deformed. —3. disguised. —4. unassuming, modest. (—रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. —2. deformed. (—तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. —2. especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. —3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. —2. steady, calm. —3. clear. —4. perspicuous. (—लः) 1. calmness, serenity. —2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रन्द *a.* not crying or complaining. (—न्दः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगम्य *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarous. —आह्वर *a.* 1. without drums. —2 without show, unostentatious. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear; R. 1. 63. —2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. —3 not causing pain. —4. unchecked, unhampered; Māl. 5. 34. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (—तः) the night. —आतृ *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. —2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केवामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनन्द *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. —2. having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (—पः) prosperity. —आत्रय *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. —2. unobstructed. —3. not molesting or disturbing. —4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशो नायं स्वर्गदेव्यहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. —2. untainted, pure. —3. guileless. —4. free from defects or blemishes. —5. full, complete. —6. infallible. —7. not liable to failure or misarrangement. (—यः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happi-

ness. (—यः) 1. a wild goat. —2. a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1. fleshless. —2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. —3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full stretched or extended; निरायतपूर्वकयाः S. 1. 8. —2. contracted, compact. —आयास *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. —2. not depending on another, independent. —3. self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि कं यामि शरणं Jag. (—ब) spike-nard. (—ब) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing. —2. deprived of sight. —3. deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. —4. invisible. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आश *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनो बभूवुदुमती निराश R. 6. 2. —2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आशक, —आशिक *a.* hopeless. —आशंक *a.* fearless. —आशिष *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. —2. without any desire, wish or hope. indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. —2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वसलता. —3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (—रः) fasting. —इग *a.* immovable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. —2. mutilated, maimed. —3. weak, infirm, frail. —4. barren. —5. without means or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. —6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —इति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. —इष्ट *a.* godless, atheistic. —इष्टं the body of a plough. —इह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. —2. inactive, (—हा), निरीकृतात्वं 1. inactivity. —2. indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. —2. narrow, contracted. (—स) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. —2. unable to answer, silenced. —3. having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities; विरतं गेयमुत्तुनिरस्य R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. —2. devoid of energy. (—ह) 1. absence of energy. —2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. —2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* water-

less. —उद्यम, —उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. —2. free from national distress or tyranny. —3. causing no affliction. —4. auspicious (as a star). —5. secure, peaceful. —उपनि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mn. 3. —2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपह्व *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निदुषह्वानि नः कर्मणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. —2. not causing any affliction or misery. —3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. —2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वेद्यापुत्र). —2. immaterial. —3. invisible. (—रूप) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. —2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. —2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः पुष्पी f. the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्षः *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). —2. devoid of all properties. —3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाब्जवरोदपि न Bv. 1. 115. —4. without attributes. —5. having no epithet. (—गः) the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृहो निर्गृहीकृत P. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. —2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. —2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. —3. alone, unassisted. (—यः) 1. an idiot, a fool. —2. a gambler. —3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. —2. unaccompanied, alone. —3. deserted, abandoned. —4. fruitless. (—कः) 1. a religious mendicant. —2. a naked devotee. —3. a gambler. —ग्रथिक *a.* clover. (—कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —गृह 1. a free market. —2. a crowded market. —घृण *a.* 1. cruel

merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. -घृणा cruelty. -शेष a. noiseless, still, calm. -जन a. tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert solitude, lonely place. -जर a. 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः-निर्जरसः). (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जरायु a. Ved. skinless. -जल a. 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -तृकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. -जितः a frog. -जीव a. 1. lifeless. -2. dead; जिता दधति निर्जीवं जिता दधति जीवितम्. -ज्ञाति a. having no kinsmen, alone. -ज्वर a. feverless, healthy. -द्वंद्व a. Sutra. -द्वय n. 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुखे विषेहि मयि निर्द्वयद्वंद्वं Git. 10; निर्द्वयरतिश्चमालसः R. 19. 32; निर्द्वयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106. -द्वय ind. 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दृश a. more than ten days old. -दृशन a. toothless. -दुःख a. 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. -दैन्य a. happy, comfortable. -दोष a. 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. -2. guiltless, innocent. -द्वय a. 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. -द्रोह a. not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वंद्व a. 1. Indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसर्वस्यो नियोगक्षेत्र आत्मभाव Bg. 2.45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. -धन a. without property, poor, indigent; रुद्रिनस्तुल्यवर्णोऽपि निर्धनः परिषुषते Chāṇ 82. (-नः) an old ox. -ता, -त्वं poverty, indigence. -धर्म a. unrighteous, impious, unholly. -धूम a. smokeless. -नमस्कार a. 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. -नर a. abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ a. without a guardian or master. -ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -नति a. going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. -नाशन, नाशित्व a. expelling, banishing. -निद्रा a. sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त a. causeless. -निमेष a. not twinkling. -शु a. without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल n. powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध a.

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3. unobscured. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. -बुद्धि a. stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुध a. unhusked, freed from chaff. -भक्त a. taken without food (as a medicine). -भय a. 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर a. 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; ब्रह्मभरानिर्भर-स्मरज्ञा R. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्भरपरिर्भासुतं बांछति Git. 5; परिस्मर्य निर्भरं Git. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5 full of, filled with (at the end of oomp.); आनंदं, गर्व &c. (-रः) a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (-रं ind.) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. -भाग्य a. unfortunate, unlucky. -भोग a. not fond of pleasures. -भुति a. without wages. -भक्षिक a. free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) ind. without flies, i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्भक्षिकं S. 2. 6. -भज्ज a. fatless, meagre. -भस्वर a. free from envy, unenvious. -भस्व a. fishless. -मद a. 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). -मनुज, मनुज्य a. tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मनु a. free from anger. -मम a. 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent (with loo.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्धु मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; मतेस्वर्धु निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. -मर्याद a. 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपुत्रनिर्मर्यादिवैभवं द्विरुदा-युधे Ve. 3. 82. -3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) ind. confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. -मल a. 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, un sullied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलतो-जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Me. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. tale. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः a crystal. -मशक a. free from gnats. -मांस a. fleshless. -मातृय a. uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग a. roadless, pathless. -मृदः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-दं) 1 large free market or fair. -मूल a. 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge

&c.). -3. eardicated. -मेघ a. cloudless. -मेघ a. without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह a. free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -मदन a. inactive, lazy, dull. -यज्ञ a. 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-जं) 1. zing out. -2. absence of restraint, independence. -यज्ञस्क a. without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -युक्ति f. 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. -युक्तिक a. 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. -यूय a. separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -यूय = नियम. -योगक्षेप a. free from care. -रक्त a. (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क a. (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. -रजस्क (नीरजस्क) a. see नीरज. (-रं) a woman not menstruating. -रजसो absence of passion or darkness. -रत (नीरत) a. not attached to, indifferent. -रंभ a. (नीरंभ) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. -रव a. (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. -रस a. (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां पयः न S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अल-व्यकलनीरसानां मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-रसः) the pomegranate. -रसन a. (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. -रज्ज्व a. (नीरज्ज्व) without lustre, faded, dim. -रज्ज्व, -रज a. (नीरज्ज्व, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीर-जस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. -रूप a. (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (-रं) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-रं) ether. -रोग a. (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. -लक्षण a. 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguish- ed. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspeotted. -5. having a white back. -लज्ज a. shameless, impudent. -लिंग a. having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लिप्त a. 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-रः) 1. N. of Krishna. -2. a sage. -लेप a. 1. unanointed, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. -लोभ a. free from desire or avarice

unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —दश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वचन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open. —वरं निरं *q. v.* —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वति व्यजन्तं H. 2. 165. —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वास *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irremediable. —2. acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, —विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6. recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निश्चिक्लपका ज्ञाज्ञानाविधिकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; नोच्चिन्ता प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समायौ Bh. 3. 61; V. 1. 23. —7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as वदत्. (—त्यं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विहार *a.* 1. unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. —3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (—रः) the Supreme deity. —विकास *a.* unblown. —विग्रह *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (—हः) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्मेरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्पकाज्ञिभय Chandr. 1. 2. (—रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिक्लित *a.* free from doubt or reflection. —विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insonible. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. —विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विहर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. —2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. —विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. —2. undisputed, universally acknowledged. —विवेक *a.*

Indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish. —विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 'a difference without distinction'; —2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवतनोलोचननिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपदिरासीत् R. 14. 22. —3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (—वः) absence of differences. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्व-गृहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थापयत H. 1; R. 5. 6.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes. —विष *a.* poisonous (as a snake); निर्विषा इन्द्रभाः स्मृताः —विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; यनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. —2. having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एव कार्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. —4. not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —बीज, बीज *a.* 1. seedless. —2. impotent. —3. causeless. —बीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes, निर्दूरुर्वीरतं P. R. 1. 31. —2. cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं शुक्रशोभाभित्तवशात् किमे तवेवायुं Ve. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless. —वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेदनं a weaver's shuttle. —वेर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (—रं) absence of enmity. —व्यजनं *a.* 1. straight-forward. —2. without condiment. (—नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. —2. quiet, calm. —व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. —व्यलोक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. —2. without pain. —3. pleased, doing anything willingly. —4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. —व्यग्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. —व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. —2. without fraud, true, genuine. —3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mā. 5. 12. —4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (—जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amar. 79. —व्यापार *a.* 1. without employ-

ment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. —2. motionless; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. —2. without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows. —हिमं cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless. —हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —हीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. —2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1. Engaged or interested in. —2. Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; घृणया* &c. —3. Pleased, delighted. —4. Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरत्यः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस्त 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्ताभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अज्ञाय तावदश्वेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांसि वेदो वरितो निरास्त्य Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; गृहान्निरस्ता न तेन वैवेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 To reject, repudiate, decline. —6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). —7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —8 To tear out, strip off. —9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन गृहान्निरस्ता R. 14. 84. —2 Dispelled, destroyed. —3 Abandoned, deserted. —4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो वेदो एरंडोपि दुमरायते H. 1. 69. —5 Discharged (as an arrow). —6 Refuted. —7 Vomited, spit out. —8 Uttered rapidly. —9 Torn out or destroyed. —10 Suppressed, checked. —11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). —12 Thrown off (as from a horse). —13 Offered, given; Mā. 9. 40. —14 Rejected, disallowed. —15 Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. —2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. —3 Spitting out. —4 Preventing or eating. —Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —रान *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरस्तन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 5. 47. —2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस अ. [निर्वृत्ता रसो यस्मात् प्रा० व०] Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (v.l. for निराक).

निराकुल अ. 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसमसूह-निराकुलबकुलकलापे Git. 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर also.

निराकु 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, condemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरण 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्यु अ. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर also.

निराकृत p. p. 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -Comp. -अन्योत्तर अ. irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृति 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग अ. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट अ. Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरक्ष.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (क-पित्थ).

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्ष 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्व) ... निरिक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दृयाहुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरिक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेणकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरिक्षक अ. Looking at, observing &c.

निरिक्षणं, निरिक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरिक्ष्य as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (धं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त अ. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. -क्त 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighaṇṭus by Yāska. -Comp. -कारः N. of the sage Yāska. -जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (= क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined: -निरुक्तिर्यतो नाम्नामन्या-र्थस्त्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशैश्चरित्विर्जने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषा-करः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭus.

निरुत्सुक अ. 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य देवानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध p. p. 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -Comp. -कंठ अ. having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. -शुद्धः obstruction of the rectum. -प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चिरवृत्ति-निरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurling, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्ध अ. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its शैलिक or etymological sense) ; यौनं काव्यिदृशवृत्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. -दः 1 Inherence (as of ' redness ' in the word ' red '). -2 (In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word. -Comp. -लक्षणा a lakṣhaṇa or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivakṣha or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; वृषविद्याय निरुद्धिमानता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 निरुद्धलक्षण q. v.

निरूप 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महर्षे देवा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं -गा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित p. p. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः f. 1 Definition (of an idea) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुद्धः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ज 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्जत अ. Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्जतिः f. Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,

adversity ; सा हि लोकस्य निर्र्मतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निर्मम *a.* Noiseless.

निर्ममनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्मम i P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4 ; हुतबहपरि-
खेवादाद्यु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Ra. 1. 27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; S. 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise ; अन्य-
दृक्किरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To re-
move ; as in निर्गतविज्ञः -4 To be
cured of a disease. -5 To come out
or appear (as a bud) ; S. 6. 3. -6 To
go away, disappear. -7 To be freed
from (with abl.). -8 To enter into or
attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्ममः Country, region, place.

निर्मगत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out,
appeared. -2 Gone away, departed.
-3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4
Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्ममः 1 Going forth or out, go-
ing away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure,
vanishing, passing away ; R. 19.
46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ;
कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्ममः प्रययौ K. 159. -4
Exit, issue.

निर्ममनं 1 Going out or forth. -2
A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-
keeper (?).

निर्मम्य *a.* Perceivable ; U. 4. 21.

निर्ममूः The hollow of a tree.

निर्मम्यने Killing, slaughter.

निर्ममटः -ट 1 A vocabulary, col-
lection of words. -2 A table of
contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्ममर्षण Rubbing, friction.

निर्ममर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. -क A den-
tifice.

निर्ममत्तः 1 Destruction. -2 A
whirlwind, a violent gust of wind,
hurricane. -3 The noise of contend-
ing winds (vapours ?) &c. in the
sky ; निर्वातोऽयः कुंजलनिर्वात् निर्वात्सुर्वात्नि-
र्वात्तैः क्षोभयामास सिंहात् R. 9 64 ; Ms.
1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145 ; (बायुना निहते
बायुर्गमनात् पतत्ययः । प्रबुधघोरनिर्वातो निर्वात इति
कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A
thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general
अहह दास्यो देवनिर्वातः U. 2.

निर्ममतनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्ममोः 1 A sound in general ; Vc.
4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling,
twanging &c. ज्यानिर्वातैः क्षोभयामास
सिंहात् R. 9. 64 ; भारतीनिर्वातः U. 3.

निर्जर्जल *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.
निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth,
appeared.

निर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat.
R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94 ; Y. 3. 292.
-2 To win, acquire by conquest ; Ms.
8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4
To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete vic-
tory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered com-
pletely, vanquished. -2 Acquired,
gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall,
cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent ;
शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4 ; R. 2. 13 ;
Sānti. 2. 17, 21 ; 4. 6. -रु 1 Burn-
ing cliff. -2 An elephant. -3 A
horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-
torrent ; स्वलनदुस्वरपरिवोतसो निर्झ-
रिण्यः U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 6. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतु &c. See
under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of
the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a
wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णिच 3 U. 1 To wash, clean,
purify ; R. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191 ; Ms.
6. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified,
cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated,
atoned.

निर्णिकिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expia-
tion, atonement ; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, wash-
ing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A
form, shape. -2 A bright or shining
garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णिकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2
Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णिकजः A washerman.

निर्णजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation,
atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry
away or off. -2 To determine, ascer-
tain, settle, decide, come to a deci-
sion, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपाय-
मात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk. ; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2
Complete ascertainment, decision,
affirmation, determination, settle-
ment ; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 28 ; Ms.
8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ;
हृदयं निर्णयमेव धारयति Ki. 2. 29. -3
Deduction, inference, conclusion,
demonstration (in logic). -4 Dis-
cussion, investigation, consideration.
-5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ;

सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a con-
clusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.)
Narration of events. -Oomp. -पादः a
sentence, decree, verdict (in law).
निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determi-
nation. -2 Positive conclusion, set-
tlement.

निर्णयिक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive
-2 Determining.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. -2 The
outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided ; de-
termined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *n.* Decisive, conclusive -*m.*
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A
guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, re-
ject ; धाना मस्यपान्यो मांसं झाकं चैव
न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove,
dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4
To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling,
unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the
faults of others. -3 Eavious. -4 A bu-
sive, slanderous. -5 Useless, un-
necessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, in-
toxicated.

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3
Shameless. -रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave,
cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -रं
Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, de-
stroying.

निर्दह 1. P. 1 To burn, consume.
-2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming.
-2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burn-
ing, consuming.

निर्दातु *m.* 1 A digger up of
weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A
husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2
Opened, split open ; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smear-
ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, indi-
cate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिष्टान् S. 7 ; अं-
गुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign,
give ; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालाम-
ध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, men-
tion, make a reference to. -4 To
foretell, predict. -5 To advise, re-
commend. -6 To tell, communicate.
-7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enu-
merate, specify, name. -9 To define,
determine. -10 To describe. -11 To
denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown,
indicated. -2 Specified, particulariz-
ed. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अनुक्तोप निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निर्देशक *a.* Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देश *m.* An authority, a guide.

निर्धारः-रण &c. see under निर्धु.

निर्धार 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धारः सति हरिचन्दने जलायः Si. 8 51; निर्धारद्वानामलग्नाभिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धारित *p. p.* 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धुतोऽधरजोगिमा Git. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धुतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुस्त्वा खलु पाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारण 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारण P. 11 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्बध् 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्बद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्बध् 1 Insisting upon, persisting, intentness, pertinacity, निर्बध्-तः

जातवशा (युक्ता) R. 5. 21; Ku. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्बध्-वृष्टः स जगद् सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्बधः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्बद्धेण See निर्बध्.

निर्भग्न *a.* 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट *a.* Hard, firm (हृद).

निर्भर्त्स 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्त्सन-ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भर्त्सित *p. p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षवीजवलेन निर्भौ R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाङ्गमं हि निर्भौ Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्भिकततुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्भिद्योपरि कणिकार-मुकुलान्यालीयते वदपदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्भिकततुः रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तान्तकदेशं निर्भिदे *ibid.* St. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिक *p. p.* 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भेदः 1 Boring, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्भेदाद्वृत्तेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः संक्षयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भेद्य *a.* 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

निर्भूति *f.* Ved Disappearing.

निर्भृश 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्भृश्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्भृशः, निर्भृशनं, निर्भृशः, निर्भृशनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. -दाव 1. = 2 above. -2. a churningstick.

निर्भृश्य *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -द्वयं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणीं हृदि V. 1. 9; यस्मादेव घुरेदाणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपा Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नातुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निर्मामोर्ध्वं नधुरां मधुराकृतिः B. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकाजननिर्मिते Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मिता टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चात्रकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vāt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयममात्र-निर्माणः (बालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदावलालनीयं Māl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; इरीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नन्दस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. -ण Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित *p. p.* 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः *f.* Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरत्नरुचिरा निर्मितमादृषी भारती कथे-र्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्मल्य *a.* Pure, clean, stainless. -त्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्मल्योन्मिश्रपुष्पदाननिकरे का वदपदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्मल्येषु वदपदानां रतिः Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; द्विमनिर्मुक्तयेयं चित्राचन्द्रमसो-रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, freed, liberated; B. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation.

निर्माकः 1 Setting free, liberating.

-2 A hide, skin; especially, the slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्माक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2;

निर्माक्षन् Liberation, deliverance
निर्मुल 10 U. To eradicate, extirpate.

निर्मूलन Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः 3b, 3. 72.

निर्मृज् 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.

निर्माजनं Cleaning, washing off; wiping out.

निर्मृष्ट *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मुष्टरुमोऽधरा S. D. 1.

निर्यत् 10 U. 1 To return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5. Ms. 11. 164.

-2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-लक्ष्मणयोर्वै स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Ram. -3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्या 2 P. 1 To go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

निर्याण 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणे निर्याणभ्रमेऽभिन्नं Dk 97; निर्याणनिर्यवृजं चलिर्त निर्यावी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो वृधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्यादि *f.* 1. Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्यापणं Banishing, expelling.

निर्यामः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्यासः—सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्यासपत्रिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्यहः 1 A pinnae, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वित-दिनिर्यहविदेकनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्दुह्य मन्वारणाख्य उपाश्रयः and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चावरोरणनिर्यहा Ram. -2 A chaplet,

crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्युचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्युठनं 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Tearing off.

निर्येखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्ययनी The slough of a snake.

निर्यच् 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain; वेदा निर्यक्तुमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word). -3 To relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To name, call.

निर्यचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

-3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्यप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle.

-2 To scatter, strew (as seed). -3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाम्यागतय वस्तारि वा महोक्षं वा निर्यपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्यपण *a.* (णी) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. —ण 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248. 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

निर्ययनी The slough of a snake.

निर्येण 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

निर्येणं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्यत् 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e. to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. —Caus. To banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्यासः, निर्यासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्यास only in this sense).

निर्यह 1 P. 1 To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. —Caus. 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage; यद्य निर्यसखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्याह्य S. 3. -2 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

निर्यहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्यहणं Ama-

ru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तस्मिन्निमित्तं कुक्कुरितनाटकस्येव अन्यमुखेऽन्यस्मिन्निमित्तं Mu. 6.

निर्याहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. -2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्याहः प्रतिपन्नस्तु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत् Mn. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

निर्याहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effecting. -2 Removing. —ण Accomplishment, completion; see निर्यहण.

निर्याहिन *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्या 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वधुर्जलाद्राप्यनेन निर्यावौ Si. 1. 65; स्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्याति मनोमनेऽभवज्जलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्याणदीपं किञ्च तैलवान् Subhāsh; निर्याणपुष्टिमयस्य वीर्यं संयुक्षयतीव वधुर्जेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. —Caus. (—वायपति) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R. 3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्त्यापूष एव तेष निर्यापयति शरीरस्यः Mā. 6. Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्याण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out; extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्याणवैरवहनाः प्रमादादीनां V. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. —ण 1 Extinction; R. 1. 131; ज्ञानेन निर्याणमामोति निरिष्य ह्वाणलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्याणमपि सत्येऽहमेतराय जयाश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्याणं S. 3. M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation, desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union, association, confluence. -11 The bathing of an elephant, as in अनिर्याण at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences. —Oomp. —पुराणं offering oblations to the dead (?). —एयिह *a.* almost

vanished or departed; sea underनिर्वा (3) above.—मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वाण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

निर्वापण 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral) -6 Allaying, alleviating, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैः स्वनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; क्षीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितु a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतु-निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद्व 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण p. p. 1 Deapondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मर्यादा-वत्स्य निर्विणः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, oloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवादिर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात quietude); निर्वेदव्याधि-भावेति ज्ञातोऽपि नमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्षणं वा सुलक्षणा न मदीक्षासंरक्षिं समेप्यति। अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलं किं कलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश्व 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विश्वति पदोवाच R. 6. 34; निर्विश्वविषयस्तेनः स दृशांतमुपेयिवाच R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. 3 To marry; निर्विश्वकामोऽस्मि नरेव

V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or need. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्ट वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्विशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृ 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्वाच मनुनीद्विचर्यः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वृ below.

निर्वृत p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृतौ स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Cesseed, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृति-मेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; B. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृति-समनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. —Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वृत्यमास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तन 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिव a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impurity. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain- ing, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहर्षनिर्व्यूढविस्मय Māl. 7; निर्व्यूढसाहिद्वधरोति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagad-dhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढ-स्तेऽपर्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढा संभाषणा-भारो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकरवं Māl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; of. निर्व्यूह.

निर्वाहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्वृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.). -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्वृण 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्वृरः 1 Taking away, removing. removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्वारिव a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्वृतिः f. Taking-out of one's way, removal.

निर्वृदः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपीनमुहकानपि च निरपातनिपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. —Comp. —निहारी the celestial Ganges.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिप्ये मृचिन् ग्रुधोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; युष्मास्वप्ये श्यलेवत् Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Glt. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from

(with abl.); मातुर्निलीयते कुष्णः Sk. —4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. —2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. —3 Hiding oneself. —4 Total destruction. —5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गतुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयन् 1 Settling in a place, alighting. —2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. —3 The act of going out.

निलीय *p. p.* 1 Melted or fused into. —2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. —3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. —4 Destroyed, perished. —5 Changed, transformed. —6 Full.

निवचने *ind.* Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; c. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् *f.* A valley. —**तत्** *ind.* Downwards; (also निवत्ता in this sense).

निवर् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). —2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; श्रुत्य पिंडोस्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्वरमुद्दिश्य) निवर्षेः सहकारमंजरी Ku. 4. 38. —3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवर्षन् 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. —2 Sowing. —3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवर्षनानि निवर्षसीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. —2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्युक्तं Mā. 9. 40; निवापदासिभिः R. 8. 86; निवापोजलः वितृणो 5. 8. 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. —3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर *a.* Preventing, warding off. —**रः** 1 One who prevents. —2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् 1. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति समं हारंणयानभिः S. 1. 26; निवासिष्यति मय्येष Bg. 12. 8. —2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. —3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. —4 To sojourn, pass the night.

—II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. —2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः *f.* A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation dwelling. —2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. —2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place; निवासस्थितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63; 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. —3 Passing the night. —4 A dress, garment. —5 Nightquarters. —6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसन्नि Si. 1. 1.

निवासनं 1 Residence. —2 Sojourn. —3 Spending time.

निवासिन् *a.* 1 Dwelling, residing. —2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. —*m.* A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. —2 To bear up, sustain, support; वेदाद्युद्धरते जगन्निवहते Git. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bb. 3. 37; so घनं, वैश्यं, कपोत &c. —2 N. of one of the seven winds. —3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात *a.* [निवृत्ते निरुद्धा वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 3. 17; 19. 42. —2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. —3 Safe, secure. —4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail —**तः** 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. —2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —**त्वे** 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिरुक्तपथि प्रदीप्य Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. —2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. —3 A secure spot. —4 A strong armour.

निवाकु *a.* Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ङ *a.* 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. —2 Firm, tight, fast; निविद्धो युधिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. —3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11. 15. —4 Gross, coarse. —5 Bulky, large. —6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the *cans.*) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितं होमवेलां गुरवे निवेद्यामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्यातिशेवा निवेद्यावः *ibid.*, R. 2. 68. —2 To declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यामि S. 1. —3 To in-

dicato, betray, show; शंकापरिग्रहनिवेद्याता Mu. 1; विंगवरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. —4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेद्यत् K. 367; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेद्यत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. —5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् *f.* Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. —2 Instruction, precept, direction. —3 Invocation.

निवेदक *a.* Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. —2 Delivering, entrusting. —3 Dedication. —4 Representation. —5 An offering or oblation. —**तः** An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित *p. p.* 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. —2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नवेद्य.

निर्विरा (ङ) श-स *a.* 1 Compact, close उरुनिर्विरासान्तेवभारखेवि Si. 7. 20. —2 Coarse, gross. —**त्त** A crooked-nose.

निर्विश 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat; नवानुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसनं) Si. 1. 19. —2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. —3 To enter; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. G. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. —4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. —5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मं निविशेत् वै Ms. 2. 8. —6 To marry (for निर्विश q. v.). —7 To alight, descend. —**Caus.** 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. —2 To put, place, keep; मनोनतं वाचि निवेक्षयति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. —3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. —4 To cause to settle in life, get married; द्यूधमितिप्रतिरथं ततथ निवेद्य S. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. —5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. —6 To draw, paint, portray; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितसखयोगा S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. —7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. —8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. —9 To introduce. —10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting upon. —2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. —3 Fixed or intent upon. —4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. —5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. —7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः *f.* Copulation, coition. (Ved.)

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; सेना-निवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

निविशेष a. Not different, alike. -वः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणामुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. -ता, -त A veil, mantle.

निवीतित्व a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9. 1 U. To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. -Caus. 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); पापान्निवारयति योजयते शिताय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयन्ती महतो ह्यनिवृतात् Ku. 5. 3. -1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दंशनिवारणश्च R. 2. 6. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत्त p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -त A veil, mantle, wrapper. निवृत्तिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्ति 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिषु सलिले निवर्तते मे ततो दुर्वयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तत सर्वसांस्वयं भक्षणार्त् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; जिह्वं तर्मास्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be free or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12¹ be reversed. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -Caus. 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Coming to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्वालेषो न चापि निवर्तते Śānti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तित्व a. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passions. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. वृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; प्राणाघाताजिह्वतिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्ट्य a. Whirling. -व्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. -व्यं Extent (व्याप्ति).

निवृद्धं Perseverance, energy; cf. निवृद्ध.

निश f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशठ a. Honest, candid.

निशब्द a. Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; निशम्ब येनां तपसे कुलोद्यतं Ku. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9; निशामय प्रियसासि Mā. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -त A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. -Comp. -नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरा इयति तनुकरोति व्यापारश्च शोक Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अदः, -अदनः 1 an owl. -2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अदकः bdellium. -अतिक्रमा, -अत्ययः -अंतः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a blind at night. (-ञ्च) the creeper called जतुका. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं 1 the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आरुषा -आह्वार turmeric. -आविः the evening twilight. -उत्तरमः end of night, day-break. -एतः a crane. -करा 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. -केतुः the moon. -गृह a bed chamber. -चर a. (-रा-रि f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Rāvaṇa. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment ; राममन्थशरणे ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरो R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. —चर्मन् *m.* darkness. —जलं dew, frost. —वृक्षिन् *m.* an owl. —निशं *ind.* every night, always. —पुष्पं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. —सुखं the beginning of night. —मृगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (रण). —विहारः a demon, goblin, a Rākṣasaa ; पञ्चक्रू रामनिशाचिह्नौ Bk. 2. 36. —वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p.p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 39. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp ; निशितनिगताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —तं Iron. —ता Night.

निशितिः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.).

निशादः A man of low caste ; see निषादः (निशादपुत्रः A pestle ; so शिला a mortar.)

निशादकः One of the seven Rūpakas in music. —कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेत् जनो अस्मिन् ; निशी, आधो यच् Tv.) Midnight ; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतविराजः R. 3. 15 ; Mc. 88; Māl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general ; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवन्ति कामिनः Re. 1. 3 ; Amaru. 11.

निशीथ्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter ; Māl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow) ; Mv. -2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —मघनी, —मर्दनी epithets of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable ; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. —Comp. —अंग *a.* firm. (—गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चरकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinate, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयेः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution,

resolve ; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim ; केषुकेषु करनिश्चया R. 12. 4 ; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p.p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also) ; अरावणमराम्बा जगदयेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). —तं Certainty, decision. —तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितीः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चये, निश्चयेणी A ladder, a staircase ; cf. निश्चयणी &c.

निश्चस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing ; of. निश्वास.

निष् 1 P. (निषति) To moisten, wet.

निष् 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on ; कंठे स्वयं ग्राहनिष्कृत्वाहुं Ku. 3. 7 ; U. 4. 18 ; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected ; Ku. 1. 10 ; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

नि 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver ; Si. 10. 34 ; Ki. 17. 36 ; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगमिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to ; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —*m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. (निषदिति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline ; उष्णालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषदण *p.p.* 1 Seated ; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast ; of. निषदण.

निषदणकं seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदन Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwell-ing. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. —नः=निषाद् *q. v.*

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market ; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. —री Night.

निषादित *p.p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining ; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —*m.* An elephant-driver ; Si. 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. —धाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note ; cf. निषाद्. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c. ; a mountaineer ; मा निषादं प्रतिष्ठं स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समः Rām ; R. 14. 52, 70 ; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman ; cf. Ma. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut ; गीतकलाविन्यासमिष निषादावुक्तं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिञ्च 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in ; R. 3. 26 ; S. 4. 13 ; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate ; निषिञ्चन्माधुमितां लतां कौर्दी च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means ' to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त *p.p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, im-pregnated.

निरेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion ; हस्र, सलिलनिषेकः Re. 1. 23. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling ; तैलनिषेकविद्युता R. 8. 38 ' a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed ; Ku. 3. 16 ; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिष्यः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. -2 To oppose, contradict, object to ; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid ;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं वृद्धमर्हति Ma. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract; व्यपेक्ष्यतावकाशेण रामस्तद्राक्षसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. —Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध p. p. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, atopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; इति निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं नमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay. निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. —n; A killer; as in बलवृत्तिनिषूदनः &c.

निषेध 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेधते अन्तमया विधिकं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यया यया तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरानं नितरां निषेधिता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विवतां निषेधितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334. निषेधक a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेधणं, निषेधा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेधित p. p. 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Korsha* or *Suvarṇa* of 16 *Māhas*). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 *Suvarṇas* q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —का A *Chāṇḍāla*.

निष्कस Caus. 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कसयन्निष्कसेतव्यं त्रियदाल-बाह्यपदिगणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीब-लोकाणिष्कसयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (इति) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी a. female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कृतः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कृतिः -टी f. Large cardamome (पला).

निष्कृष्ट 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कृष्टितं बिहगैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काक्षे-निष्कृष्टितं स्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्हृदितं Gangāshṭaka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कृष्टि p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Hoeking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick, Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कृष्टः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कृत.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

निष्कृत p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —नं Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāṣa P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -3 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे. -4 To atone, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the *Samekāras* or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्कृत्यः 1 Redemption, ransom; दुष्टो वृत्तं सुद्वेगेण पीतेनेवात्मनिष्कृत्य R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्कृत्यणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः f. Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decection. -2 Broth.

निष्टृ 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching.

निष्टप्त p. p. 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्टापः Burning, slight heating; Māl. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्टुर m. Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्टया a. Ved. Foreign, exotic.

—द्वयः An outcast, a *Chāṇḍāla* or *Mlecchobhā*.

निष्ठ a. [नि-स्था-क वत्त्वे] (Usual-ly at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तस्मिन्ने केने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to ; तमोनिष्ठः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ. —डा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठान्नं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; शास्त्रे निष्ठ Māl. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination ; अत्याहर्दिभरति महतामप्यपञ्चज्ञानिडा S. 4. v. 1. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) ; Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवृत् (i. e. त and लवृत्). -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठा a. Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित p. p. 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठान्नं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिवृ 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth ; S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14 ; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit ; Ms. 4. 132 ; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ङे) ष. -चं, निष्ठी (ङे) षन्, निष्ठीवत् Spitting out, spitting ; Rh. 1. 92.

निष्ठवत् p. p. 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out ; निष्ठवत्श्चरणोपयोग्यलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 76 ; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -त Spitting out.

निष्ठवतिः f. Spitting out.

निष्ठुरे a. [नि-स्था-उत्त्वं वत्त्वे] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things) ; व्यचसायः मतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरा R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Centumelious. -र A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ठा, निष्ठात a. [नि-स्था-क वत्त्वं] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert ; निष्ठातोपि च

वेदति साधुत्वं नेति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Si. 8. 63 ; Y. 1. 321 ; Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished ; Māl. 10. 24 ; (निःशंक विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्व a. 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of ; अरवि-पर्यन्तश्चक्रेनिष्पत्तः S. 7. 7 ; एषा विदूरीभवतः सधुदास्तकानना निष्पत्तीव भूमिः R. 13. 18, Ns. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16 ; Ku. 3. 71 ; Ms. 69. -2 To fall away. —Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected ; निष्पद्यते च सत्त्वानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. —Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare ; त्वं निष्पमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयति Pt. 5.

निष्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth, Production. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व) ; Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation ; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready. **निष्पादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplishing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing ; causing.

निष्पद् a. Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिष्ट 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms ; (तं) निष्पिष्टेयं शितैः क्षिप्तं पूर्णं कुम्भमि-वांभसि Mb. ; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्राः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise ; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. —Caus. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट p. p. Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out ; निष्पीडितं दुःकरकंदल-जो दुःसकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव a. Certain. —षः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पेषः, -निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing ; युजांतरनिष्पेष Ve. 3, Māl. 8. 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction ; R. 4. 77 ; Mv. 1. 34 ; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्पवाणं, णि n. New unbleached cloth ; युगलं Dk.

निस् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c. ; (for examples see under नि). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) ' out of ', ' away from ' ; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशिकि ; or (b) more usually ' not ', ' without ', ' devoid ' of (having a privative force) ; निःशेष ' without a remainder ' ; निष्कल, निर्जल &c. N. B. (In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र before vowels and soft consonants (see निश्), to a visarga before sibilants, to श before ह् and च्, to ष् before क् and प् ; cf. दुस् -Comp. —कंदक (निष्कंदक) a. 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. —कंद (निष्कंद) a. without edible roots. —कपट (निष्कपट) a. guileless, sincere. —कष (निष्कष) a. motionless, steady, immoveable ; निष्कषचामराशिराः S. 1. 8 ; Ku. 3. 48. —कषण (निष्कषण) a. merciless, pitiless, cruel. —कल (निष्कल) a. 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4. maimed. (-ः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmā. (लाक्षी) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. —कलक, -कलमष (निष्कलक) a. stainless, spotless. —कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) a. free from dirt or impure passions. —काम (निष्काम) a. 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-न ind.) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —कारण (निष्कारण) a. 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो षुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-न ind.) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —कालकः (निष्कालकः) a. penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —कालिक (निष्कालिक) a. 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin-

cible (अजय्य). -किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -किल्बिष (निष्किल्बिष) *a.* sinless, faultless. -कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ' to cut off completely, exterminate'; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाहिमं Sk.). -कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -कुज (निष्कुज) *a.* still, silent; U. 2. 16. -कृत (निष्कृत) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. -केशर्य (निष्केशर्य) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -कौशाचि (निष्कौशाचि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausambi. -क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निष्क्षत्र), -क्षत्रिय (निष्क्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. -क्षेपः (निष्क्षेपः) = निक्षेप q. v. -चक्रं (निष्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. -चक्षुस् (निष्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. -चत्वारिंश (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty -चित (निश्चित) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. -चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. -चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. -चेद (निश्चेद) *a.* motionless, powerless. -चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -छिद्म् (निश्छिद्म्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छिद्म्). -छिद् (निश्छिद्) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. -तत्तु *a.* having no offspring, childless. -तैद्, तंदि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. -तमस्क, तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; S. 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -तल *a.* 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलापर्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-लर) *a.* pill, round ball. -तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. -शिरः wheat. -रत्न *a.* crystal. -तुषित *a.* 1. husked. -2. made thin. -3. abandoned. -तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. -त्रय *a.* impudent, shameless. -त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty; निर्विशानि वर्णाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-शः) *a.* sword. -श्रुत् *m.* a sword-bearer. -त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

-पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) *a.* woman having no husband and no sons. -पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्राकृ' to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति सुगं व्याघः (सपुत्रस्य शरस्य अपराधं निर्गमनं निष्पत्रं करोति Sk.); एकश्च सुगः सपत्राकृतोऽप्यथ निष्पत्राकृतोऽप्यतत् Dk. 165; so योती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मरमानाननङ्गजा। तिर्यग्ध्वं यद्वासोत्तन्निष्पत्राकरोत्तजगत् Bv. 2. 132.] -पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-द्) *a.* vehicle moving without feet. -पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. -परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -परिच्छद् (निष्परिच्छद्) *a.* having no retinue or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -परिहार (निष्परिहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. -पर्यत (निष्पर्यत), -पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. -पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter (-चः) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. -पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. -प्रकप (निष्प्रकप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. 2. without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7); निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. -प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. -प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. -प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. -प्रति (ती) कार (निष्प्रति-ती कार). -प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमाप-दुपरिधत्ता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted, (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -प्रतिघ्न (निष्प्रतिघ्न) *a.* un- hindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78 -प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. -3. apathetic. -प्रतिभान (निष्प्रति-

भान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -प्रतीप- (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). -प्रत्यक्ष (निष्प्रत्यक्ष) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded; Mal. 9. 45. -प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. -प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. -2. powerless. -3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. -प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. -प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2. causeless, groundless. -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-रं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful; futile; निष्फलारभयत्ता Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word). -5. seedless, impotent. (-ला-त्ती) *a.* woman past child-bearing. -फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. -शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितुमा-रेभे K. 135. (-द्दः, द्दं) silence, a calm. -शमः (निःशमः) uneasiness, anxiety. -शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. -शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) *a.* a retired place, solitude; अरण्यं निःशलाके वा मन्त्रयेद्विभाषितः Ms. 7. 147. -शरप *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. -शोधय (निःशोधय) *a.* washed, pure, clean. -श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. -2. unhappy. -श्रेयस *a.* the best, most excellent. (-सः) an epithet of Śiva. (-सं) 1. final beatitude, absorption; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception. -4. happiness (in general), welfare. -संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-रं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to; यज्ञिःसंग-स्त्वं फलस्यानन्तस्य Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unselfishly. -संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. -सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. (स्वं) 1. absence of power

or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. -संतति (निःसंततिः) -संतान (निःसंतान) a. childless. -संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध) -संदेह (निःसंदेह) a. see निःसंशय. -संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) a. having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. -संपत्न (निःसंपत्न) a. 1. having no rival or enemy; वन-चिरकलपो निःसंपत्नो जातः V. 4. 10. -2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. -सम (निःसम) ind. 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2 wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपात) a. affording no passage, blocked up. -(सः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. -संवाध (निःसंवाध) a. not contracted, spacious, large. -सार a. 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. ता 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. -सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) a. immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मपदं 3. 97. -स्नेह (निःस्नेह) a. 1. not unctuous or greasy, without uncton or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (-हा) lin-seed. -स्वद्व (निःस्वद्व, or निःस्वद्व) a. motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. -स्यूह (निःस्यूह) a. 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तुविशेष-निःस्यूहः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. -स्व (निःस्व) a. poor, indigent; नेस्वो वदि शतं Sānti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. -स्वादु (निःस्वादु) a. tasteless, insipid.

निर्मात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (सङ्घ).

निःसृदन p. p. Killing, destroy-
ing. -नं Killing, slaughter; cf. निःसृदन.

निःसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वाभिना निःसृजोऽपि मुदो दास्याद्विमुच्य-
ते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निःसृज्.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition; निःसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 3f; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निःसर्गतः, निःसर्ग 'by nature', or 'naturally'. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध a. innate, inborn, natural.

-भिज् a. different by nature; निःसर्ग-
भिजास्यद्वैकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. -विनीत a. 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निःसृष्ट p. p. 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. -अर्थ a. to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; See S. D. 86, 87. 'हृती' a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तक्षिणं निःसृष्टार्थ-
दूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमेवा कार्यं साधयति वा).

निःस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निःस्तब्ध a. 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निःस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निःस्तु 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निःस्तीर्णां प्रति-
ज्ञासरित् Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निःस्तरंति Subhāsh. ; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. -Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निःस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पार-
गमन).

निःस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसारं त्वं निःस्तारयस्व न दुर्बल्यसि Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निःस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निःस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निःस्तीर्णं p. p. 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निःसृष्टी Cardamoms.

निःस्नायः Residue of articles after a sale.

निःस्पन्द a. Immoveable, steady. -वः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निःस्तोदः Pricking; astringing.

निःस्यं (व्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping,

dripping, streaming, oozing; बल्ल-
शिखानिःस्यं दूरं कितः S. 1. 14 -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 21; Māl. 3. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिःस्यं दू-
चावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16 70; मृदुनि-
स्यं दूरं खपोः 10. 57; Ms. 42. -4 Ne-
cessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निःस्यंदिन् a- 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसानिःस्यं दी साडमाना-
लोक्यते S. 7.

निःस्त्रवः, निःस्त्रवः 1 A stream, tor-
rent. -2 The soup of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निःस्वनः, निःस्वानः, निःस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Ra. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निःस्वन in this sense).

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; Ra. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्थ-
तया निहन्तुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; देवं निहन्त्य
कुर्वन् पौषमात्मसङ्कषा Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2 -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिवृत्तात् पञ्चा-
स्पदं तिष्ठतं निहन्त्यने Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. -Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत p. p. 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहन्तं Killing, slaughter.
निहन्तु a. 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.
निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See निहार.

निहित p. p. 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; ap-
plied to. -4 Inset, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as
dnet). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन a. Low, vile. -नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह् 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; वे-
द्या निह्नुतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरित् Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्वः Māl.

1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atone-ment, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तर an evasive reply. -वादिन् *m.* a defendant or witness who perivicates or gives evasive replies.

निह्वन 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वत *p. p.* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्वति: *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निहादः A sound; of निहृद्.

नी 1 U. (नयति ते, निनाय निवे, अनेषत्; अनेद, नेषति ते, नेतु, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजा ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नयेन वसति पयोयुक्ता V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतलं कां नीत सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ma. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) -6 To spend or pass (as time); वेनामंदमर्ते दलद्वारं वेदिनाय-नायित Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासां कनि-चित् Me. 2; संबिष्टः कुशज्ञाने निशां नि-नाय R. 1. 95. -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयद्वनं: K. 143; नीत-स्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ. v. c. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjec- tion, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दास्यं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Śūdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to indict punish- ment upon, to punish; पुनश्च तां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, de- cide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारस्येन्द्रियः Y. 2. 19; गवं शास्त्रेषु भिक्षेषु बहुधा नी-यते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतोल्लेखयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यमुक्यातर्धस्य सुगु- पद् 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रं नयते Sk. -Caus. (नयति ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr.

of agent); तेन मां सरस्तरिमायत् K. 38. -Desid. (नयति ते) To wish to to carry &c.

नी *m.* (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनाणी, अग्रणी.

नीत *p. p.* [नी-कर्मण क] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीति: *f.* 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आजर्जं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मेदयः परलान्निह्वये नीति-रित्यनी Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, moral- ity. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Rel- ation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् *a.* 1. one versed in poli- tics, a statesman, politician. -2. pruden- t, wise. -दोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, politi- cal economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of moral- ity or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञानं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् *a.* 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीयः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश *a.* See निकश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षण Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (शकपरीक्षा- साधनं).

नीच *a.* [निकृष्टतमी शोभां चिनोती, नि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ma. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Low, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; वारयते न खलु विप्रभयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य मोक्षरगतेः सुखमास्यते कैः 5; Bv. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -च The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a low or vulgar expression. -उच्चरते an epicycle. -उपगत *a.* situated low in the sky. -ग *a.* 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. -गा a river. -ग) water. -ग्रहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion; -योनि *a.* of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -ज्रं a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचरु *a.* 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच(चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् *m.* 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश्च *ind.* See नीचैश्च below.

नीचा *ind.* Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकु 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an ac- cent.

नीचीन *a.* Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैश्च *ind.* (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्निष्ठ-रूपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Mo. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वा-स्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः संस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोण्याति Amaru. 67; नीचैश्चुदात्तः P. 1. 2. 30; -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनायादुद्वयत R. 3. 34. -*m.* N. of a mountain; नीचैराह्वयं गिरिमाधिवसे-च्छत्र विभ्रातस्तौ: Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः *f.* slow pace. -मुख *a.* with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [नितरां भ्रियते धृ ह्रस्विक् दीर्घः इत्क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (घं) [नितरां भ्रियते धृ ह्रस्विक् दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circum- ference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप *a.* Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः पदीपायते Mā. 5. 14; सिन्धोः च खड्गपण्डनं यत्र नीपं

चपुनं Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. -5 The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Up. 2. 13] 1 Water; नीरानिर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीरः). (-जः) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -जः a cloud; धीरश्चनिभिरलं ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si. 4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -मियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज (निर-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्याश्च सुकुम्भदीधितिश्चाननीराजितजयं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठान्तस्तले Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship); नानायोगसमाकीर्णं नीराजितहयद्विजः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Āsvinā before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (लाली f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः भयति शिखरं दूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army, of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain, N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवविधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Rāgini. -ले. f. du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली). -ले 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dya. -6 Darkneea. -Comp. -अश्वः a goose. -अंगः the Śārāsa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना, -अंजसा lightn-

ing. अजं-अंजुजं, -अंजुजन्म n., -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अश्वः a dark cloud. -अंबर a. dressed in dark-blue clothes. (-रः) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अश्मन् m. a sapphire. -उत्पलः the blue stone, lapis lazuli. -कंठः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Śiva. -3. a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (-ठः) a radish. -अक्ष-रुद्राक्ष q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -ग्रीवा an epithet of Śiva. -छदः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -जं blue. steel. -तदः the coconut tree. -तालः, -तक्षः the Tāmāla tree. -पंकः, -कं darkneea. -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्रः the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं), -पद्मं the blue water-lily. पिच्छः a falcon. -पुटिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -मः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योच्चितनीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire-fly. -मुत्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkneea, dark mass, thick darkneea; निशाशाकक्षतनीलराजया R. 1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple. (-त्ता) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epithet of Śiva; S. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण a. dark-blue, bluish. (-वर्णः) a radish. -वसन, -वासस् a. dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलावरः. -वृत्तं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -का 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to z of European Algebra). नीलं (लां) छुः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jaakal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीलीरसपरिपूर्णं महामांढ्रमासीत् Pt. 1. एको यद्वस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्धरा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग a. firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour

of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentator of indigo. -भांहे an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Up. 3. 1.] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः छुकर्भ-कोटरदुस्वप्नप्रस्तखणामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारकः).

नीविः, -वी f. [निव्ययति निवीवते वा णिङ् इ; cf. Up. 4. 135] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभि-क्षां न वच्यं नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविचंधोच्छु-सनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिविते तु करे भियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10; 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Śūdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् m. Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीत्र Ses नीत्र.

नीशारः [निशु पञ्च द्विर्धः] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [नि. ह कर्मणि षच् द्विर्धः] 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9; अस्तश्लोकगहनं नु विवस्वानाविशेष जलधिं नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1. 8, 53, 9. 15. 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं स्वेतस्स्यात्किमन्यदितोऽप्यथा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवर्धित्वेय कलत्रं Dk; see किं नु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward

नु I. 2 P. (नीति, प्रणीति; नुत; caus. नावति; desid. नुवृति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नु-नाथ Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112, १०० नृ.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout.
-II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.
सु (सू) p. p. Praised, extolled &c.
सु. f. Praise. -m. 1 A weapon.
-2 Time.

सुति: f. 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परशुमनुसिनि (v. 1.) स्वान् सुमान् रूपायतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

सुह 6 P. (सुहति) To hurt, kill.
सुह 6 U. (सुहतिने, सुच or सुच, प्रगुदति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मंदं मंदं सुहति पवनश्चासुहलो यथा ह्यं Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदस्वया सुहमसुहमं तमः Si. 1. 27; केयूरबोधोद्युसितैरेनोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -WITH उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

सुत (सू) p. p. 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

सुव a. (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

सु 6 P. (सुवति) To praise &c. see सु.
सूतन, सूतन a. [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् सु-रदेषश्च] 1 New; नूतनो राजा संपाज्ञापयति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange. नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

सून् ind. 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि सून् ह्यकोपयद्विस्ववि ज्वलन्मये ह्यवांशुराज्ञो S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

सूतुरः-र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न दि चूडामणि पादे सूतुरं सूति धार्यते H. 2. 71.

सू [नी-अर्द्धिच; of. Up. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नूत or नूत) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61. 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pic of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिनां विग्रहो यान् Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -कपालं mau's skull. -केशरिन् m. 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation;

of. नरसिंह -चक्रम् a. Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-m.) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. -जलं human urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मम् m. an epithet of Kubera. -नमन a. to be saluted by men (as gods). -पः [नृ पति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, i. e. a sixth, eighth &c part of grain. -2. a prince. -अंगनं (नं) a royal court. -अस्त्रः N. of a sacrifice (Rājāsanya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आरमजः a prince, crown-prince. -आभीरं, मानं music played at the royal meals. -आमयः con. assumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -गृह a royal palace. -नीतिः f. politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेद्यांगनेव वृषनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. -मियः the mango tree. -लक्षम् n., लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -लिंगपर a. 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). -बलुभा 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. -शासनं a royal grant or edict. -संश्रय a. seeking the protection of a king. -सुता the musk-rat. -सभं, सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. -पथा a royal or main road. -पशु a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. -पीतिः f. Ved. protection of men. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see वयज्) -युग्मं = मिथुनं q. v. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -बाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -वे-हनः N. of Siva. -वृन् 'wan's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सव्य (वृषव्य) the hall of sacrifice. -सद् (वृ) m. the Supreme Being. -सिंह, हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनं, सेना an army of men. -सौमः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59. -सुख a. Making happy. -स्यः An epithet of Krishna. -स्य Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth. -सुवत् ind. Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

सुगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

सुत 4 P. (सुवति, प्रवृत्ति, नृप) 1 To dance, move about; हृत्पति सुवति-जनेन समं सति Gt. 1; लोलोमी पवति महोत्पलं ननत् Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. Caus. (नर्तयति) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमांशे मांशांशे किमपामतो नर्तयति मां Bh. 3. 6; तलिः शिज्जवल्लसुभगेनर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (caus.) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; नरद्विरानर्तित-नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

सुत् a. Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

सुतिः f. Dancing, dance.
सुतः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

सुतं, सुतं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, हृत्पादस्याः स्थितमतिरतां कांतं M. 2. 7. सुतं मयुरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -मियः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing-hall. -स्थान a stage, dancing room.

सुप, सुपति, सुपाल &c, see under सु.
सुशंस [नृ सति हितति शंस-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

सुशंस्य a. Wicked, malicious. -सुस Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजन् Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ m. [नी तृ] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75. 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्च स्य स्यन् स्यस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An indicator (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नयते वा अनेन नी-हृत्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; मयेन युधिष्णिनेत्रा कथार्यं कुटुंबिना Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रं क्रमेणोपरोह सूर्य R. 7. 39 (where

some commentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'. -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजन a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अक्ष, -अभक्ष n. tears. -अभिरक्षदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपचं the almond fruit. -औषधं collyrium. -कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -उद्वि the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -चारि n. tears. -पर्यंत a. as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -सुक्ष्म a. stealing or captivating the eye. -योजिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gantama). -2. the moon. -रज्ज्वं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eyelash. -वस्ति m. f. a clyster-pipe with a bag. -वल्गं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विष्व a. excretion of the eyes. -स्तम्भः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेदृ.

नेदृ 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नोदृष्ट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिक q. v.)

नेदीय a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि मितमे Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूला Mā. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. -द Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यधृत् B. 6. 6; राजद्वनेपथ्यादिधानशोभा Ku. 4. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mā. 1. 24. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. -विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेपथ्यविधाननवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लाः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. -जा, -जाता red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेमः a. (Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः) Half. -मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. -धित a. Ved. divided. -धितिः f. Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -मिः The tree तिनिस. -Comp. -वृत्ति a. following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेह् 1 A. (नेहते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैऋयस a. (सी f.), नैऋयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वं, नैःस्वं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नेक a. (नयक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; आत्मन् m., रूपः, ईश्वरः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vāhnu. -Comp.

-चर a. living in society, gregarious. -भावाभ्रय a. fickle, changeable. -नेद a. manifold, various. See under न also.

नेकधा ind. In various ways, variously.

नेकशब्द ind. 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नेकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (vide commentary).

नेकटयं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकपेयः A demon, Rākṣasa.

नेकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Mā 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Mongoose.

नेगम a. (सी f.) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings; as in कांड. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेगमः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, townsman. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारपनयनपरा नेगमाः सा-मुद्रमः V. 4. 4.

नेगमिक a. (की f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नेष्टुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नैचाशाख a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Śūdras. -खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नेच (चि) की An excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेत्स्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नेचिकं The head of an ox.

नेज a. (जी f.) Own, one's own.

नेतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सन्नन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नेत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नेत्यक a. (की f.), नेत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नेदायः Summer.

नेदानः An etymologist.

नेदानिकः A pathologist.

नेदाशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नेधन a. (नी f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astral.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death.)

नेपातिक a. (की f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नेपाल a. (ली f.) Produced in Nepāla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिक.

नेपालिक a. (की f.) Produced in Nepāla. -कं Copper.

नेपुणं (पयं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेपुणाक्षेयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नेभत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नेभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नेमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नैमयः A trader, merchant.
नैमित्त *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नियं). —कः An astrologer, prophet. —क 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'). निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. —न N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 1; (the name is thus derived :—यतस्तु निमिषेणदं निहतं शान्धं बलं ऽ अत्येष्टस्मिस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्य-संज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

नैमयः Barter, exchange.

नेयग्रोध The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नेयत्यं Restraint, self-command.

नेयमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. —कः Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of Philosophy.

नेरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरपिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराशयं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः पृथतः कृत्वा नैराशयमवलक्षितं II. 1. 144; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः; **नैरुक्तिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैरुक्तः 1 A demon; भयममलयेष्टे-गावाचल्युनैरुक्तोदधः R. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western [direction]. —तः The inner mansion called Mula.

नैरुक्ती 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The south-western direction.

नैरुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुण्यमेव भाषीयो विगस्तु युगपरिवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैरुण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; वैद्यस्य नैरुण्येन सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sū. II. 1. 34.

नैरुदय *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैरुदशिकः A servant.

नैरुत्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

नैरुज्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैरुज्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैरुहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैरुवि (वि) द्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैरुव्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैरुवशिक 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brāhmana householder, e. g. a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैरुश *a.* (की *f.*), **नैरुशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तस्मै हि निमिरमाकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; नैरुश्याचिर्हुतयुज इव छिन्नयुयि-द्यूमा V. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैरुश्रुत्यं Fixedness, immovableness.

नैरुश्रुत्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैरुश्रुतः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahākāvya by Śrīharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैरुभीय *a.* Relating to Nala; काव्ये चारुणि नैरुभीयचरिते सर्गोपमादिर्गता N. 1. 145.

नैरुक्ष्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Pg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्गं q. v.).

नैरुक्षतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred Nishkas.

नैरुक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. —कः A mint-master.

नैरुक्षिक्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नैरुक्रमणं Any oblation or rita performed when a new-born child is

taken out of the house for the first time.

नैरुक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विदधे विधिमस्य नैरुक्षिक R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —का [निडा मरणं तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निडा-उक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

नैरुक्ष्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नैरुक्ष्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैरुक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural in-born, innate, inherent; नैरुक्षिकी सुरभिः कुसुमस्य मित्रां मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न सुस-लेख्यतादनानि Mā. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैरुक्षिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न+उ) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदन् [उद+आवे ह्युद्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोदयितु *a.* One who urges forward or propels; Kn. 3. 21.

नोपा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौ *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महतर पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतिर्यं कायनौस्तव्या Sānti. 3. 1. -2. N. of a constellation. —**ओम्प**. —आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. —**कर्ण-धरः** a helmsman, pilot. —**कर्मन्** *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. —**चरः**, —**उपजीवनः**, —**जीविकः** a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. —**ताप** *a.* navi- gable, to be traversed in a ship. —**वृद्धः** an oar. —**वान** navigation. —**यावित्** *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. —**वाहः** a steersman, pilot captain. —**व्यसनं** shipwreck, naufrage; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. —**साधनं** fleet; navy; वंगकुटुम्बाय तरसा नेता नौसाध- नोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boating general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्थ-वतरे नौका Moha M. 6. —**ओम्प**. —**वृद्धः** an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or यू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.